"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain early, fair late today; tomorrow fair, colder; south winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,829. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

ROOSEVELT CALLS SUPPORT OF MAYOR DUTY TO NATION

Declares Votes for Mitchel Will Hearten True Americans in War Crisis.

HILLQUIT IS DENOUNCED

Colonel Declares He Stands as Aid to the Hohenzollern's 'Prussianized Autocracy.'

ASSAILS THE 'SHADOW HUNS'

Asserts Voters Must Decide Whether America Is to Become a "Polyglot Boarding House."

Making his first speech in the Mayoralty campaign at the Harlem River Casino last night, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt took an audience of 3,000 enthusiastic men and women off their feet when, in closing, he said:

"I ask you to support Mr. Mitchel and his colleagues, because every vote that you cast for Mitchel means a vote that will hearten every true American in the United States, and because the man who votes against Mitchel will have the poor satisfaction of feeling that he has voted in a way that will give comfort to the Prussianized Germany that we are fighting at this moment."

There was also tremendous applause when, earlier in his speech, Colonel Roosevelt assailed Tammany and Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor. The Colonel was in his old-time form, and the big audience throughout his address laughed, cheered, shouted, waved American flags, and hissed those he attacked. At the first mention of Hillquit's name some one shouted, "He's a traitor!" There was cheering and hissing, but the yells of approval drowned all other noise when the Colonel, in fighting attitude, asserted that the Socialist candidates "stands as an aid to the Prussianized autocracy of the Hohenzollern."

The Colonel was cheered again and again when he shouted:

"We ought to decide whether we have got a country or a polyglot boarding house!" More enthusiasm followed when he attacked William R. Hearst and Charles F. Murphy and referred to "shadow Huns" and "shadows of a shadow Hun," and again when he said that Judge Hylan was without a personality.

Colonel Roosevelt's Speech.

Colonel Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"Nothing could have pleased me more than to be introduced exactly as the Chairman introduced me, and I had asked that this should be the Chairman of my meeting, because I am in this campaign inasmuch as I do not regard it as a merely local campaign. Nothing that affects the greatest city in America can fail to be of vital interest to all Americans, and in this campaign this year we are to decide—I say 'we'—you are to decide whether we shall continue to regard, as for the first time in my lifetime we have for four years regarded New York as an example of wise, just, democratic municipal government, or whether we are to say that all that New York is capable of is an insurrection of virtue now and then.

"That is one point we have to decide, and the next point is whether New Yorkers are willing to vote as straight United States, as Americans, Americans straight out, and not as Americanse of fifty-fifty variety, but Americans all through. [Applause.] And it is on these two issues that I come to speak to you tonight.

"First, from the standpoint of the municipal administration. I have been intimately acquainted with the life of New York City just as long as I can remember, and I state the exact truth when I say that not for half a century have we had any Mayor who has been as efficient and as upright in administering on the principles of straight-out democracy as this city government.

"Mr. Mitchel—John Purroy Mitchel—has really translated into action what for thirty years I have known as aspirations among those who wished well to this city. He has given us in very fact a democratic government—a government of, for, and by the people of the cty. I speak of what I know when I say that Mayor Mitchel's first thought waking, his last thought before sleeping, has been how he could best use the City Government for the benefit of the average man, average woman, and average child in this city.

"I speak of what I know when I say that there were certain big interests who would have given John Mitchel the most remunerative private employment if he would have accepted it and abandoned the fight this year, and Mitchel, although a man of most moderate means, refused, because he has it in him, ingrained in his very marrow to try to render service to our people, because he has the vision that makes him understand that there can be no greater achievement than to devote oneself in very fact to making this city a better governed city, and the lot of the average man and the average woman a better lot.

Reviews Some Achievements.

"I shall not take time to go into the details of the city administration. I could. I could tell you of the reduction in the number of murders, as showing the efficiency of the Police Department. I could tell you about the reduction of the death-rate. I could show how under Mitchel we have actually begun to put into practice what as late as eighteen years ago, when I was Governor, I was sometimes called a Socialist and sometimes a Utopian for demanding.

"That is, for instance, giving relief to 4,000 widows, so that they could take care of their children in their homes and not be forced to send the children out into institutions, so that the

Continued on Page 5.

Pershing's Troops Capture First Prisoner, Mortally Wounded by Patrol; Another Escapes

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 29, (By the Associated Press.)—The first German prisoner of war taken by the American expeditionary forces died today in an American field hospital, having been shot when he encountered an American patrol in No Man's land in front of the American trenches.

The man, with another German, was discovered Saturday night by the patrol and was called on to halt. The Germans ran, the patrol fired, and one of the enemy was hit. The prisoner was treated at a dressing station and removed to a field hospital, where the combined efforts of several surgeons failed to save his life.

The prisoner was a mail carrier, and letters of some value were found on him. He explained his presence near the American trenches, saying he had lost his way in the dark.

The prisoner talked freely after reaching the hospital. He was a slight blond youth. From his cot he said in German:

"I was going from our trenches with the mail, following another man in the dark. We kept turning to the left when we should have kept turning to the right, and as a result encountered the patrol. The soldiers do not know you Americans are here, but the officers probably do. They tell us nothing.

"The German soldiers in the ranks are tired of the war and want it to end, but the officers want it to continue, as they are well paid. Our food is good, but we know nothing of conditions in the interior of Germany. Sometimes no mail is permitted to reach us for eight weeks at a time."

The American doctor who operated said that the prisoner was very game, despite his painful wound.

American batteries are continuing to shell the German lines at regular intervals, the enemy following similar tactics.

THOS. FORTUNE RYAN WEDS MRS. CUYLER

Recently Widowed Financier Marries the Widow of Cornelius C. Cuyler.

SURPRISE TO THE RELATIVES

Catholic Church Ceremony in Charlottesville, Va., with Two Witnesses.

Thomas Fortune Ryan, the noted financier of this city, and Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler, a prominent society woman of New York, were married at noon yesterday in Charlottesville, Va., in the chapel of the Holy Comforter, a Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. Thomas A. Rankin. The ceremony was witnessed by Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, and Mrs. Alderman.

The marriage of Mr. Ryan and Mrs. Cuyler came as a great surprise to their relatives and friends here.

Mr. Ryan's first wife, who dispersed large sums to charity and endowed churches and hospitals, died on Oct. 17 at her country home at Suffern, N. Y.

Mrs. Cuyler's Third Marriage.

Mrs. Cuyler has been married twice before. Her first husband was James Brown Lord, an architect, and her second was Cornelius C. Cuyler, banker and President of the United States Mortgage Company of New York, who died in July eight years ago at Biarritz, France, as the result of injuries suffered in an automobile accident. She has a son, J. Couper Lord, by her first husband, who married Miss Louise Trevor.

Mr. Ryan is 66 years old, and his bride is somewhat younger. She is a sister of Benjamin Nicoll, De Lancey Nicoll, and of Mrs. William H. Hoes, all of New York.

The plans for the marriage were made so quietly that none of the relatives here were aware of its having taken place until the formal announcement arrived yesterday. As far as could be learned last night, none of their families or friends even knew that they contemplated marriage.

Mrs. Cuyler has been visiting in Virginia, near Charlottesville, for the last two months, and was expected back at her town house, 26 East Fifty-fourth Street, this week. Mr. Ryan went down to his Virginia estate shortly after his first wife's death.

Much secrecy was thrown about the marriage at Charlottesville. It is said that the couple motored there from Oak Ridge, in Nelson County, thirty-two miles south, and drove directly to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Alderman, whom they asked to accompany them to the chapel, where the ceremony was performed. As soon as it was over they drove away, presumably returning to Oak Ridge. Afterward a formal announcement of the marriage was made by the Rev. Dr. Rankin.

Thomas F. Ryan's Career.

From a poor farmer lad, born in Nelson County, Va., on Oct. 17, 1851, Mr. Ryan became master of millions. He is a Director of a number of railroads and other corporations. He developed street railways in this city, Chicago and other cities, and has extensive holdings in Virginia, his native State. In 1905 he acquired a controlling interest in the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York.

He began his business career in 1868 in a Baltimore dry goods house, and shortly afterward entered Wall Street, where, in 1874, he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

In the Fall of 1873 he married Miss Ida M. Barry of Baltimore. For many years they occupied the old-fashioned mansion on the northwest corner of 12th Street and Fifth Avenue, which has recently been torn down. Several years ago Mr. Ryan erected a house at 858 Fifth Avenue, which has a private chapel and is filled with art treasures.

Mrs. Ryan's Benefactions.

The exact amount of the benefactions of Mr. Ryan's first wife will probably never be known outside of the immediate members of her family. She was

Continued on Page 15.

GERMANS ABANDON PETROGRAD DRIVE

Give Up Werder Peninsula, on Which Landing of Troops Was Recently Forced.

ARMY ANARCHY IN CAPITAL

Officers Fear Country's Ruin—Verkhovski Defends Work of the Troops.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29.—The German troops recently landed on the Werder peninsula, east of Moon Sound, at the head of the Gulf of Riga, have been withdrawn, the War Office announces. It had been supposed that the landing was to serve as the beginning of an advance on Petrograd. Werder Manor, the announcement says, was burned, and provisions on the peninsula were taken.

The War Office statement reads:

On all the fronts the righting activity was limited to rusillades. In the Bystritsa region, in the Lamuntelu village sector, groups of Austrian soldiers, accompanied by their officers, approached our trenches and tried to fraternize. They were dispersed by our artillery.

Baltic Sea: There was no fighting activity in the Gulf of Finland, but trawlers have been busy.

On the night of Saturday the Germans left the Werder peninsula. Werder Manor had been burned and provisions had been stolen.

The officers of the Petrograd garrison met today to discuss the position of the Russian Army and adopted a resolution declaring that any authority on the part of its chiefs is virtually non-existent. The resolution says in part:

"The community, as it is at present, cannot defend Russia. On the contrary, the approach of Winter and the present subversive aspirations of the army and its lack of any sense of responsibility will complete the ruin of the country. * * * We do not renounce our duty, but in answering for ourselves we do not answer for our men. The time has come to make this declaration openly, so that nobody may be deceived or trust in delusions."

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph quotes General Verkhovski, Minister of War, as rebuking "those who have talked of the disappearance of the Russian Army." The War Minister said that these persons had forgotten that the Russians hold on their front no less than 130 German divisions.

KAISER CALLS HERTLING IN CRISIS ON CABINET

Has Offered Bavarian Premier the Imperial Chancellorship, Berlin Paper Says.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.—The Zeitung am Mittag of Berlin says the German Chancellorship has been offered to the Bavarian Premier, Count von Hertling, who has asked for time to consider the matter.

A dispatch received here from Berlin says that Count von Hertling has arrived in Berlin. The dispatch adds that he was received by Emperor William simultaneously with Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial Chancellor.

The resignation of Chancellor Michaelis was reported by Berlin newspapers last week, but no confirmation of the report has reached this country. At the time Dr. Michaelis was made Chancellor it was said the place had been offered to Count von Hertling and that he declined it, suggesting Dr. Michaelis.

Much attention was attracted by a visit made by Count von Hertling to Vienna last April for a discussion of peace prospects with Austro-Hungarian officials. After his return from Vienna the Bavarian Staats-Zeitung, personal organ of the Count, declared for a peace without indemnities. In an interview in a Hungarian paper the Count was quoted as expressing the conviction that the war would end by Fall.

Congressmen's Liner Attacked by Submarine Off Wales; Saved by Gunner's Quick Work

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The steamer on which were United States Senators John D. Kendrick of Wyoming and William S. Kenyon of Ohio and Representatives John J. Rogers of Massachusetts and James S. Parker of New York was attacked by a German submarine off the coast of Wales Saturday.

The gunners on the steamer opened fire immediately and the submarine submerged before having time to launch a torpedo.

At a dinner given at the Athenaeum Club tonight by the Lord High Chancellor, Sir R. B. Finlay, in honor of the American Senators and Representatives, the Chancellor confirmed the report of the attack on the liner.

The four legislators, who are to join other American Congressmen now here for visits to various points in the war area, were entertained at a luncheon in the House of Commons today by Ian Z. Malcolm, Unionist member for Croyden. The other guests included former Premier Balfour, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Horace Plunkett, Lord Beresford, Sir Eric Drummond and Colonel John Buchan.

Mr. Balfour delivered a speech of welcome to the Congressmen. Congressman Dill replied by saying that while the visit of the Americans was unofficial, the party was in the war area to learn, and hoped to go back to the United States better equipped to be more helpful to the Allies.

VENUS PENCILS
The world's standard for quality.—Advt.

HILLQUIT GIVES PRESIDENT ONLY DIVIDED LOYALTY

Declares He Is Back of Him When "I Believe He Is Right, and Only Then."

REPLY TO WOMAN HECKLER

Tells Diners He's Against a Peace Which Implies a "Punishment of Any Nation."

IDENTITY OF "MR. X." GIVEN

Dudley Field Malone Turns Out to be the Mysterious Convert, but He Stays Away from the Dinner.

Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, declared last night that he stands behind President Wilson when he honestly believes the President is right, and only then.

Mr. Hillquit's public declaration was part of a categorical definition of his position with regard to the war before a gathering of well-known radicals in the Fifth Avenue Restaurant. It was elicited by a woman who interrupted him to demand:

"Mr. Hillquit, are you an American and do you back the President? Or do you want a German peace?"

While Mr. Hillquit tried to answer, amid a chorus of hisses and demands that the interrupter be ejected, the woman, who said she was Georgiana M. Owen of the Junior Patriots of America, cried some not quite distinguishable charge of Germanism at the speaker, asserted she would not remain to hear more of him, and withdrew.

The audience, made up of what one of the managers of the gathering described as "the highbrow elements of radicalism," leaned forward eagerly to hear what Mr. Hillquit would have to say.

For President if He's Right.

"I am not in favor of a German peace," he began. "Neither am I in favor of a British peace, or any peace which implies a subjugation, a humiliation, a punishment of any nation. I am sorry the lady has gone. I wanted to tell her that in this I do stand behind the President. A victory of arms, said our President, would mean terms of peace imposed upon the vanquished. It would lead to rancor and striving for vengeance. It would not be a peace on firm foundation but one founded on quicksand and would lead to more war.

"I am an American if that means a citizen who seeks for the greatest welfare of his country, of his fellow citizens."

Mr. Hillquit's voice had been gradually rising, his whole manner growing more intense, and he finished almost in a shriek:

"No profiteer can monopolize the word 'American' and identify it solely with the predatory interests, hurling it against the great masses of the American people. I stand behind the President when I honestly believe he is right and only then. I stand behind the people all the time. The lady has been answered. The lady has departed, but there are countless millions of your fellow men in all the fighting nations who expect an answer, not from the diplomats, not from the Government, but from the people, and that answer, my friends, the voters of the City of New York will give in loud and unmistakable tones on Nov. 6 next."

Wave Red Flags.

In the beginning Mr. Hillquit's audience, while cordial, had shown no such enthusiasm as has met his oratorical efforts on the east side, but as he wound up his peroration, men and women leaped to their feet, cheering and waving the little red flags with which many of them were decorated.

There seemed earlier to be less unanimity of sentiment, when the candidate asserted that after all the international issue was not the greatest of the campaign, since peace might come in a few months, while the Administration would be elected for four years.

"Bear in mind," he said in discussing the international issue, "that when we entered this war the peoples of Europe already were war-weary. Bear in mind, the peoples all over, as distinguished from the rulers were sick of the savagery and butchery and cruelty and wanted peace—a return to sanity and human reason, a chance to enjoy nature and to enjoy life. They were expecting peace month after month for the last year, and then suddenly we joined the world conflagration—the great fresh, unexhausted democracy of the West, we, the one power strong enough, fresh enough to be in position to determine the fate of mankind, whether a termination that would insure peace for all time or a peace without punishment or humiliation, that would emphasize the horrors and the inhumanity of this world war and would make another such war impossible.

Says He's Not a Millionaire.

"One of the greatest principles for which we fight is democracy, a real democracy. I tell you that is no democracy which says, 'Don't you fear, boys, your liberties have been taken away from you, but they are in good hands, and as soon as the war is over they will be taken off the shelf and handed back to you. We Socialists want to make two points. The Constitution was made for all times, war times and peace times. A democracy which can be taken away from us for one second by any man or any group of men, however great or however wise, is no democracy at all."

"I want to make a frank confession that after all I am not a millionaire at all," said Mr. Hillquit in discussing the local issue of the campaign. "The great wealth I am said to possess unfortunately is all in the columns of the newspapers, and there it sticks. It is a hoax given out by my campaign man-

Continued on Page 6.

Dewey's Superior Port, $1.25 a bottle. Our most nourishing, blood-making wine. 123 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Phone 2091 Cort.—Advt.

ITALIAN ISONZO FRONT COLLAPSES; ARMY RETIRES TOWARD TAGLIAMENTO; TEUTONS TAKE CORMONS, NEAR UDINE

ALLIES PLEDGED TO AID

London Times Says Italy Has Been Assured of Fullest Assistance.

GENERAL SMUTS OPTIMISTIC

Says Germany's Invasion of Italy Is Likely to Prove a Boomerang.

FRENCH FOR INSTANT HELP

Paris Temps Points Out Need of Haste to Make Tagliamento Line Strong.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Times gives prominence to the following statement:

"There is reason to believe that the critical situation on the Italian front has received and is receiving prompt and sympathetic consideration from the French and British Governments. Though, in the nature of things, no positive announcement can made, it is understood that the Italian Commander in Chief already knows he may rely upon the promptest and fullest support which it may be in the power of the allies of Italy to give."

The Daily Sketch says:

"The German threat to Italy is closely bound up with the question of our war strategy and the effectiveness of the higher command. It is an open secret that the Prime Minister, perceiving the possibility of concentration against Italy, was in favor some months ago of sending further substantial military assistance to our ally, but the military view prevailed that we could best help by an effort on the western front. While Parliament does not attempt and would be unwise to dictate strategy, it cannot be altogether indifferent to these grave matters. The Italian reverse will probably force them to the front."

Press Urges Haste to Help.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—That Great Britain and France must go promptly to Italy's help is the view expressed by several morning newspapers. The Times, which prints a statement implying knowledge that such help is contemplated, says editorially:

"Our word to the people of Italy is to stand firm, for help will surely come. * * * Italy must not and will not be deprived of the fruits of the ultimate victory for which she has battled so long and so arduously. * * * In the truest sense the Isonzo is our front as much as the Somme, and now that it has collapsed we must do our utmost without delay to repair it. There is no need for alarm, but there is the utmost need for promptitude and broadness of vision."

The Daily Chronicle, taking a similar view, says it ought to be possible to have British or French divisions, or both in North Italy in a very short time. The Daily News, on the other hand, while holding it incumbent on the Allies to consider how best to succor Italy, thinks it is impossible to send direct relief on the scale the situation demands.

While all the newspapers recognise the gravity of Italy's peril, strong confidence is expressed in General Cadorna and the Italian Army, with the conviction that they ultimately will emerge victorious. Italian perseverance and successes of the past are recalled with warm admiration, and the weakness of some links in the defensive chain is condoned. The Times says:

"The troops so suddenly and fiercely tried may well have blanched. The gallant Italian Army has proved its courage and devotion so often in this war that a single unfortunate episode leaves no stain on its honor."

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the fact that the Entente Allies have taken steps to send assistance to the Italians, says it is recalled that some months ago an appeal was made by Italy for guns. The newspaper adds that this appeal was strongly supported by Premier Lloyd George, but at the time the exigencies of the campaign on the western front, which was then opening, rendered full compliance impossible, as the War Office and the Generals at the front were making demands for guns which it was impossible to resist.

Smuts Says Germany Can't Win.

CARDIFF, Wales, Oct. 29.—Speaking in regard to the Italian situation here today, General Smuts, the former South African Commander, said:

"Germany sees America rushing in with tremendous weight. Therefore she is trying to dodge the issue and catch some advantage in a minor theatre of war. It will not help her. It will only prolong the war a few months. The issue is no longer in doubt.

"The German offensive against Italy is a repetition of the history of previous Autumns. You remember the first Autumn of the war, when Germany crushed Serbia. She had to offer her people some encouragement to go through the Winter on, and, as with Salomé and John the Baptist, she brought the head of Serbia on a platter. In the Autumn of 1916 she brought Rumania's head on a platter, and now we see the onslaught against Italy.

"Italy's position is serious, but not discouraging. Italy already knows that the Allies will stand by her to the end. We shall not see her head on a platter. I shall not be surprised to see the boomerang come back on the Germans. The war was not decided in Serbia nor Rumania and will not be decided in Italy.

"In the principal theatre of the war

Continued on Page 2.

Gas Attacks Paralyzed Cadorna's Second Army, and Terrific Artillery Fire Broke Its Resistance

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—General Cadorna's reference to the failure of the Second Army is supplemented by the following dispatch, dated Friday evening, from Ward Price, the British correspondent with the Italian Army:

"What has happened is that the enemy has overwhelmed a single army corps—the Italian Second Army—and forced its way into the gap thus formed. That breach in the Italian line is rendering necessary the evacuation of the Bainsizza Plateau.

"The first German attack against the left wing of the Second Army was made formidable by much use of a special gas, to which the Italian troops are not accustomed. This took some of the men by surprise. Moreover, they were attacked in a drenching rain and mist under the most depressing conditions.

"The gas attack was followed by a tremendously heavy bombardment by all sorts of new batteries, whose presence was entirely unknown, as they had not even registered. They used ranges already registered by guns there previously. This terrific fire broke the Italian resistance and opened the way for the advance.

"Of course, a certain number of guns have been lost, though not so many as the Germans will doubtless claim. You cannot get big guns away from mountain positions, and the batteries were fought gallantly to the last."

MAY FORCE US TO WAR ON AUSTRIA

Italy's Need of Direct Aid Likely to Bring Declaration When Congress Meets.

HER PLEAS ARE RECALLED

Gave Warning of Her Need of Supplies—Military Men Foresee Further Loss of Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The great German victory over the Italian armies has brought the United States Government to a realization of the dangers to the entire allied cause involved in the German and Austrian advance into Italy. Little else was talked of in Washington today. But inquiry failed to reveal that this Government is giving consideration to the matter of joining Italy in war against Austria in order that it may be in a position to do its share toward bringing an end to the Teutonic autocracy.

There was a time not far in the past when officials of the United States discussed the attitude this Government should display toward Austria as an enemy of the countries that were joined with America in the common effort to make the world safe for democracy. Diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary have been broken, but the two Governments are not at war, and nothing definite has occurred to change the situation that prevailed at the time when President Wilson felt that it was incumbent, in order to maintain the national dignity, to sever intercourse with the dual monarchy. This Government realizes that Austria is its enemy, but for its own purposes, not entirely explained, has refrained from taking the step that will put the United States and Austria on terms of actual hostilities.

A serious clash occurred between the Washington and Vienna Governments over the sinking of the steamship Ancona without warning, presumably by an Austrian submarine. The Vienna Government, when called on for an explanation, made suitable expression of regret and gave the pledge, which Germany gave and deliberately broke, that merchant vessels would not be sunk without warning or without giving those on board a chance to escape to places of safety. Since then, according to what was said in official circles today, there has been no direct evidence that Austrian submarines had sunk merchant vessels in violation of the rules of civilized warfare. The Government was convinced that the Ancona was torpedoed by a German and not by an Austrian submarine, but Germany, in order to prevent the chance of war with the United States at that time over the Ancona incident, induced or compelled Austria to admit that she was responsible for the violation.

Must Wait for Congress.

But wider and more momentous considerations now confront the Government with reference to Austria. Germany, the common enemy of the United States and Italy, is doing the work that has brought about the Italian defeat. This victory is a blow affecting the United States as one of the nations engaged in seeking to prevent Germany from ruling the world. That the situation will be considered in that light is not doubted here, although there is no evidence that the matter has been taken up by the President and his advisers.

The opinion prevails that decision will be held in abeyance until just before Congress meets in December, as it will be necessary to obtain the direct sanction of Congress to enable the United States to enter into a state of war with the Vienna Government.

As the matter stands now, the hands of this Government are tied in its desire to afford military assistance to Italy. It has furnished money to the Italian Government, and has otherwise showed itself to be an ally. Austria has not made the point that these acts are unneutral, or indicated a disposition to force the issue of whether the United States is at peace or war with the Dual Monarchy. There the matter stands, but it is felt that the exigencies of the Italian situation may compel the United States to take an active part in the Italian campaign, and it would not be surprising to observers in Washington if the President was prepared to act when Congress reassembles five weeks from today.

"We are in the war and we are going through with it to the end," said an official today in commenting on the aspect given to the military situation in Europe by the German victory. He meant by this, as his conversation indicated, that, no matter what additional victories Germany gained, there could be no backward step by the United States, which would feel compelled to fight on until German autocracy was defeated, without regard to the sacrifice of men and money. That is he spirit that prevails throughout the Govern-

Continued on Page 2.

ITALY'S SALVATION IS TO GAIN TIME

Germany Seeking to Crush Her Before America's Weight Is Felt in War.

WARNING OF BLOW GIVEN

Came to The Times Six Weeks Ago—Disaster to Bring Evidence of Greater Allied Unity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Perhaps in the light of the latest news from Italy the Allies will now come to a realization that henceforth there can be only one front and one enemy. Perhaps America may now better understand that she is really at war against Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria as well as Germany.

The present hour is grave. It is folly to minimize the importance of Mackensen's drive. The pity of it all is that it should ever have begun. Six weeks ago I cabled to THE TIMES from the Italian field headquarters that the hour had struck when both Germany and Austria were riveting their attention on the Italian front. I added: "If Italy's allies don't"—well, then I may be permitted to cable an inadequate expression—"it's a pity."

Since yesterday the French Cabinet has been in session considering the situation. I am not permitted to tell the result of its deliberations, but I can affirm definitely that a decision has been reached which will demonstrate allied unity in the future more than in the past.

The one thing certain is that the German Army now operating in Italy has come entirely from Russia and Rumania and there have been no withdrawals from the French front. This makes the situation still more serious for it brings no diminution of the difficulties in the way of the Anglo-French counteroffensive. It is now also certain that Germany is attempting to beat Italy out of the war before America can get in after the same fashion she attempted to beat France down at Verdun while England was still preparing.

The present offensive has been a masterpiece of organization, strategy, and surprise—although the handwriting was on the wall for all the world to read.

The great need at present is time. The old saying that time works for the Allies has been worked overtime, but in this case it is true. If Italy can hold on to either the defensive lines of the Tagliamento or Piavo Rivers, France and England may be able to save her.

If time does not immediately aid the Allies their only remedy will be the Americans—not by divisions, but by armies. The United States must do more than make the world safe for democracy. She must jump into the widening breach and save civilization. She must do it today—tomorrow may be too late.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE HOPES HIGH.

Raised by Isonzo Victory, the President of the Reichsrat Says.

ZURICH, Oct. 29.—Austrian hopes of a "speedy and honorable peace" have been raised by the Austro-German successes on the Italian front, the President of the Reichsrat said in an address to the Deputies, as quoted in Vienna dispatches. He admitted there had been great anxiety in regard to Triest, which had now been removed.

The report of the proceedings in Parliament adds that the German and Polish Deputies arose and cheered the Emperor and the army, implying that the Czechs did not join in the demonstration.

The safety of Triest seems to be the chief cause of rejoicing in Austria. The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna says that ever since Italy declared war the monarchy has not ceased to be anxious for that city. It speculates as to whether British and French influence will prove strong enough to prevent the collapse of Italy's war policy, or whether the mass of the population, recognizing the seriousness of the situation, will become convinced that peace is necessary.

GREAT FIRE SALE OF PERSIAN Furniture. Entire stock must be sold regardless of cost. Majority not damaged. Maxime Bros., 115 & 117 West 23d St.—Advt.

SEACOAST IS IN DANGER

Third Army Fails to Check Advance Between Wippach and Adriatic.

NORTHERN LINES YIELDING

Berlin Claims Gains on a Broad Sector Extending to Ploecken Pass.

CHECKING FOES, ROME SAYS

War Office Reports Troops 'Fulfilling Their Duty'—Withdraw Cowardice Charge.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (via London.)—The Austro-German troops invading Northern Italy are standing before Udine, where the main Italian Headquarters have been located, according to today's Army Headquarters announcement.

The Third Italian Army made a brief resistance to the advancing Teutonic forces from the Wippach (Vippaco) River to the Adriatic. This army is now in retreat along the Adriatic coast.

Cormons [an Austrian town seven miles west of Gorizia] has been captured, and the Austro-German troops are approaching the frontier of the Italian coast region.

The number of prisoners is increasing.

The Italian front is yielding north of the broad sector which was pierced in the Teutonic attack, the weakening extending as far as Ploecken Pass. [In the Carnic Alps, on the frontier north of Tolmezzo.]

The entire Italian Isonzo front has collapsed, the statement adds. The Second Italian Army is retreating toward the Tagliamento. All the roads are covered with columns in disorderly retreat, the crowds comprising both soldiers and civil population.

The Austro-German forces on the Isonzo front are commanded by General Otto von Below, it is announced.

Gen. Otto von Below Commanding.

The text of the afternoon Headquarters statement follows:

The successes attained by the rapid attack of German and Austrian-Hungarian divisions under General Otto von Below, due to the high-rising offensive spirit of the troops, has brought about a collapse of the whole Italian about a collapse of the whole Italian Isonzo front.

The defeated Second Italian Army is retreating toward the Tagliamento. The Third Italian Army offered only brief resistance to our attack against their positions from Wippach to the sea and is hastily retreating along the Adriatic Coast.

North of the broad sector which has been pierced the Italian front also is yielding as far as the Ploecken Pass.

Hostile rearguards thus far vainly have endeavored to stem the impetuous advance of the armies of the Central Powers.

Austro-Hungarian troops are standing before Udine, hitherto the Grand Italian Headquarters.

Austro-Hungarian divisions have captured Cormons, and are approaching the frontier in the coastal regions.

All roads are covered with disorderly retreating columns and cars belonging to the Italian Army and to the Italian population.

The number of prisoners and the quantity of booty are continually increasing.

Violent tempests and heavy rains have prevailed on the vast fighting area of the twelfth Isonzo battle.

The supplementary report issued tonight says only:

"On the Italian plains good progress was made."

Checking Invaders, Rome Says.

ROME, Oct. 29.—The Italians are checking the advance of the Austro-German troops into the plains of northern Italy, the War Office announces, the statement adding that the troops are fulfilling their duty, and that all movements ordered by the General Staff are being carried out. The text of the announcement follows:

All movements ordered by the General Staff are being carried out quite regularly, and the troops which are opposing the enemy are fulfilling their duty by keeping in check his advance into the plains

Amends "Cowardice" Report.

ROME, Sunday, Oct. 28, (Delayed.)—The Italian War Office has issued an amended version of the official statement on operations issued early today. As amended, the first sentence of the announcement reads:

The violence of the attack and the failure to resist on the part of some units forming our Second Army allowed the Austro-German forces to break into our left wing on the Julian front.

This version eliminates the words "which in cowardice retired without fighting or surrendered to the enemy."

More German Reinforcements.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from

that the Austro-Swiss frontier again has been closed, and that the Germans are hurrying reinforcements to the Italian war front.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.—A dispatch received here from Vienna says Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary has congratulated Emperor William on the capture of the Italian town of Cividale by the German troops, and has thanked the Emperor for placing at his disposal "a number of your splendid divisions."

"The attacking energy of your troops," said the message of the Austrian monarch, "proved, as ever, to be unconquerable."

Emperor William in reply sent the following telegram to Emperor Charles:

The operations so successfully begun under your command against the Italian Army give promise of progress. I rejoice that beside your well-tried Isonzo fighters the German troops in comradeship of arms have beaten our disloyal former ally. Congratulations on the recapture of Gorizia and the Carso plateau. Forward with God.

All Italy realizes that the Italian Second Army is standing a supreme test as a result of the combined German and Austro-Hungarian offensive on the eastern frontier. The tone of the press is courageous, despite the setbacks that thus far have been reported. The newspapers agree that the Germans are aiding the Austrians in the belief that Italy is staring from internal disorders, and ready to desert the Entente. Also, they say, Italy offered the best grounds for a new success with the German armies which were found to be no longer needed on the Russian front.

The reason for the attack through the Tolmino region is asserted to be partly due to the opportunity provided for threatening the outflanking of the entire Carso Plateau and the lower Isonzo, where the Italians made gains during the Summer, and because the Italians long have sought to penetrate the passes of Tolmino, through which lie the railroads running into the heart of Austria.

One incident of the retreat of the Italians has been the defense of Monte Nero, where most fierce fighting took place for an entire week, with the Italians able to retreat, but refusing to do so. This gallant defense was made because Monte Nero literally has been consecrated with the blood of Italians since the beginning of the war.

Tagliamento Strongly Fortified.

The Tagliamento line, to which it is reported the Italian armies of the Isonzo may retreat, takes its name from the Tagliamento River, which, rising in the northwestern part of the Province of Udini, first flows east at about fifteen miles from the boundary of the Carnic Alps, and then, turning south five miles east of Tolmezzo, flows through numerous channels generally parallel to the Isonzo and about thirty miles west of it.

The right bank has always been strongly fortified, as the treaty of 1866, by which Austria surrendered the Regione of Veneto to Italy, prohibited fortifications nearer the eastern frontier. In March and April, 1915, its fortifications were modernized in anticipation of an Italian retreat from the frontier after the declaration of war on Austria.

The sudden withdrawal of several hundred thousand Austrian troops from the Isonzo front for service in Galicia, however, caused the Italian General Staff to change its plans, almost over night, and to attack over the frontier, twenty-five miles to the eastward, when war was finally declared.

VICTORY DELIGHTS GERMANY.

"Strong Enough to Win Peace by Force," Says Weser Zeitung.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.—The German papers are in raptures over the victory on the Italian front. The Weser Zeitung of Bremen says:

"The blow inflicted on Italy is as strong as that which drove the Government of France to Bordeaux, but more formidable in its effect, because we are wiser, calmer, and more experienced than in the last days of August, 1914. The worst of pessimists must now see that Germany is strong enough to win peace by force. The success achieved against Italy will result in a complete change of attitude on the part of Italy toward the Entente, which, if not manifested immediately, will be manifested at the peace conference.

"One of our chief aims must be to carry on peace negotiations in such a way that we do not negotiate with England about the affairs of the whole world, but with each enemy about himself. Italy affords the best starting point for this procedure."

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A school holiday has been proclaimed throughout Germany in celebration of the Austro-German victories against Italy, and the display of flags has been ordered, the Amsterdam correspondent of The Exchange Telegraph Company cables.

Emperor William and Emperor Charles are expected to meet on the Isonzo front in a few days.

ITALIAN PRESS FOR DEATH BEFORE SLAVERY

Military Crisis Likely to Put an End to the Political Dissensions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 29.—Rather death than slavery is the clarion note sounded in the national press today in face of the new barbarian invasion of Italy. In political spheres there is a tendency to sink the partisan dissensions and dilly dallying which recently afforded so sorry a spectacle during the Parliamentary discussions.

King Victor Emmanuel is bent on getting the political situation straightened out in the constitution of a new Ministry under the Presidency of Professor Orlando, so as to enable his Majesty to hasten back immediately to the battlefield.

Thrilling incidents are narrated today of the titantic fight that rages around the Isonso. Austrian troops have been raked together for a supreme endeavor, with the co-operation of the German allies. Separate but simultaneous thrusts made by the enemy at points between Plezo Hollow and St. Gabriele were favored by dense fog, and the assailants managed to advance right up to the barbed-wire defenses before they were discovered.

Three converging columns, composed exclusively of Germans, swooped down upon Caporetto and then upon Lucio, where, during a bloody fray, the village changed hands eight times. The Italian gunners kept the invaders at bay a couple of hours and then leaped back into the trenches to sustain the battalions which, under overwhelming pressure, had been obliged to fall back from the banks of the Isonso, with heavy losses. By these tactics the Germans were finally repulsed and the guns saved.

As on Friday, the Germans showed no signs of activity in that sector. The commanding General ordered a strong cavalry reconnoisaance, himself following in their rear in a motor car. Arriving at a sharp bend in the road near Idersko, they found themselves faced with a swiftly oncoming corps of German motor cyclists, with mitrailleuses affixed to their machines. The latter forthwith opened a withering fire, which caused the horses to stampede.

The General hardly had ordered a retirement when his car was struck and he was severely wounded. The few surviving horsemen, seizing their stricken leader, succeeded in regaining their lines.

The Austrian column, issuing at Tolmino, scaled the summit of Globocak, but later were dislodged by the Fifth Bersaglieri Bridage, whose gallantry not only saved the big batteries but made possible the orderly evacuation of the Bainsizza tableland.

These sorely tried troops, after withstanding a destructive bombardment for more than one hour and fifty minutes, drove back in furious counter-attack a foe five times more numerous and capturing 700 prisoners.

Despite a dearth of roads in that recently occupied region, all guns were got away safely and the invaders held in check until Saturday morning at dawn.

The latest dispatches are far from re-

URGES AID TO ITALY, LEST SHE GIVE UP

Sidney Low Says Western Allies Must Reinforce Her at Any Cost.

SEES HOPE IN DISASTER

He Suggests Possibility of Decisive Defeat of the Invaders and a Counter-Invasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Under the heading, "Save Italy: Urgent need of Franco-British Help," Sidney Low writes as follows in The Daily Chronicle on a subject which has been much discussed in London circles, though not in the press:

"Another sudden and terrible crisis of the war has arisen. It may prove the beginning of the end for good or ill.

"The Italian armies of the Isonzo have been disastrously defeated for the moment—we hope only for the moment. It is almost a débâcle. The Italian line is falling back before the Austro-German host, with its concentrated and overpowering artillery.

"Cardona may have to retire behind Tagliamento or even further. We seem to be witnessing the beginning of one of those great drives with massed infantry and the march of heavy guns like those which carried the Austro-Germans over Poland, Serbia, and Rumania. Another large tract of allied territory—Friuli and Veneto, with their rich and noble cities and fertile fields—may fall into the destroying hands which have ravaged Belgium and Northern France.

"If Cadorna cannot stay the rush, he might even be compelled to withdraw across the Po and leave all Lombardy and Piedmont to the mercy of the invader. That, however, will not happen for the reason that before this stage is reached Italy will have made peace.

Drive's Political Significance.

"It is well to speak plainly. The German stroke has political, not less than strategic, significance. The Socialists, neutralists, pacifists, and Teutophiles who brought about the fall of the Boselli Cabinet are more active than they have been since May, 1915. German gold and intrigue have kept the cross-currents moving. They would flow with sufficient volume to compel any Government to stop the war if it seemed that Italy's cause was hopeless, and that her allies could not or would not avert from her the fate of Belgium, Rumania and Serbia, those minor members of the Alliance whom the Entente powers were pledged to protect and did not protect.

"From that fate Italy must be saved, and saved at all costs, by France and England—partly for her sake, quite as much, nay, more, for their own. It is not merely that the spectacle of German and Austrian soldiers robbing, murdering and wrecking in such places as Udine, Verona, Vicenza and Padua would be an outrage to humanity, but also it would be an irreparable disaster and disgrace to ourselves. Russia may soon be virtually out of the war. If Italy were to go out, too, America's help may come too late to prevent that drawn or negotiated peace which for us means defeat.

Too Big a Task for Unaided Italy.

"Therfore must the Western Powers strain every nerve to help and deliver their southern partner. It is a moment big with fate, and it must be seized with unsparing energy and prompt decision. Cadorna, with his whole 400-mile frontier to guard, and somewhere near a million Austro-German troops facing his eastern line, is hard pressed and outgunned. Great strategist though he be, and splendidly as the Alpini and Bersaglieri and other contingents of his infantry fight, he will hardly be able to deal with the tremendous assault as he beat back the Austrian irruption in 1916. The odds are too heavy, especially as in the first onrush he has lost a large part of his artillery. If he is to hold his own he must have more men, and drives of all sorts of food, and for guns he cannot wait. England and France must forward them to him without a day's delay, even though by so doing they plant wrath and sorrow in the hearts of army commanders elsewhere and cause the pace of the guns-tions on the western front to slow down for a while.

"It will be regrettable if we cannot persistently follow up the push through Houthulst Forest, and if the French cannot reap quickly the full fruits of their recent victory on the Aisne; but in war the greater necessity must supersede the less. There is no duty before us at the moment so urgent as that of warding off the lightning stroke aimed at Italy's heart and keeping her army from being knocked out of the war.

Welcomes End of Treach Warfare.

"On the other hand, if the emergency is rightly handled, Italy's present misfortune may prove the turning point of the war in our favor. Here at length the deadlock of indecisive trench warfare is broken. Here are the Germans, with their Austrian dependents, out in force in the open. Here is the war of movement we have always wanted, and the chance of a great manoeuvre battle. If that battle should be joined when Cadorna has been provided with higher gun power than his opponents, if his own force is stiffened and strengthened by ten or a dozen divisions of British and French infantry, then the result may be and should be the complete defeat of the invaders, followed by an allied advance across the frontier in the wake of the routed army which might carry them right on to Trieste and bring about the collapse of Austria and a separate peace with that State.

"I dare say the higher command will say that the man who speaks of detaching ten or twelve divisions from the main theatre of the war is talking nonsense. The thing, they may insist, simply cannot be done; but that is the great question of policy which the statesmen of the allied Cabinets must decide. A soldier naturally and properly thinks most of his own front; but, if there is any meaning in the unity of command idea, there is a single front for all the armies, and it is for the supreme joint directorate to determine where the maximum effort at any moment is needed. It seems that we have a chance of forming a new strategic scheme. If neglected, it may lead to irretrievable failure; if used with genius and daring, it may change the whole course of events, and so convert the ambitious enterprise of the enemy into the instrument of his downfall."

THOUSANDS OF CANNON SMASHED ITALIAN LINE

German Writer Says the Austro-Hungarian "Iron Curtain" Was 25 Miles Long.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—According to a Daily Mail dispatch from Amsterdam, the Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent at the Italian front telegraphed on Thursday:

"In the last days of impatient expectation Germans have eagerly read the Italian papers. Would the Italians notice anything? They had undoubtedly become uncertain and distrustful. Half a thousand airmen—Italians, English, and French—despite the rain and the German anti-aircraft guns, insistently attempted to penetrate the barred zone and cast inquisitive glances at the forces marching up to the battle ground. General Cadorna could not possibly have taken the signs of the approaching action lightly, but the threatening political situation compelled him to give reassuring declarations to the Rome Cabinet and to inform the Government press in a similar sense.

"In any event the Milan press published extensive comments on the prospects of a second South Tyrol offensive, based on the presence of Emperor Carl, when suddenly feverish life came into the Tolmino section. Several thousand Austro-Hungarian and German guns which systematically and without haste had been doing their firing practice there during the last few weeks began simultaneously an unparalleled drumfire."

Gas Shells Aid the Attack.

The correspondent describes the preparations for the advance, including the use of gas and smoke shells which desolated the foreground and robbed the Italian drumfire posts of their sighting facilities.

"For twenty miles," he continues, "an iron curtain hung over the Isonzo, whose glacier-clear waters spouted up in fountains. The infantry attack followed punctually. At the same time, north and south of Krn Ridge, occupied by the Italians, and near Tolmino and Plezzo, Austro-Hungarian storming columns rushed forward."

The writer proceeds to intimate that the earlier Austro-Hungarian evacuation of half of the Bainsizza Plateau was part of a far-sighted plan of the Central Powers' high command, and that what the Italians thought was a victory has now become the greatest calamity by exposing them to the danger of a flanking movement, which has been systematically carried out.

He says that the German troops encountered little resistance when at a general signal to assault they advanced over the rocky ridges of Santa Lucia, southwest of Tolmino. When they fell upon the few surviving drumfire posts a single flame-thrower spurted its oil streams against them, and only a few machine guns began firing. The storming parties rushed on past these posts and the trench mortars, which had been destroyed by gunfire and pushed through the mine-thrower and trench gun fire to the caverns in which the Italians had taken shelter before the bulk of the latter could escape. The occupants of the caves tried with hand grenades and machine guns to defend the exits, but soon thought better of it and surrendered before the inexorable language of the Austro-Hungarian hand grenades.

From the ridges the batteries meanwhile belched forth death and destruction. This fire zone was also traversed by the Austro-Germans in their attack.

After the favorable development of the first day's fighting in adverse weather conditions, the Austro-Germans were able on Wednesday to follow up their advantage. The Italians, the correspondent says, saw themselves threatened and ordered the evacuation of the plateau. Thursday, to the south of Tolmino, on the north wing of the plateau, they made a strong counter-attack with the object of covering their retirement. The Austro-Hungarian troops, however, broke this assault, inflicting great losses.

REPLIES TO SONNINO SPEECH

Vatican Organ Defends Pope's Attitude Regarding Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 29.—The Osservatore Romano, organ of the Vatican, complains in a long article of that part of Baron Sonnino's recent speech which referred to the Pontifical note.

It recapitulates point by point the Pope's peace proposals, and says that the Pontiff, from authoritative declarations of the belligerents, has been able to ascertain that they are more or less in accord on some fundamental points. Therefore, the paper continues, he asked them to join in a conference to discuss peace conditions in a conciliatory spirit.

The paper goes on to discuss disarmament, which, it says, is absolutely indispensable. After particularizing on other points of the note it says:

"We will not follow Sonnino in his absurd affirmation—his malevolent, gratuitous affirmation relating to Belgium. We can only observe that the Belgian Government in acknowledging the Pontifical note showed it was fully satisfied with the message."

The paper says that Sonnino does not understand that a mediator cannot begin by condemning one of the parties. It asserts that the Pope protested against the invasion of Belgium in a former note, and concludes by charging a lack of courtesy in Sonnino's reply to the first official communication on peace made by the Holy See to the King of Italy, citing his "diatribe" in open Parliament.

GERMAN SUCCESSES DEPRESS STOCKS HERE

Swedish Exchange at Highest Point in History Starts Rumors of Bank Balance Transfers.

The German successes against the Italian Army found sharp reflection in yesterday's stock market and also in the market for European exchange. Declines in stocks ranged from 2 to more than 6 points in the active list, and a drop of 6¼ points in Canadian Pacific and of more than 2 points in Erie was the subject of particular attention in bank and brokerage offices because of rumors that these issues were being sold for Swedish account.

Swedish exchange rose to the highest point in history. Active bidding in a market almost bare of supplies carried the rate on Stockholm to 33¾ cents per kroner for cable transfers, with transactions reported as high as 41½. Check transfers were quoted at the close at 38½ cents, a gain of a half cent from the final quotation on Saturday. At this point the rate showed a premium over the normal level of more than 48 per cent.

The fact that Swedish remittances were especially sought after while the exchanges of other European neutral countries were irregular and inactive gave rise to rumors in banking circles that Swedish banks were busy transferring their balances back home. Ever since the embargo against exports to the nations adjacent to Germany went into effect, the exchange rates on these countries have been rising, with the Swedish market the strongest of all. Bankers expressed the opinion yesterday that Swedish bankers were trying to transfer their funds because of apprehension lest their Government should come with the Allies and line up beside Germany in the war.

Sweden is believed to have big balances in this country, and the prohibition against gold leaving the United States precludes any shipment of the metal in process of liquidating bank accounts.

Italian exchange rates declined until 7.90½ lire could be bought for a dollar for remittance by check, against 7.48¾ on Saturday, and a normal quotation of 5.1826. At yesterday's closing figure the showed a depression of nearly 35 per cent. below the normal level. The downward tendency of Italian exchange was considered directly due to the news of military operations.

NITTI IN ITALIAN CABINET?

Orlando Expected to Name Member of Mission to America.

ROME, Sunday, Oct. 28, (Delayed.)—The effect of the Austro-German offensive on the political situation has been to eliminate party differences. The retiring Cabinet is expected to remain, with comparatively few changes, under the Premiership of Professor Vittorio Orlando. Deputy Francesco Nitti, who was a member of the Italian mission to the United States, will probably enter the Orlando Ministry.

TURIN, Friday, Oct. 26, (Delayed.)—The fall of the Cabinet of Premier Boselli is attributed to Giovanni Giolitti, former Premier, who thus reasserts his old power as Italy's political leader. Before the entrance of Italy into the war he was in favor of the country's neutrality, representing conservative opinion and business interests.

The political situation now enters into a new and interesting phase, which is being watched closely. It is assumed that the new Cabinet will be far stronger at home, in view of the overwhelming majority favorable to Signor Giolitti, which includes the Socialists. On this account it is believed that the new Government will not be forced to temporize and make concessions to troublemakers, as Premier Boselli was. It will probably be able to deal in a practical manner with the problems of food, clothing, and speculation.

If Baron Sonnino remains in the new Cabinet as Foreign Minister, there will be no decided change in the foreign policy.

Since the foregoing dispatch was filed word has been received of the selection of Professor Orlando to form a new Ministry. Signor Giolitti aroused much opposition by his activities in behalf of neutrality, and in the Summer of 1915 was reported to have fled from Italy in fear of his life. In May of that year he was reported to have gone to Berlin for an audience with Emperor William. After Italy entered the war he announced his support of the Government and urged Italians to rally to the King and Government during the war.

REPORTS PEACE OFFER SPURNED BY BELGIUM

German Attempt to Wean Her by Attractive Terms Defeated, Newspaper Says.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—La Metropole, a Belgian newspaper published here, says that a German attempt to separate the Allies has been defeated by Baron de Broqueville, Belgian Foreign Minister.

According to this newspaper, Germany recently made a peace offer to Belgium. La Metropole says the bearer of the proposal was a Belgian industrial and financial magnate, who knew Foreign Minister de Broqueville personally. He went to Paris through Switzerland and asked for a meeting with the Minister, who met him in a Paris hotel.

The emissary said he was commissioned by Baron von der Lancken, legal adviser of the German Government in Belgium, to propose that semi-official Belgian and French delegates should meet German delegates in Berne to lay down a basis for a lasting peace. The following preliminary conditions were presented:

Recognition of Belgian independence.
Indemnity for war expenses.
Reparation for war destruction according to the Belgian common law.
Convocation of a peace conference at Brussels under the Presidency of King Albert.

Baron de Broqueville, the newspaper says, defeated this attempt to separate the Allies.

REICHSTAG CHIEFS CALL FOR REFORMS

Submit Program Which They Want the Imperial Chancellor to Carry Out.

ASK FOR A LIBERAL BALLOT

Require Adherence to July Peace Resolution—Not Suggesting Men for Cabinet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (via London.)—The general opinion prevailing here today is that the political situation will be definitely settled before next week. This view finds expression in nearly all the afternoon papers.

The majority parties have shown much tact in avoiding any attempt to assail the constitutional right of the Crown, even the Socialist Vorwärts saying that there is no desire on the part of the people's representatives in this emergency to interfere in any way with the Crown's right of appointing the head of the Government. The majority parties would not even intimate what personages they favored. They merely laid down their program of internal as well as external policy which, they hold, should also be that of the first official of the empire.

Their internal program embodies the immediate introduction in Prussia of ballot reform on the lines of the Reichstag's election law, which is as liberal as that ruling general elections in the United States. This bill they wish to be submitted without any encumbering side issues calculated to weaken its effectiveness and limit the rights of the voters. The reconstruction of the Prussian House of Lords and other reforms are also on this program.

As to foreign policy, the majority parties assert that they will heartily cooperate with any head of the Government who will unreservedly indorse the Reichstag's peace resolution.

The difficulties which the majority parties have had to contend with can hardly be realized in America, where political complications like those existing in Old World countries are unknown. Besides, the recent speeches of Carson and some French and Italian statesmen have created popular resentment that has affected the situation.

The official view here is that the mass of the German people still have unlimited confidence in their army and navy, which they believe will never be beaten by any combination of powers. According to this view, Germany's desire for peace is not to be taken as a sign of exhaustion. The people are simply sick and tired of the awful slaughter as, they believe, are the people in all other countries, including neutrals. Those who want peace here say they want it mainly because they are convinced that the result of the war will be the same two years hence as it would be if peace were made today, and that a continuation of the slaughter merely means the impoverishment of the world.

These elements understand very well that Germany needs certain reforms, and there is no doubt that similar ideas prevail in the highest places. It is asserted that no official efforts have been spared to ascertain the true conditions of the internal political situation in order to do justice to the people's wishes.

Propose Reforms to Unite Germans.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 29.—The Politiken's Berlin correspondent says that leaders of large German associations of State officials and cognate societies propose the immediate formation of a national union to carry out various political reforms, especially with regard to equal suffrage.

The effort will be made, according to the newspaper, in order to revive the spirit of unity in the people with a view to securing the rejection of all German endeavors toward peace. The national union, it is asserted hopes to rouse a new and strong fighting spirit among the people.

FIGHTING NEAR MONASTIR.

Paris and Berlin Both Report Activity There.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The War Office report tonight says:

Eastern Theatre.—On Oct. 27 the enemy's artillery was moderately active along the whole front. The action was more spirited, however, northwest of Monastir. On the 28th the artillery activity was quite serious in the region of the Vardar and Monastir, where we shelled the enemy batteries. Patrol encounters occurred on the lower Struma and at the Cerna Bend.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The official report tonight says:

Macedonian Front.—In the Monastir Basin, in the Cerna Bend, and from the Vardar to Lake Doiran there have been lively artillery duels.

Kaiser Honors von Bernstorff.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.—Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, has been made a "Wirklicher Geheimrat." (Active Privy Councilor,) by the German Emperor, with the title of Excellency. The Count is now Ambassador at Constantinople.

FULLEST SUPPORT' IN ALLIES' POWER

Continued from Page 1.

the enemy is going steadily downward, and Germany has been beaten by the French and British Armies."

No Time to Lose, the French View.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Italian situation is summarized by The Temps military expert as follows:

"The Austro-German offensive on the Italian front develops with disquieting energy. The enemy's right, descending in the valleys that converge on Auzza, has reached Cividale. All the Italian forces on the plateau of Bainsizza and on the Carso as far as the sea, menaced with envelopment, have been obliged to evaccate the regions that they were at so much pains to conquer. They are retreating toward the west beyond the Isonzo.

"In the same way as the Germans went to the aid of the Austrian troops, the Allies are going to give their support to the Italian Army. They will find on the Tagliamento a line of resistance where it is to be hoped the Italian position will be re-established, as was ours on the Marne. There is no time to lose. Cividale is only twenty-five miles from the Tagliamento, and the enemy's columns march with prodigious speed."

Porfirio Gonzales Denies Revolt.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 29.—General Porfirio Gonzales, who recently was reported to have rebelled against the Government at Aldamas, arrived here today. He denies that he had been in arms against the Government, and expressed indignation at the press reports from the United States attributing rebellious acts to him.

MAY FORCE US TO WAR ON AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1.

ment, and is likely to lead to the extension of a helping hand to Italy if such a course should be necessary to save the allied cause.

Italy's Pleas for Aid.

Officials are now recalling vividly the cable dispatches in THE NEW YORK TIMES not long ago from its correspondent on the Italian front which emphasized the necessity for help to Italy from the Allies. Throughout those dispatches there was an intimation that those high in authority in Italy felt that some of the allied nations feared the effect of an Italian victory that would give to Italy the credit of having brought defeat to the Cenral Powers. It was emphasized also that Italy was badly in need of coal and munitions and was seeking the aid of her allies in supplying them.

But it was not found that officials here shared the Italian view that they were not receiving sufficient help in the way of supplies from their allies. In Washington official circles there is a cordial disposition to help in every way possible to bring success to the Italian arms. Washington thoroughly realizes Italy's shortage of certain material supplies, and efforts have been made to overcome this.

Indiscreet utterances in Italian quarters in this country are not helping the situation, and a denial that came tonight of allegations attributed to an Italian source has not served to atone for the expression of views which are not believed to be those of the Government at Rome.

It is without question, however, that those having knowledge of Italy's situation have been emphasizing for some time the need of the Italian Government of guns, munitions, coal, and food. Today it was said that Italy did not need men, but was badly off for want of war materials. In one quarter it was declared that if Italy was not quickly supplied with such materials the war would be nearly lost to the Allies on the Italian front. The civilian population, engaged in the work of keeping the armies supplied, required food, it was said.

The United States has been seeking to remedy Italy's troubles, and last week twenty-five ships were allotted to that Government by the United States Shipping Board. In every way the Washington Administration believes that there is an equally strong desire on the part of Great Britain and France.

View of the Military Situation.

The Italian official announcement that General Cadorna's forces are "checking the advance into the plains" of the German Army divisions is not accepted in Washington as marking the ebb of the Teutonic flood which literally swept the Italians out of the Austrian positions along the Isonzo. Until it is officially evident that the Mackensen legions have been "checked," and that the process of "checking" has been completed, military experts here will not be convinced that much of Venetia will be kept from the grip of the Central Powers.

The Isonzo lines of the Italians are now a thing of the past. Every official announcement from Berlin, Vienna, and Rome brings conviction that the Italians will be extremely fortunate if they do not sustain further losses before the last Italian soldier has been driven from Austrian soil, and all signs point to the fact that General Cadorna's best genius is now being concentrated primarily on saving his armies in a masterly retreat.

The problem before the great Italian General is now that which faced General Joffre when the French were forced by the invading Germans to retreat to the points of safety from which they were able later to move forward in what became the famous battle of the Marne, following which warfare on the Western front settled down into trench warfare.

In this colossal retreat from the Isonzo lines it was inevitable that Cadorna's armies should lose thousands of men cut off by the rapid progress of Mackensen's forces into high isolation in the Bainsizza Plateau, and be unable to rescue within a few days heavy guns which had been hoisted into the plateau after weeks of interminable effort punctuated by the hard fighting characterizing the Italian offensives of last Summer.

The capture of Gorizia by the Austro-German forces drove a wedge into and broke the backbone of the snake-like Italian lines curling southward from the Tolmino hinterland across the Bainsizza plateau, down into the valley of the Vippaco River, and up over the western ridges of the Carso plateau to the shores of the Adriatic at Duino. Before the Mackensen drive the Italians were within cannon shot of Trieste—the distance from the Italian lines to Trieste was only ten miles. Only the topography of the country, the Carso plateau, rising from 600 to 1,000 feet in height, and the higher Hermada mountains stood between the Italians and their goal.

The Italians had been in possession of Gorizia since Aug. 9, 1916, more than a year after they captured it from the Austrians. The Bainsizza Plateau, occupied by the Austrians, was a constant menace to the Italians. This menace was removed when General Cadorna succeeded in his drives of last Summer. The Second Italian Army was sent into the Bainsizza Plateau campaign. South of Gorizia the Third Italian Army hammered away at the Italian lines facing the Carso Plateau between the River Vippacco and the sea.

In the operations now in progress General Cadorna is making the most determined effort to save his Third Army, the Carso Plateau army, from annihilation. Gorizia and Monfalcone were the nearest supply bases for the Carso army.

Mackensen's Need of Haste.

Field Marshal von Mackensen is wasting no time at Gorizia. Evidently he is intent upon inflicting the severest possible injury before attempting to bring his forces to a halt whenever compelled by Winter and military exigencies to halt. That Goriza is not his halting point is evident from the announcement in this afternoon's official Berlin report stating that Cormons has been captured. Cormons is ninety-seven miles east of Venice on the main railway line which winds via Treviso, and Udine and Gorizia toward Trieste. Cormons is five miles west of Gorizia. The taking of Cormons means that the Teutonic forces were within rifle distance of the Italian frontier at another point, and that by this time they have probably crossed the small Indrio River into Italy on their way to Udine.

The immediate objective of Mackensen—if he has not already taken the place—is Udine, the principal railroad crossroads between Venice and Trieste. In his plan for taking Udine, Mackensen has a column moving from the northeast down the railway and the main highway from Cividale, only nine miles away, and a second force moving westward from Gorizia. The distance from Gorizia to Udine is only eighteen miles, and at Cormons the German forces would be only thirteen miles from Udine. Reflecting backward on Mackensen's Serbian and Rumanian campaigns, it would not prove surprising if Mackensen has still another strong column moving southward toward Udine from the direction of the main passes through the Carnic Alps, which form the boundary line between the northern part of Venetia and the Carinthian section of Austria.

This seems to be indicated by the significant allusion in this afternoon's official Berlin announcement to the Ploecken Pass. According to this announcement the Italian Army is yielding on a broad sector as far north as the Ploecken Pass. The German forces that took Cividale and then pressed forward toward Udine, penetrated the Austro-Italian frontier at Starasella Pass, moving forward from Caporetto. This force came from the direction of Villach, in Austria, and branched off toward the southwest from the vicinity of Tarvis.

Italian forces as far north as the Ploecken Pass frontier region of the Carnic Alps would have to move with very great rapidity to avoid being cut off after the Germans were once in possession of Udine. The only escape would be to avoid the rail route from Gemona toward Udine and take the alternative rail route from Gemona leading southeastward through the Italian town of San Daniele toward Casarso and Santo Vito at the intersection of the Tagliamento River with the railway which runs westward from Udine toward Venice.

It is feared that these retreating Italians from the Carnic Alps section of the far northern Italian front are in no worse plight than any units of the Third Italian Army retreating from the Carso Plateau along the coastal railway westward toward San Giorgio. Mackensen has two striking points in his effort to cut off such of this Third Italian Army as may not yet have crossed the frontier on their retreat back into Italy. At both Monfalcone in Austria and San Giorgio in Italy, the communication lines of the Third Army may be cut by the Mackensen columns.

Since Mackensen has thrown out advancing columns which, Berlin asserts, have captured Cormons in the west of Gorizia, it is not to be assumed that he has not also sent a strong column southward from Gorizia toward Monfalcone. This column would seek to prevent any remnants of the Third Italian Army from retreating from the Carso region into Italy over the bridge at Gradisca, about half way between Gorizia and Monfalcone, and also attempt to block other remnants of the Italians moving out of the Carso Plateau through Monfalcone. With Udine and Monfalcone both in Mackensen's hands, his forces would have good rail and road connections southward from Udine and westward from Monfalcone toward the important coast junction point of San Giorgio.

The three pivotal objectives sought by Mackensen in his advance toward the Friulian plains are Gemona, on the north; Udine in the centre, and San Giorgio on the south. All these points are in Venetia, in Italian territory, and from them rail lines lead toward the Tagliamento River, where Cadorna will probably try to make his first real stand.

Possession of the Gemona-Udine-San Giorgio line would mean that the Isonzo line of the Italians has been crumpled and driven back from ten to thirty miles, and that the Italians would have relinquished territory averaging twenty miles in width for a distance of more than sixty miles from the Carnic Alps to the Gulf of Trieste.

Cadorna's Defense Plan.

There is every indication that the rapidity and initial success of the Mackensen surprise drive will transform the whole aspect of warfare on the Austro-Italian front from plateau and valley warfare to trench warfare in the Friulian Plains, provided Cadorna, with Anglo-French aid, is able to succeed in his effort to check the Germans.

The opinion of military experts here is that Cadorna will try to establish his trench lines for defensive warfare along the western edge of the Tagliamento, and it will be regarded as fortunate if he can do even this in view of his losses the vast stores of munitions that had to be destroyed at Cividale, Gorizia, and other abandoned points, and the shortage of Italian supplies.

Italian officials here believe that Germany is now playing her greatest card of the war in the drive toward Venice in the hope that victory there will almost win the war. However, these same Italian officials assert that they are expecting that Cadorna will be able to establish the Tagliamento trench line, and this will spell ultimate defeat for the Austro-Germans. The region in which Mackensen and Cadorna are now matching military wit and ingenuity for position has been almost as much of a "cockpit of Europe" as the Waterloo region of Belgium.

This is the region that was overrun by Attila and his Huns, the place where the Romans acquired refuge from their Lombard conquerors in the islands of the Venetian lagoons, the region which was overrun by the Venetians in their land conquests which gave them Verona, Padua, Treviso, and Vicenza, and the scene of exploits by Napoleon when he overthrew the tottering Venetian Republic.

The Venetian region was adjudged to Austria after it had been taken by French troops in 1797, but the Austrians were compelled to cede it to Italy, and on the fall of Napoleon it was again awarded to Austria, to whom it belonged until 1866, when, in consequence of the events of that year, it was finally incorporated with the Kingdom of Italy. Thus after a lapse of fifty-one years Austrian forces have against penetrated Venetia in a drive that must have been in preparation for some weeks, but which is as yet less than a week old in actual striking activity.

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TELLS HOW NAVY HAS SAVED BRITAIN

Lloyd George Says It Has Transported 13,000,000 Men and Lost Only 3,500.

130,000,000 TONS IN CARGOES

3,000,000 Troops in Expeditionary Forces, 75% of Whom Are from England.

THANKED BY PARLIAMENT

Army and Navy Are Subjects of Resolutions—Tributes Paid by Nation's Leaders.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Parliament today adopted a resolution presented by Premier Lloyd George, expressing the thanks of the Parliament to the navy and the army, including the overseas troops and the Mercantile Marine, for their services in the war, and to the women in the medical and other auxiliary services, and further expressing sympathy to the relatives and friends of those who have given their lives for their country.

The Premier in moving the resolution said that even if he had leisure in these terrible times, especially the anxiety of the last two or three days, he felt he could not do justice to this great theme. The deeds mentioned in the resolution were known to and had won the admiration of every subject of the King.

The British Navy was like one of those internal organs essential to life, of which we are unconscious until something goes wrong. In this war, said the Premier, the navy had been the anchor of the allied cause. If it lost its hold the hopes of the alliance would be shattered.

Great Achievements of Navy.

The Premier told how the navy had guaranteed supplies to the army abroad, and of material which it had enabled the Allies to get from abroad, adding:

"But for the navy, disaster would have fallen upon the allied cause. Prussia would be mistress of Europe and, through Europe, of the world. Despite hidden foes, despite illegitimate naval warfare, despite black piracy, the navy has preserved the highways of the seas for Britain and her allies. Since the beginning of the war the navy has insured the safe transportation to the British and allied armies of 13,000,000 men, 2,000,000 horses, 25,000,000 tons of explosives and supplies, and 51,000,000 tons of coal and oil.

"The losses of men out of this whole 13,000,000 were only 3,500, of which only 2,700 were lost through the action of the enemy. Altogether, 130,000,000 tons have been transported by British ships."

It was too early to summarize the effect of the blockade by the British Navy, which would be complete, declared the Premier, if it had not left the gate to the Balkans unlocked. It was not the fault of the Grand Fleet if it had not had many opportunities; that was due to the enemy's knowledge of its efficacy. Since the battle of Jutland the Germans had never seen fit to challenge it.

Mercantile Marine Praised.

Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to the work of the smaller craft, which were to be found in all seas, being numbered by the thousands. Their hardships and dangers were barely realized, yet the fruits of their action were enjoyed by the people of these islands. While before the war difficulty had been found in getting men to join the mercantile marine, on account of better conditions ashore, yet, despite the strain of hardships and peril that had increased manifoldly since the war began, there had not been found one man afraid to return to the sea. Men torpedoed once or twice hardly waited for their papers before they returned.

The British expeditionary force, continued Mr. Lloyd George, now numbered more than three million. It was a great triumph of organization, but was only rendered possible by the heroism of the old army—"the finest fighting troops in the world." It saved France and Europe, but hardly a man of that army was left.

The time had not come to deal with individual achievements, but he must refer to Field Marshals French and Haig and General Maude. Of Haig, one of the most brilliant members of the General Staff had said:

"Splendid as the fighting qualities of the troops have been, the success has been due in large measure to the power of organization, the persistence and forethought of Haig."

Seventy-five per cent. of the contribution in men, said the Premier, had come from England, and 75 per cent. of the loss had fallen upon England. Scotland had done its share, Ireland had made a distinguished contribution, and in voluntary recruiting Wales had beaten the record by a shade. The Dominions had contributed between 700,000 and 800,000 men. He praised the work of the Canadians on the western front, the Anzacs in Gallipoli and France, and the South Africans particularly in clearing Delville Wood. The memory of the powerful aid given by India would never be forgotten.

Union of British Empire.

"Never has the British Empire shown greater or more effective union," exclaimed the Premier. "It had been regarded as a dream; it is now a fact, a powerful fact, in fashioning the history of the world."

After references to the various auxiliary services, the Premier, in moving words, offered the sympathy of the House to the relatives of those who had fallen.

Ex-Premier Asquith, who followed, paid eloquent tribute to the fighting forces.

"It is by their inextinguishable faith that the fight has been well maintained until it ends, as we know it must, in the enthronement of the sovereignty of right. Let it not be said of those who gave their lives, when the judgment of history comes, that 'they gave their lives in vain.'"

John Redmond, the Irish leader, said his object in rising was to emphasize that what the Premier and Mr. Asquith had said was the absolutely unanimous sentiment of the House of Commons. The Irish troops, he said, had shed a lustre upon their race, and, however torn by dissension or misfortune their country might be at this moment, he believed that the whole Irish race today was filled with pride and gratitude for their achievements.

Redmond on Irish Troops.

"The gallant Irish troops have during the last year and a half had a bitter trial imposed upon them in the events happening in their own country," he said. "These events have not touched their valor or their loyalty. They have remained one in their motto, but nevertheless many of them had thought that they were going to fight not only for the liberty of the world but, in a special sense, for the happiness, prosperity, and liberty of Ireland. Now they have seen a section at any rate of their countrymen at home repudiate that idea.

"If my voice could reach them I would say that they need have no misgivings that they were right from the first, and that time will show that, while they are fighting for liberty and civilization in Europe, they are also fighting for the civilization and liberty of their own land."

BELGIANS EXPLAIN THEIR 'ATROCITIES'

German Indignation Roused by Trivial Incidents in East Africa, Legation Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A statement was issued today by the Belgian Legation in challenge of the charge made by the German Government that the Belgian Colonial Army committed atrocities in East Africa. It was on the basis of these alleged atrocities that Germany tried to justify that Government's action in deporting to Germany twenty prominent Belgians as a "reprisal." The legation's statement follows in part:

"Among the Teutons taken prisoner in Tabora was the German official in charge of the district, a certain Otto Weber, who has given the following description of what happened:

"'Personally I have no complaint to make of the Belgian troops on their entry into Tabora. However, some complaints were made to me on the subject of the Belgian troops at Tabora, and I have taken personal cognizance of the damage done in the house of Mrs. Horn. I was also told that a butcher shop had been plundered by Italians on the day the Belgians entered Tabora, but I have not been able to certify this statement. At another house the awning outside had been torn by bayonets.'

"These things are called 'atrocities' by the nation which destroys Louvain and calls it 'kultur.'

"East Africa is now the only German colony which has not been entirely conquered. The British attacked it from the south and the Belgians from the west. The Belgian Government has received a telegram announcing that on Oct. 9 the Belgian troops under Major Muller captured Mahenge, the last remaining place of importance in the district held by the Germans."

EXTOLS TO ENGLAND OUR WAR PROGRAM

Premier Morris of Newfoundland Tells of Plans to Drop Bombs in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, arrived in England today with news of the vast preparations now going on in America for "kanning the Kaiser," which The Daily Mail describes as "most heartening news." In an interview in The Daily Mail he outlined America's war aims, citing Henry Morgenthau's declaration regarding the German Emperor as their clearest-cut definition; and then spoke of American preparations to insure air supremacy. He added:

"This time next year at the outside, probably long before that, Americans, as they put it to me, are going to run by day and night an air service to Berlin. They are going to drop bombs in Germany from the sky at something approximating the rate at which Haig and Pétain are now dropping shells over the German lines in Flanders and France.

"Do people in these islands realize that the money America is spending on aircraft and air preparations alone exceeds the sum total of our old imperial prepay budget for military naval and civil service combined, and does anybody hereabouts know that the air bill appropriating this billion dollars was passed by the United States Senate after just three hours' debate?

"I know that the Americans' reputation in Europe with those who do not know them is that of money grubbers. Well, they are doing their best to become the biggest money spenders in human history. I cannot adequately picture the scenes of enthusiasm which accompanied the launching of the first Liberty Loan."

Sir Edward declared that, graphic as had been many of the accounts sent to England relative to American plans in the fields of finance, food, shipping, and military and navy organizations, it was impossible until one had been on the spot to grasp the magnitude of the effort the United States was getting ready to make in democracy's cause.

REPULSE AIR RAIDERS ATTACKING ENGLAND

British Fliers, Guns, and Lights Save the Southeast Counties From Bombing.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Hostile airplanes endeavored to carry out a raid tonight on the southeast counties of England, but none of them was able to pass the outer defenses, according to an official communication issued late tonight by Field Marshal Viscount French, Commander in Chief of the Home Forces.

The statement of Viscount French follows:

"Hostile airplanes attempted to raid the southeast counties tonight. Our airplanes went up, and the guns and lights were in action. No hostile airplanes succeeded in passing the outer defenses."

Warning of the air raid was given Londoners by police and special officers, but in the absence of gunfire in the city area there was no excitement. A few persons entered the underground railways or went into buildings. As usual, the streets were cleared quickly, except that here and there automobiles, buses, and a few pedestrians were going about their business, apparently unconcerned.

Crowds in the theatres and restaurants remained there until the bugle sounded their "all clear" message which was greeted by cheers. For the most part, however, the residents of London were in bed and apparently a comparatively small number knew that an air raid warning had ben given.

$25,000,000 TO BRITAIN.

Our Advances to the Allies Now Total $2,851,400,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Another advance of $25,000,000 was made today by the Government to Great Britain, bringing the total loaned that country thus far up to $1,400,000,000, and the total to all the Allies up to $2,851,400,000.

Advances to other allies now total as follows: France, $810,000,000; Italy, $225,000,000; Russia, $325,000,000; Belgium, $38,400,000; Serbia, $3,000,000.

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BAKER EXPECTS FOE TO RETREAT IN WEST

Forecasts German Retirement Between Wedges of Flanders and the Aisne.

BAD WEATHER AIDS ENEMY

Secretary Recalls How Italy Braced Up in 1916—Reports Our Men in Trenches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Important developments are impending in the great war, Secretary Baker indicates in his official review of last week's operations on all fronts, which concludes with the brief statement that certain units of the American forces in France have taken their places on the battle front to complete their training. This is the War Department's first mention of the fact that General Pershing's men are on the firing line.

It is the wave of activity during the week on nearly every front, however, that catches the Secretary's attention. Significant operations are in progress, he says, both east and west, on the Italian fronts, in Macedonia, Rumania, Mesopotamia, and even in East Africa. On the western front, he says, a new strategic retreat of the German forces appears to be the next move expected, and they must move back under critical circumstances from between the two wedges, those of Flanders and the Aisne, which have been driven relentlessly into their line by the British and French.

Italy is passing through a difficult moment, Mr. Baker says. The Austro-German drive is being pressed forward by imposing forces. But once before Italy stemmed the tide of an Austrian rush, under less favorable conditions for the defenders, he points out, and hurled the enemy back with only a taste of victory during the first days of his terrific onslaught. Winter is now coming to the aid of the Italians.

Activity on All Fronts.

The Secretary's review follows:

"Renewed activity prevails in all theatres of war.

"Important developments would appear to be impending.

"Along the western, eastern, and Italian fronts, in Macedonia, Rumania, Mesopotamia, and even in East Africa, significant operations are in progress.

"The two outstanding features of the situation of the week are the relentless British offensive in the Ypres salient, resulting in substantal gains of terrain of important strategc value and the sudden, well-aimed and sustained thrust of the French north of the Aisne.

"It is evident that the Allied drives along the western front are broadening in scope and in intensity. The whole front from the Houthulst Wood through the Passchendaele ridge southward to Lens and on to the Aisne is becoming the scene of increasingly heavy Allied pressure, which the enemy is withstanding with difficulty.

"Side by side the French and British are pushing on through the Flemish lowlands toward Roulers.

"The enemy, believing he might find a rift in the otherwise impregnable Allied line at the point of junction between the Franco-British forces, directed repeated heavy counterattacks in this segment. There were repulsed.

"While the British attacks during the past week have been carried out with imposing effectives, it is apparent that the British command is manoeuvring in order to gain important tacical advantages at a minimum cost.

"The casualties to the enemy are rising steadily.

"Slowly the Allies are enlarging their gains in Flanders, driving into the heart of German resistance in the west.

"The German armies fight on stubbornly. If any further evidence of allied superiority be needed, it seems to be supplied by the decisive successes won by the French during the week.

"This offensive was launched on a six-mile front near the west end of the Chemin-des-Dames at dawn on Oct. 23.

"General Pétain so well masked his preparations that the enemy was taken by surprise as to the exact terrain chosen for the attack and was overwhelmed before being able to organize a concentrated resistance.

Triumph of the French.

"The German lines were penetrated to a depth well over two miles at one point.

"This first attack was immediately followed by a second assault in this same sector crowned with full success.

"In three days' fighting the French have taken 12,000 prisoners, 120 guns of large calibre, and a great quantity of other booty not yet enumerated.

"The possession of the captured Fort of Malmaison, the key to the entire ridge and the villages beyond, now makes it possible for the French to enfilade the German positions along the Chemin-des-Dames, as well as to fire directly through the valley toward the fortress of Laon.

"General Pétain showed himself a past master of strategy in being able to attain so decisive a victory in so brief a period.

"The time has apparently come for another 'strategic retreat' of the enemy. It means that the Germans must again retire to a new intrenched and carefully prepared line if they intend to resist further in the west.

"It must be admitted that the German 'retreat' executed as a result of the battles of the Somme last year was carried through with consummate skill. The enemy retired, destroying all cover and taking up positions of marked tactical and strategic strength.

"But the battle of the Somme had but one wedge. Today we have the wedge of Flanders and that of the Aisne is being outlined.

"The bad weather continues to be the enemy's best protection. He is relying upon this factor to impede the allied advance and by shrouding the battle area in slush, rain and fog, give him a respite until he can prepare himself to meet a fresh onslaught.

"News from the Italian front proves that the Austrians were able to bring sufficient pressure to bear in Berlin in order to secure German assistance.

"As the result of the concentration of an imposing array of artillery and massed battalions, the Austro-German forces have succeeded in penetrating the recently won Italian positions in the Tolmino sector.

"The broken, steep mountainous character of the terrain makes it difficult to hold intrenchments when once certain strategic objectives have been attained. These the Austrians have apparently captured in this sector, which may result in the abandonment by the Italians of the Bainsizza plateau which they won after so valiant a struggle only a few weeks ago.

Italy's "Difficult Moment."

"Italy is passing through a difficult moment.

"We must remember, however, that in May, 1916, the Austrians attempted a similar onslaught. Then they had fine weather, a well-chosen terrain, and above all, the far superior fighting vigor of their armies to rely upon. At that time the Austrians won decided successes during the initial days of the fighting and pressed on to the edge of the Italian plan, only to be stopped and driven back.

"In the east, German naval operations in the vicinity of the islands at the mouth of the Finnish Gulf were not carried through, with serious losses, both in men and material.

"The Russian resistance apparently is consolidating.

"The Germans, using the islands as a base, have now gained a foothold on the adjacent mainland.

"The first landing on the Werder Peninsula at the northern end of the Gulf of Riga was successfully carried out. A further attempt at another point failed.

"It is not probable that the Germans will undertake for the time being more than a strengthening of the positions now held in the Riga sector.

"The retirement of the advanced enemy lines to a depth of fifteen miles in the region of the Dwina is reported.

"Engagements of some magnitude are noted along the Rumanian and Macedonian fronts, where artillery duels and raids are increasing in frequency. These, however, are not of more than local importance.

"In Mesopotamia the British are continuing and consolidating their advance, driving enemy detachments out of important tactical points on the flanks, thus strengthening their whole line of defense.

"Rumors of an important move by the Turks, reinforced by certain picked German and Austrian units under the command of General Falkenhayn, which have repeatedly been reported throughout the Near East, have as yet failed to materialize.

"The training of our troops in France progresses steadily and favorably. Certain units have taken their places in the front line trenches under actual battle conditions."

WAR CONDUCT IS ONLY TOPIC

Bonar Law Says Allied Conference Won't Discuss Aims.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons today informed a questioner that the approaching interallied conference at Paris had been summoned not to consider war aims but the conduct of the war.

The question arose out of a report that the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates were sending a representative to the conference to discuss war aims.

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Robed Abductors Take Bigelow Into Kentucky Woods and Administer 12 Lashes.

INVOKE BELGIAN SUFFERERS

Punishment Inflicted in Their Name —Victim Warned to Quit Cincinnati—His Story.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 29.—Herbert S. Bigelow, head of the People's Church of this city, one of the leaders of the People's Council, Socialist, and pacifist, who was seized as he was about to enter a hall in Newport, Ky., across the Ohio River from Cincinnati, to deliver a Socialist speech last night, thrust into a waiting automobile and spirited away, was taken into a dense woods near Florence, Ky., about midnight, tied to a tree and horsewhipped by men "who wore long robes and hoods, similar to those described as worn by the renowned Kuklux Klan, according to a report received here from Florence.

The report said the abductors, with Bigelow gagged and handcuffed, worked their way to the middle of the woods. There they removed the handcuffs long enough to disrobe Bigelow, then they tied him to a tree. One of the leaders then read these words from a sheet of paper, with the light of a lantern held by one of his associates reflected over his shoulder:

"In the name of the poor women and children of Belgium this man should be whipped."

At a signal a man clad from head to foot in white stepped out of a huge circle that had been formed, produced a long blacksnake whip, and delivered numerous lashes upon the back of Bigelow. The ropes were then cut. Bigelow was warned to stay away from Cincinnati, and was released, while the members of the party made their way back to their waiting automobiles and disappeared.

Bigelow wandered an hour in the woods. Seeing a church spire in the distance, he made his way there, finding himself in Florence, twenty miles from this city. At the home of Dr. H. K. Grant, he received medical attention. He stayed up the remainder of the night writing in detail his experiences of the evening. It was not until late in the morning that he notified his friends in this city where he was.

His Condition Serious.

He was removed to a hospital in this city. It was said there tonight that he was resting under the influence of opiates, but that his condition was quite serious. His physician said he counted forty whip welts on Bigelow's back.

A man's voice, calling up by telephone at Bigelow's home today, said the speaker was one of those who were in the kidnapping party, and that "the protestations of loyalty made by Mr. Bigelow today are accepted at their face value, and that Mr. Bigelow is free to remain in this vicinity, subject to his remaining loyal in the future."

Attorney Edward Alexander of counsel for Bigelow has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of any person connected with the kidnapping and whipping of Bigelow. Investigations are under way, and friends of Bigelow say they will be prosecuted until the guilty persons are apprehended and dealt with according to the law.

It was reported in Newport today that among those seen in the vicinity of the hall just before Bigelow was seized were several members of the Home Guard. This could not be confirmed, however.

Bigelow's written statement bears out the earlier story of the abduction and whipping. He said that before being taken into the woods, he was blindfolded, then a bag was thrown over his head, henco he had no idea of the locality or of the direction in which he was being led. He said oil was poured over his head after the lashes were administered. Owing to the men "wearing long white robes," Bigelow said, he was unable to recognize any of them. He said he did not know the men who seized him in Newport, he asked where he was to be taken and received the answer, "to headquarters."

He says that owing to the darkness he was unable to ascertain how many persons made up the party. Residents along the Lexington Pike said they saw a line of twenty-two autos pass on the way to Florence, some of which were so crowded that they were carrying men on the running boards.

"An experience of this kind shakes one's faith in the doctrine of non-resistance," said Bigelow in his statement. "It has converted me, at least temporarily, to the gospel of preparedness. As these chivalrous gentlemen have notified me to leave Cincinnati in thirty-six hours I am going to apply both to the municipal and Federal Government for their protection.

"Two men were left to guard me in the woods. One pointed a revolver at me and ordered me to sit down. I asked him in what direction home was and how far away I was. He pointed in the direction in which we had come and said it was quite a distance. He told me that I should inquire my way at a certain farm house, the first house on the right.

Feared to Go to the House.

"After he left I began to speculate on why they put oil on my hair. The only theory that seemed reasonable was that it was intended for identification later. I concluded that others might be waiting at that house to do a deed which the big crowd could not be trusted to witness and that the oil was put on to make sure that the wrong man would not be assassinated. So I decided to go in the other direction.

"I had walked about two hours when first one machine and then another came up in my rear. I eluded both of them. Once I stepped into a field of standing corn; the second machine I escaped by climbing over a bridge and dropping down on a railroad track.

"I knew I was walking in the direction of Erlanger, as I inquired my way of a couple in a buggy. I saw what was evidently the steeple of a Catholic church and determined to go to the house of a priest. While looking for this house I saw the sign of Dr. Grant. I knocked, and the door of a good Samaritan was opened unto me.

"I want the Kaiser sent the way that Nicholas Romanoff went. I desire nothing in all the world so much as to see the achievement of all the war aims which President Wilson announced in his address of Jan. 22."

Federal authorities recently conducted a raid on Bigelow's office in Cincinnati, where documents concerning the activities of the local People's Council was seized. Sunday afternoon, at his People's Church services, Bigelow prayed for "the repose of the soul of Emperor William and the proud men surrounding him."

In 1902 Bigelow was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State of Ohio. He was a delegate from Hamilton County to the Constitutional Convention in 1912, and was elected by this convention as its President. For the last few years he has been actively associated with the Socialist Party.

Offers Reward for Kidnappers.

Dr. Frederic H. Robinson, publisher of The Medical Review of Reviews, prompted by humane motives, it was said yesterday, sent telegrams to the Cincinnati newspapers offering a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of any of the Bigelow kidnappers. Dr. Robinson said his offer was not inspired by the fact that Bigelow was a pacifist. He said his attorney would leave for Cincinnati today to get full details.

CAPTURE VON LUCKNER, SEEADLER COMMANDER

Fiji Islanders Picked Up Leader and Five Members of German Raiding Party.

A PACIFIC PORT, Oct. 29.—Count von Luckner, commander of the German raider Seeadler, was captured on Sept. 21 off the Fiji Islands by Fijian constabulary, according to word brought by a steamer arriving today from a trans-Pacific port.

Five German members of the Seeadler's crew were taken with their commander, officers of the arriving vessel said. The Germans were in an armed launch, and were pursued by the constables, who were aboard the steamer Amra. This report of the capture of the Germans confirms a message to this effect received some time ago from Australia.

Just what became of the others of the Seeadler's crew is not known. One report was that they were at sea in a commandeered vessel.

The Seeadler, wrecked on the Mohepa Islands in the South Pacific some months ago, sank three American vessels during her cruise in the Pacific. Previously, in the Atlantic, she put an end to sixteen vessels of various types.

News of the destruction of the Seeadler was announced in Washington on Oct. 4.

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CANADIANS HEROIC AT BELLEVUE SPUR

Rallied Under Fire After Repulse and Swept Forward Irresistibly to Victory.

GERMAN DEFENSE STUBBORN

Bavarians Routed from Blockhouses by Dauntless Ranks of Mud-Covered Men.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 28.—The most important position in the attack yesterday was given to the Canadians to carry, and the story of their capture of Bellevue spur is fine and thrilling as an act of persistent courage by bodies of men struggling against great hardships and under great fire.

It was only a little while ago that these Canadians were fighting round Lens, and there can be no worry for brave men if the character and quality of that fighting are already forgotten. The taking of Hill 70, the fight to the death of two battalions who met the enemy in No Man's Land, and the hand-to-hand struggles in the streets and tunnels of Lens.

I think the Canadians were sorry to come up into the Ypres salient, though it is an old ground of theirs. But they did not shirk the task of assaulting the higher slopes of Passchendaele above the ground carried by the Australians in the great battles of September and October.

Nothing that they did at Courcelette and Vimy and round about Lens was finer than the way in which on Friday they fought their way up Bellevue spur, were beaten back by an intense and destructive fire, and then, reorganizing, went back through the wounded and scaled the slope again and drove the German machine gunners out of their blockhouses.

I have seen those Germans as prisoners of the Canadians. They are men of the Eleventh Bavarian Division, which includes the Third Bavarian infantry regiment and two reserve infantry regiments.

The other day I wrote about the undersized, half-witted fellows who were caught by the British and said that the German Army must be wearing thin if they sent recruits like this. These Bavarian soldiers are not undersized, but tall, proper men and stout fellows who fought hard. They carried their mud with a certain swagger, not as men who had surrendered easily, and were not utterly dejected like so many of the prisoners. They had been picked to hold Bellevue because of their good morale and they were full of confidence in their defensive position.

They were perched up above the swamps through which the Canadians had to wade to get at them. They had plenty of concrete houses for their shelter and their machine guns. The weather was in their favor. They guessed that the British would try to attack them again, but they looked at the floods and the rainclouds and felt safe, or pretty safe.

For some reason of psychology, which is greatly influenced by shell fire, these men of the Eleventh Bavarian Division were not mutinous against discipline like other Bavarians who are cursing the Prussians because of too much fighting and maligning and jeering at the officers or refusing to go into the forward positions like 800 men of the Ninety-ninth Reserve Infantry Regiment, who, according to a prisoner, revolted against going into the line at Lens. They were all sent to prison, save the man, and seem to have been very well pleased with the change.

A look at a contour map explained the reason why the Eleventh Bavarians were satisfied with their defensive position at Bellevue on Goudberg or Moetschele spur, which strikes out westward from the main Passchendaele ridge. The deep gully of Ravebeek runs below the slopes on which Bellevue is raised, and down there there is one filthy swamp of mud and water. On the other side of the gully is a hill which rises to Passchendaele, and the separate hummock of Crest farm, southeast of that high pile of ruins, which commands a long, wide view of the plains beyond.

Commanded Slopes Both Ways.

Bellevue on the one side and Crest Farm and Passchendaele on the other support each other from attack, and from their blockhouses they are able to sweep machine gun fire upon any bodies of men advancing up either slope. So the Australians found in the great attack on Oct. 12, and had to fall back, when Passchendaele itself was almost in their grip, because of an enfilade fire from the ground about Bellevue, while other Australians, trying to work up these slopes on the west side of Ravebeek, were terribly scourged by a machine gun barrage.

The Canadians knew all that. They, too, had the black luck of that terrible twelfth of October when the English and New Zealand and Australian troops advanced into bogs, struggled through a sea of mud and failed to gain a great victory, not by lack of valor, for the courage of them all was almost superhuman, or rather human as we know it in this war, but the sheer impossibility of getting one leg after the other in the slime that covered all this ground.

It was as bad on Friday morning and worse. Rain had poured down all night and the shell craters brimmed over and every track was so slippery that men with packs and rifles fell at every few steps. Beyond the duckboard tracks there were no tracks for 1,500 yards and there was a morass knee deep and sticky so that the men had to haul each other to get unstuck.

In the darkness and the pouring rain and shellfire it was hard going. The nightmare of reality was worse than a black dream but the men got to their places and lay in the mud and hoped that they were not seen.

As I said in my last message, some of them seem to have been seen by hostile aircraft, coming out before the moon went down, and the enemy's guns ravaged the ground, searching for them.

Canadians Under Fierce Fire.

The right body of Canadian troops worked up toward Crest Farm along the main Passchendaele Ridge, that is to say, on the right of the Ravebeek Gully. Their ground here was very bad, but nothing like that on the left below Bellevue. They got close to Duck Wood, where there are a few stumps of trees to give a meaning to the name and on their right other troops pushed forward toward a decline in the wood which protected their flank.

Heavy machine-gun fire came at them out of Duck Wood from shell craters and pill boxes, and the enemy shelled very fiercely all around them with high explosives. A great number of whizzbangs from the field batteries fell very close to them just below Passchendaele. All the Canadian soldiers speak of these whizzbangs directed, after the ground was taken, by low-flying airplanes which signaled with flash lamps or with a round or two of machine-gun fire when their observers saw any group of men. The signals were answered rapidly by the flight of the small shells.

From a tactical point of view, apart from the hardships and perils of the men, the situation on the Canadians' right was good. They had their ground and would have found it easier to hold it all had been well on the other side of Ravebeek.

Up by Bellevue all was not well. There at that time the Canadian troops on the left were having the same tragic adventure as befell the Australians in the same place two weeks before. In trying to work up beyond Peter Pan House they were caught in a mass of mud, and moving slowly behind their barrage, came under the fire of many machine guns worked by the Eleventh Bavarians from a row of blockhouses along the road running across the crest of the ridge and from other strong points above and below that line.

The Canadian Brigade made desperate attempts to get as far as those little forts, and small parties of grim, resolute fellows did get a footing on the higher slopes, scrambling and stumbling and falling with the deadly swish of bullets about them, and those Bavarians waiting for them with their thumbs on the triggers of the weapons behind the walls.

It was difficult to get news of that heroic Canadian brigade. Mists and smoke lay low over them and no signals or messages came back. An airman who flew along the line to work in contact with the guns, could see nothing at 2,000 feet, nothing when he risked his wings at 1,000 feet, and nothing still on another journey at half that height. The Canadian rockets were all wet and no light answered the airman's signals. Ten times he flew along the line, twice, at last, within 200 yards of the ground when he did see the infantry struggling through the enemy's lash of bullets.

A bit of shrapnel or shell casing smashed through the airman's engine and his wings were pierced. He flew in a staggering way on our side of the lines and crashed down and got back with his report.

Rally for Winning Attack.

The next news was not good, it looked like a tragedy. Under continuous fire the Canadian brigade had to fall back from Bellevue almost to its original lines.

It was then that the officers and men of this Canadian brigade showed of what stuff they were made of—stuff of spirit and of body. Imagine them, those muddy wet men with their ranks thinned out by losses up those hellish slopes of Bellevue and with all their efforts gone to nothing as they gathered together in the mist on low ground. It was enough to take the heart out of those men.

Strengthened by a small body of Canadian comrades they reformed and attacked again. It was great and splendid of them.

The barrage was brought back and the lines of its shell fire moved slowly before them again as when they had first started. So they began all over again the struggle through which they had already been and went out again into the abomination. Even now I do not know how they gained success where they had failed. I doubt whether they know. The enemy was still up the slopes and on the slopes, still protected in his concrete and with his machine guns unslaughtered. But these Canadians worked their way forward in small packs and each man among them must have been inspired by a kind of rage to get close to the blockhouses and have done with them. They went through those who had fallen in the first attack and others fell, but there were enough of them to close around the concrete forts and put them out of action.

The garrisons of these places, thirty in the largest of them and fifteen to twenty in the smaller kind, had been told to hold them until they were killed or captured. They obeyed their orders, but preferred capture when the Canadians swarmed about them and gave them the choice. There were about 400 prisoners brought down from Bellevue and nearly all of them were taken from blockhouses on the way up to the crest and from the row of them along the road which goes across the crest.

It was a few hours before the enemy behind launched his counterattacks, after a heavy shelling of Bellevue, which he now knew was lost to him—a bitter surprise to his regimental and divisional commanders. It is uncertain what delayed his counterattacks, but mud had something to do with it, for on the German side as well as on ours there are swamps in which tall men sink to their necks and bogs in which they are stuck to their knees, so badly that some of our prisoners lost their boots in getting free of this grip.

It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the first German column tried to advance upon Bellevue from the northern end of the spur. These troops were caught in our barrage and shattered. Half an hour later another heavy attack was delivered against the Canadians on the Passchendaele Ridge, and this was repulsed after close and fierce fighting, in which sixty prisoners were taken by our side.

Endured Suffering Heroically.

The price of victory for the Canadians was heavy in physical suffering. Unwounded men as well as wounded had to endure agonies of wetness and coldness, and thirst, and exhaustion. It was only their hardness which enabled them to endure. They lay in the cold slime, and a drop of rum would have been an elixir vitae to them.

Away behind the carrying parties were stuck in bogs as fighting men had been stuck. A pack of mules was floundering in shell craters. Men were rescuing their comrades out of pits and then sinking themselves and crying for help. At ten yards distance no shout was heard because of the roar of gunfire, the howling of shells and the high wailing of the wind.

"I saw some fellows in front of me," said a wounded lad, "and I helloed to them because I wanted company and a bit of help, but they didn't hear all my hellooing. They went faster than I could and I could not catch up with them because my leg was bad."

"It was water we wanted most," said a young Canadian, "and some of us went for days thirsty in the front line. No blame was due anybody. It was that condition of ground."

"I had a poisoned finger," said a young field gunner, "and my arm swelled up, but I couldn't leave the battery before the show, as they were shorthanded."

Meanwhile, on the left of our line, around the flooded areas west of Houlthulst Forest, the French made great progress on Friday and Saturday. The Belgians made a dash, too. A small party of Belgian soldiers crossed the marshes in a punt, found the ground deserted by the enemy, and went forward at a great pace to join the French in a freshly captured village.

The French have cleared a great tract of marshland during these two days' operations, cleared it of men and cleared it of guns which the enemy had just time to drag away around a spit of land on the edge of the floods.

These floods are very deep and broad. Above Bixschoote and below Dixmude, where the St. Jansbeek slops over by Langewaarde and swirls around a peninsula of mud, the French on Friday routed out the German outposts which guarded that mud bank several thousand yards in length. Yesterday the French made a bigger attack above St. Jansbeek and Dreibank.

Before their gallant infantrymen advanced through these bogs—for it is all bog—the French gunners were in full orchestra and played a terrible symphony on the 75's and 120's. Then, under cover of this fury of fire, the French infantry advanced in waves. In spite of the ground they went very fast and very far, and spread out in a fan-shaped phalanx between Merckem and Aschoop.

Their field guns are now able to enfilade Houthulst Forest on the western side, and the German guns north of that must be making their escape. This is an important tactical success which will make Houthulst Forest less tenable by the enemy.

FRENCH RUSH BIG GUNS TO NEW AISNE FRONT

Gains Consolidated Without Interference by the Shattered German Army.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ARMY OF THE AISNE, Sunday, Oct. 28, (via London, Oct. 29.)—The occupation on Friday morning of La Royere and Les Bovettes Farms, the village of Filain, and the low ground thence to the canal, rounds off General Maistre's great victory, which will be remembered as one of the most complete, clean, and smashing successes of the war. With this news and that of General Anthoine's fine advance on the British left in Flanders, the French Army is in high spirits.

I spent yesterday examining the central part of the French front, and particularly the plateau and Fort of Malmaison. It was a day of practically undisturbed consolidation and forward movement.

Only on such days following a victory one fully appreciates the magnitude and intricacy of the war machine. The normal movement of supply service and army reliefs is impressive enough and demands a fearful and wonderful organization, but for the whole host to get under way is possible only after the sound establishment of a new front on a wide stretch of country, swarmed like an ant hill and humming like a beehive. Everything has to be shifted forward two, three, or four miles.

First of all, new roads have to be built, and on this task thousands of Territorials and African and Asiatic natives are now engaged. Then the batteries must get into new emplacements. This is very rapid, for you cannot afford to have the guns out of action. A good many were seen far up, risklly far up, before and during the battle. Now the whole artillery system has to be permanently recased in new dugouts.

Dressing stations and stores of all kinds in the new camps have to be designed and set up, and all the time on the extreme front they are digging trenches, building shelters, and getting up stocks of ammunition and food.

One might define a clean victory at this stage of the war as one in which the enemy has received such a blow that he cannot pull himself together fast enough to interfere with these movements before they are practically completed. Such is the German case today. The enemy artillery has been captured to the extent of at least 160 pieces and destroyed to an extent probably greater. The remainder had to be dragged back as far as the French guns have been put forward.

Yesterday the French batteries were moderately active, but, like B'rer Rabbit, Mr. Boche lay low and said nothing. The endless files of guns, caissons, motor wagons and hooded carts wound snakelike up and down. Men who had lived through the battle came down and reliefs went up.

Accustomed as one grows to the débris of a battlefield, it is impossible not to be shocked at such a spectacle as that presented on the ridge of the Aisne heights at Hurtebise. When I climbed up there a couple of months ago it was but a narrow saddle of tortured soil. Now on the Malmaison Plateau we have a broad plain on which there is not left a square foot of grass, around the edges of which every tree is shattered, every bush burned, every yard of which, and I speak literally, has been worked into a thick brown paste by explosions of shells, mines, and bombs and by millions of bullets.

We passed over a faint trace of crossroad, that is to say underlying chalk appeared through an expanse of brown mud and waterlogged shellholes. It was over the famous Chemin des Dames that we were picking our way carefully, so as not to strike an unexploded shell or grenade.

We passed faint traces of two old lines of German trenches, and so reached a deep ditch, long dry and now shapeless, surrounding the Fort of Malmaison. The capture of the fort was a shorter and easier operation than my first information indicated. There was no tunnel from the fort to the neighboring quarries, as had been thought. The structure of the fort was so broken by the French big guns that of itself it could not have been long defended. The outer wall is not simply smashed, but for the most part submerged in the earth.

There is here little occasion for military moralizing, because the Fort of Malmaison had long ceased to deserve its name. After being used as a butt for experimental artillery fire it had been sold to a builder, who had begun before the war to dig out the stone for use in constructing barracks in Laon. The fort had therefore only a trivial value.

Every high point of this and the neighboring plateau is available for observatories, and from one point or another the whole of the new German front will be under constant and deadly vigilance. I looked at it over the broad, quiet prospect northwestward toward Courcy Forest, northward to the Mont Bavin Plateau, up the valley to Laon, northeastward to the Monampreuil Plateau, and eastward along the Ailette Valley and the Chemin des Dames.

FRENCH THRUST BACK GERMANS ON MEUSE

Crown Prince's Troops Attack in Force Near Chaume and Courrieres Wood.

FOG PALL OVER FLANDERS

Sharp Artillery Fighting There, but Infantry Hampered—Haig Praises Canadians.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The sharpest fighting on the western front reported today was near Chaume Wood, northwest of Verdun, where the German Crown Prince's Army made a strong assault on advanced French positions. The attack was preceded by a violent bombardment. In the infantry advance, the Germans gained a footing for about 500 yards north of Courrieres Wood, but were soon subjected to a counterattack, which drove them from most of the ground they had gained.

On the Aisne and Yser fronts, the artillery exchanges were severe, but there was no important action. The British and French are consolidating their recent gains in Flanders.

Today's official statement says:

We raided the enemy's trenches last night opposite Warneton. A hostile reconnoitring party was repulsed in the neighborhood of Reutel.

In the course of yesterday's operations north of Merckem a Belgian patrol captured a German post of twenty-one men. Early in the night Belgian troops carried out a successful raid north of Dixmude and brought back twenty-three prisoners and a machine gun.

Aviation—Sunday the weather was fine, but a thick haze overhung the lines, greatly hindering work in the air. Our low-flying airplanes fired a great many rounds at the enemy troops in their trenches and shell holes. During the day over 100 bombs were dropped by us on hostile airdromes and billets. At night the Gontrode airdrome, the Courtrai station, and the billets and railway station in the neighborhood of Roulers were bombed. There was not much fighting, owing to the mist. One German machine was brought down, and one was driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

The official statement from British Headquarters in France and Belgium issued tonight reads:

A detachment of Inniskilling Fusiliers entered the enemy trenches this afternoon northeast of Croisilles southeast of Arras) and captured a few prisoners.

Successful raids, in which a number of prisoners were taken, were carried out early this morning by Belgian troops north and south of Dixmude. On the battle front the hostile artillery has been active north of the Ypres-Roulers railway. Our own artillery has shown great activity northeast of Ypres.

Haig Congratulates Troops.

In a dispatch from the British front in Belgium The Associated Press correspondent says:

"The striking victory won by the British on Friday last just west of Passchendaele has called out high praise from Field Marshal Haig. In a telegram sent on Saturday to Lieut. Gen. Sir Herbert Plumer, commander of the army which made this remarkable drive through the marsh lands, the Field Marshal said:

"'The successes gained by your troops yesterday under such conditions are deserving of the highest praise. While all the troops did well and contributed materially to the results achieved, the performance of the Canadian division in particular was remarkably fine. The ground gained is of high importance, and I congratulate you and all under you on the results of the great efforts made.'"

Paris Reports Meuse Attack.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Today's War Office statement reads:

In Belgium rather violent artillery actions occurred north of Dreadbank.

South of St. Quentin we made an attack which enabled us to bring back a machine gun and prisoners.

On the Aisne front spirited artillery fighting occurred near Hurtebise, and in the sector north of Vaudesson.

Our detachments penetrated German trenches in the Argonne and on the left bank of the Meuse, bringing back ten prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse the German artillery violently bombarded our positions on the front between Chaume Wood and Bezonvaux. An attack followed. The enemy, beaten back by our fire, was not able to approach our lines except at a single point north of Caurrieres Wood, where he gained a footing for a distance of about 500 meters in our advanced positions. Our troops counterattacked immediately, and regained the greater part of the occupied ground. We took prisoners.

In Apremont Forest an enemy attack on one of our small posts gave no result.

The communication issued tonight reads:

During the course of the day the artillery action was maintained with violence on the right bank of the Meuse, in the sector of Chaume Wood-Bezonvaux. There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

Belgian Communication.—Our troops carried out last night several raids north and south of Dixmude. South of Dixmude a detachment went beyond a line of support and brought back in all about fifty prisoners and several machine guns. Our troops blew up several enemy bomb throwers and shelters. During the day our batteries continued the destruction of numerous enemy works and batteries. The German artillery responded only feebly.

Berlin Reports Hot Artillery Fire.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (via London.)—The official report from Army Headquarters tonight says:

Western Front.—Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—Mist and fog restricted the fighting activity in Flanders, but nevertheless the artillery activity along the Yser has been lively and reached great violence, especially near Dixmude, during the night. Attacks by enemy detachments north of the Lys failed.

Between the Houlthulst Wood and the Lys the enemy directed some strong waves of firing on our fighting zone. Some English infantry advancing behind drumfire and smoke shells attacked north of the Boesinghe-Staden Railway. The storming waves collapsed as a result of our defense.

Army of the German Crown Prince.—On the Chemin des Dames strong French forces attacked twice after violent artillery preparation near Braye. As the result of our fire and at some places counterthrusts by our trench garrison, the enemy had to retreat. He sustained heavy losses and left prisoners in our hands.

A supplementary report from Headquarters this evening reads:

On isolated sectors of the Flanders front and along the Chemin des Dames the artillery duels were livelier.

SEE PARALLEL IN REVOLUTION.

London Papers Discuss Americans' First Shot in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Commentng on the American expeditionary force's first shot in France, The Daily News says:

"Germany by her own act has called the New World to redress the balance of the Old. The balance will be redressed."

The Daily Graphic says:

"Descendants of the embattled farmers of Concord have fired a shot which, like that of the Minutemen, will be heard round the orld. As in the American war of independence, so today in the great world conflict the initial round of the American battery on the western front has been fired for freedom. We realize today as never before that the revolt of the American colonies was a rebellion of the free spirit of man against Teutonic despotism, and as it was the Germanism of George III. which severed America from England, so it is the Germanism of the Kaiser which has ranged the fighting men of America by the side of the Allies." victory, however long delayed, is assured. It warns that this does not justify a relaxation of British efforts.

SHEDS NO LIGHT ON 'RED-HEAD'

War Department Answers Query on Firer of First Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A telegram received by Secretary of War Baker today read:

"Press dispatches contain the information that the first shot fired by American troops in France was by a red-headed gunner. Will you kindly furnish me his name for honorary membership in the Clemmer Red-Head Club of Spokane—the only organization of its kind in the world?

"HOWARD S. CLEMMER,
"President."

Ralph Hayes, Private Secretary to the Secretary of War, sent the following reply for his chief:

"First censored dispatch did not contain name of the gunner. Suggest you elect all red-heads in the Expeditionary Force as honorary members."

FOUNDED 1856

IT is a mistake to believe that a suit or overcoat that looks serviceable may be depended upon to give satisfaction—what is actually in it is the vital point to determine. Our clothes for men, young men and boys set a standard in lasting satisfaction because we employ only first-quality materials, skilled tailoring and price them in conformity with reason.

United States Army Uniforms
Officers' regulation outfits

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Clothiers to Men of the World

No one type has precedence here, except the man of good taste.

Our stocks embrace EVERYTHING — models for youngsters and men of discretion, men growing toward the poles and those broadening at the equator.

HAND TAILORING where tailoring counts, the cream of TWENTY-FIVE MAKERS, all fine ones and specially worth while fabrics secured by big buying power and foresight.

Men's Suits and Overcoats and Topcoats at almost any price you want to pay, from

$25, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50, $55 and $60

GIMBELS MEN'S STORE—Fourth Floor

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Athena Underwear
For Women and Children

Correct tailoring gives Athena underwear comfort and daintiness that you will appreciate.

Instead of hanging like a bag, it fits snugly all over without stretching or binding anywhere.

Athena underwear is cut to match the lines of your figure. It is the only underwear that is made in this way.

When you put on a suit of Athena underwear you will find that you can raise and bend your arms without hindrance.

You can stoop in Athena underwear without causing a strain on any part of the garment.

Athena underwear fits your figure as a glove fits your hand.

Athena is sold only at Saks in New York.

Marshall Field and Company, Chicago, Makers.

Prices:

Vests and Tights..... Reg. Sizes 65c to $1.85
Extra Sizes 75c to $2

Union Suits..... Reg. Sizes $1.25 to $3.75
Extra Sizes $1.50 to $4.25

For Boys and Girls

Separate Garments.....50c to $1.50
Union Suits.....95c to $2.65

SAMOVARS ◆ FIRE LIGHTERS ◆ WOODEN WARE ◆ SCALES ◆ DOOR PORTERS ◆ TEA WAGONS ◆ TRAYS ◆ PERCOLATORS ◆ CANDLESTICKS ◆ FIRE SETS ◆ CHINA ◆ GLASS ◆ KNIVES ◆ FIRELESS COOKERS

Cake Pans—They come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. Of the types illustrated here the flat sheets are $1.12. Sets of cutters for various sized cakes run from $1.63 to $2.50.

WHAT's your baking day? Come to Lewis & Conger's on the day before; and you will find everything to help you. There are kitchen utensils of every sort—from the lowliest rolling pin and yellow bowl to the newest pie plate of transparent ovenware, or to the most interesting cutters and forcers to shape your cakes. There are cake boxes to keep them in and knives to cut them with—and plates to eat them on. Everything, from kitchen to pantry and from pantry to dining room.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th & Sixth Ave.
New York City

Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue A-A at 19th Street

Women's Boots at $4.75

Many small lots of our finest shoes—sold originally for $6 to $10. but incomplete in sizes—now $4.75.

Also $8, $9 and $10 Boots—now at $6.85.

Gray castor patent leather with white tops and kid with gray tops; all high cut lace on new season lasts.

Quality—Service—Price
DALE

BUY Direct from FACTORY AND SAVE MONEY

Display Extraordinary "Come Look"

109 West 13th St. New York
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

"Where did you get the knack?" they ask, and you grin because more

Club Cocktails

are on the ice. If you could see what goes into 'em, and how—you'd know why they taste like more.

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

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Apply Amberg Service To Your Filing Problem

Don't say, "If my file clerks would only remember, my files would work all right." The right filing plan for your business is a *mechanical memory* which should recall transactions quicker and more accurately than you can.

Amberg Service depends on no alleged "system" to cure all evils, but applies tested filing principles to each *individual* case.

This service proves itself by analysis of your problem and remains yours gratis as long as you use Amberg methods.

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Established 1868
Pioneers and Originators of Modern Vertical Indexing.
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The *Army* Member of the Coward Shoe Family

In Shrewsbury Grain $ 6.85
In Cordovan Tan . 10.00
Cordovan Leggins . $13.85

The Coward Shoe

The regulation last but put together on Coward shoe-making principles.

From selecting the leather down to the last stitch on a finished pair the building of them is our part in the national service.

Made for hard duty, be it wet or dry, yet easy to the feet from the first wearing. Snug-fitting through the heel to prevent chafing on the long hikes. You'll find them fit for the campaign straight through in wear, in comfort and in military appearance.

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren St.)

Sold Nowhere Else
Mail Orders Filled

"SOLDIERS' GIFT WEEK"

During Soldiers' Gift Week, November 4 to 10, merchants will advertise in The New York Times suitable Christmas gifts for soldiers and sailors.

Presents for men with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad must be mailed on or before November 15 to make sure of delivery by Christmas Day.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS FOR MITCHEL

Continued from Page 1.

...ver has actually been given to the ...mother who needed it most, to enable ...m to keep her home and keep her ...ildren in it, instead of sending the ...ildren out to be taken care of in ...stitutions.

"I could tell you how under Mitchel ...s city has for the first time taken ...e lead in matters of charities and ...rrections; in the matter of education; ...s that instead of being held up every-...here as it was, instead of being held ...up everywhere as a conspicuous instance ...f the failure of democracy, during the ...st four years New York City has be-...me a city where the conditions are ...studied by men who live in other cities, ...o that they may in other cities copy ...e principles of good government that ...ve worked here.

"Now friends, by accident it is al-...most impossible anywhere to elect a good ...ayor. The test of the people comes in ...aining that good man in office. [Ap-...plause.] Now Mitchel has stood by you; ...it is up to you to stand by Mitchel.

"It will be a real misfortune, it will ...be a matter of lasting damage to this ...city, if you make the average political ...organization, and, above all, the un-...speakably sordid political organization ...of Tammany Hall, feel that they needn't ...trouble to give good government, that ...they needn't trouble to take care of ...the welfare of the average man and ...average woman, that people don't ...remember that if a man stands ...up like a man, does his work as a ...man, he will tread on so many feet that ...he will pay for it at the next election. ...The prime need in our democracy is to ...make the public servant feel that if he ...stands squarely by the people, the people ...will stand squarely by him. . . .

"The Chance for the People."

"And this is the chance for the people ...of New York, a chance they have not ...had for over fifty years—I speak of the ...time I have seen myself—this is the ...chance for the people of New York to ...impress the politicians of New York with ...the fact that if a public servant stands ...by them they will stand by him. I ...really don't feel that it is Mitchel who ...is on trial, as much as I feel that it is ...the people of New York who are on ...trial.

"And now, my friends, so much—and ...I have to speak briefly, as you see—so ...much for this election from the local ...standpoint; but in addition to the local ...issue, the issue of good government, ...there is a much greater question in-...volved in this election, and it is because ...of that greater question that I feel that ...a man from outside the city, although, ...remember, I was born in this city, and I ...was the eighth in line from father to son ...who was born here, so I have middling ...straight New York blood in me—that is ...why I feel that we have a right to come ...to you—and, understand, I am speaking ...of Mr. Mitchel, and, of course, I am ...speaking for the entire Fusion ticket, it ...is not enough only to elect the Mayor, ...you have got to elect Mr. Prendergast ...and Mr. Adamson, and all five Borough ...Presidents, because if you don't, ex-...travagance and jobbery can be carried ...on, no matter what the Mayor may do.

"You have to elect Judge Ransome ...District Attorney because you want to ...have a man whom nothing in the world ...could prevent from doing what is ...straight and that no consideration in ...the world could induce to pardon what ...is crooked.

"...e got to put Lyons and all ...his associates in office, and I speak of ...Lyons—he was with me, he was in the ...Spanish war. [Applause.] It was a ...very little war, but it was all the war ...there was. [Laughter.] You have got ...to support the whole ticket, the judi-...ciary, support it all, so as to back up ...this administration. I am speaking for ...Mr. Mitchel and I am speaking for his ...colleagues. I am speaking for the entire ...administration and for what that ad-...ministration has done during the last ...four years.

Takes Up National Issue.

"But, as I said, in addition to the is-...sue of good government we have the na-...tional issue of Americanism injected into ...this campaign. The foes of Mr. Mitchel ...have asked, 'Why should he drape him-...self in the American flag?' I can ...answer. It is because that flag would ...look out of place on either of the two ...other candidates. [Applause.] You may ...notice, gentlemen, I say 'two other can-...didates.' I am not speaking of Mr. Ben-...nett. I like Mr. Bennett and I am ...therefore very, very sorry that he ...should be in this fight as a decoy duck ...for Mr. Hylan.

"You do not have to take my word ...for it. Mr. Hylan's—I was going to ...say two backers—but I ought to say per-...haps that Mr. Hylan is one-half Mr. ...Hearst and one-half Mr. Murphy. And ...Mr. Hearst has been boasting that he ...nominated Mr. Bennett and has been ...championing Mr. Bennett. It is not ...that he cares a snap of his fingers for ...Mr. Bennett. He would not back Mr. ...Bennett if there was any earthly chance ...of electing him. He is backing Mr. ...Bennett because he knows that every ...good citizen who votes for Mr. Ben-nett throws away his vote and deprives himself of the chance of doing the only thing, of doing the duty of every good American at this time, of supporting Mr. Mitchel. We have then the two other candidates. Now, let me explain. The Socialist candidate—— [Applause.]

Voice: "He is a traitor!"

"The Socialist candidate in this election does not stand for Socialism primarily. He stands as an aid to the Prussianized autocracy of the Hohenzollerns. [Applause.]

Calls Hillquit "Ally of the Hun."

"I do not like the Hun outside our gates, but I tell you I like him more than I like the Hun inside our gates. [Great applause.] I have seen in the press the verbatim reports, repeatedly, of Mr. Hillquit, that he won't buy a Liberty bond, [applause,] saying that he wished to prevent in any way he could the success of the loan; that he was against the loan because he did not wish us to have victory in this war, because he wished a negotiated peace now; saying that he wishes to see the nations of the world make a negotiated peace, although he well knows that is the peace which the Prussianized Germany of the Hohenzollerns now demands.

"Now, friends, the man who takes that position is—I don't care whether he calls himself Socialist, pacifist, or anything else—the man who takes that position is the ally of the Hun in world politics. [Applause.] He is playing the game of the most ruthless militaristic autocracy that the world has seen; that has been armed with weapons of modern scientific civilization. The man who takes that position is against the United States and for Germany. [Several voices, "Right, right!" Applause.]

"Now, wait a minute. Mr. Hillquit says that he has not purchased a Liberty bond; that he won't purchase a Liberty bond. Now, you people think what that means. It means that if enough of our citizens followed Mr. Hillquit's advice and did not purchase those bonds our soldiers would go against the soldiers of the Hohenzollern with broomsticks instead of rifles. Mr. Hillquit won't purchase a Liberty bond. The brother or son of any of you who is down at Yaphank when the Winter comes on and wears a cotton uniform instead of a woolen uniform, when he has not got an overcoat—why? It will be because enough men have followed Mr. Hillquit's example and not purchased Liberty bonds. The men who try to defeat the Liberty Loan, the men who say that they won't purchase the Liberty bonds because they wish a peace, a peace that means the triumph of Germany, those men are helping the Hun against Uncle Sam.

"They are helping the forces of this country against the people of this country. We have our sons and brothers on the other side of the water or out in the camps here, drafted to do their work. We have those men prepared to fight for democracy and liberty. We have to raise the money to put them on an equality with their foes. The man who refuses to buy a Liberty bond, although he has the money, the man who says he won't buy it as a matter of political principle, is endeavoring to deprive our sons and brothers of their equipment, of their blankets, of their coats."

[A voice: "Don't buy a Socialist bond." There was considerable confusion and the man was ejected from the hall.]

Colonel Roosevelt: "Leave everybody inside you can. I would be glad to have him listen."

After the interruption Colonel Roosevelt went on:

"Friends, I want to repeat, there is no chance at this time of being a half and half American. If you are not for the United States in this war then you are against the United States. We are to decide whether we have got a country, or whether we have simply got a polyglot boarding house. [Laughter and applause.] If we have got a country, then stand by it. It is up to us to fight for it, or back the men who are doing the fighting. There can be nothing baser than to endeavor to handicap the men who are in the field, and to provide them with food and clothing and equipment in order that they may fight for us. Now, I hear some people say now and then, 'Why have we sent our men across the water to fight?' The answer is easy—so that they don't have to fight at home.

"We have sent them across the water to fight beside our allies so that they won't have to fight in the ruins of our cities without allies. [Applause.]

"But now, friends, there is one point upon which I sympathize with Mr. Hillquit. He was reported as saying the other day that everybody knew where Mitchel stood, and everybody knew where he stood—and they do—Mr. Mitchel is for the United States, [applause,] but that nobody knew where Mr. Hylan stood. [Laughter.] I think there he was quite right. I suppose Mr. Hylan had not had a chance to ask Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy where he did stand.

"Now, friends, in speaking of Mr. Hylan I do not speak about the man at all, because I do not think him important enough to speak of. I speak of him only as representing the alliance of Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy. And I don't have to say anything about either Mr. Hearst or Mr. Murphy except to refer you to what each has said of the other in time past. Each has objected in the strongest terms to the other, and that attitude has been creditable to both [Laughter.]

"Now, it is not often that you get a campaign where the names of the two backers—if I felt unkind I would say 'proprietors'—of the candidate are sufficient to excuse any man from discussing the candidate himself, but that is the case in this particular contest. Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy have disagreed in the past. They have come together now. Mr. Murphy, I believe—I don't know—I believe that he is interested primarily in securing the government of this city, and Mr. Hearst's attitude toward the war has been such as to make patriotic Americans feel that he is one of the efficient allies of Germany on this side of the water. We can't afford, from the national standpoint, or from the standpoint of the interests of this city, to put in power the nominee of Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy.

Voting for a Symbol.

"You are voting for a symbol if you vote for Mr. Hylan. You are putting this great city back into the grip of Tammany. You are voting to re-establish Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hearst in control of this city.

"Now, gentlemen, if there is one thing that we, who live in a free democratic country, should insist upon, it is that our rulers should be the men who hold office and not the men behind those who hold office. We want to know that the man who is in power over us is the man whom we wish to hold accountable. As long as Mr. Mitchel is in office every human being knows that the man who is Mayor is the man who tells the Mayor what to do. [Applause.]

"If Mr. Hylan were elected, and then a question came up, we might all of us speculate as to how Mr. Hearst felt about it, and how Mr. Murphy felt about it, but nobody would think of asking how Mr. Hylan felt about it. Now I ask you, and, as I said, while I don't agree with Mr. Hillquit in much of anything else, I do entirely agree with him in saying that his position is clear, and Mitchel's position is clear, but I would like to know what Mr. Hylan's position has been on Americanism, on the war, on everything of that kind. I would like to know it. As I said, Mr. Hillquit has placed himself beside the shadow Huns; Mr. Mitchel has placed himself squarely and straight on the platform of Americanism. [Applause.]

"Now, I should like to know whether Mr. Hylan is the shadow of a shadow Hun, or whether he is prepared on sufficient provocation to be a 'me, too' type of American. I hope we shall have enlightenment. I don't look for it from Mr. Hylan, because he seems by his actions to be averse to enlightenment, but I hope to see some of his sponsors tell us what his position is.

"Now, friends, I came here because it is of the utmost consequence for America that the Government of the City of New York should continue to be carried on on the plane on which it has been carried on for four years. I come here, furthermore, because the issue of Americanism has been injected into this campaign, and I accept the challenge of our foes. [Applause.] They say that Mr. Mitchel wraps himself in the American flag. I say that he is the only candidate that can do it and make us understand that he means it.

"I ask you to support the Fusion ticket because it represents all of our citizenship, because it represents a sincere purpose to put and to keep this city on the highest plane of socialized justice. I ask you to support Mr. Mitchel and his colleagues because every vote that you cast for Mitchel means a vote that will hearten every true American in the United States, and because the man who votes against Mitchel will have the poor satisfaction of feeling that he has voted in a way that will give comfort to the Prussianized Germany that we are fighting at this moment." [Great applause.]

Colonel Roosevelt also made a speech last night to 3,000 cheering negroes at the Palace Casino, 14 East 135th Street. The Colonel prefaced his speech by saying:

"In the first place, I want to say to you that it is a very real pleasure to be here. The last time we met I addressed my remarks to people of your color in Carnegie Hall, and there were nine of you there." The Colonel got the crowd with him when he said that as Governor he appointed colored men to office, and had done the same thing when he was President. He added:

"I believe and have always shown it, that the colored man's position in the South can be made just as secure in justice for him as in the North, but in the North especially can the colored man get justice because of the opportunities which he has to help form an administration which will be upright and unbiased. The colored race must stand for itself in association with the whites, and if one of your race goes wrong your entire race is held responsible."

Getting down to the issues of the campaign, the Colonel said:

"Anything I say to you is representative of my deepest conviction. I am keenly conscious that it is difficult for you to get justice, but I want you to remember just what I say tonight and that is that your choice of approving the present administration or putting Tammany into power rests with yourselves. You will get nothing from Tammany unless you have the power to extort it. Remember that. Remember your duty to America as a whole.

"I won't say that America has done everything that she should for the colored people, but I have never been in any other country where any of our people wanted to live; they always wanted to come here. Although I am not satisfied with what the United States has done, nevertheless here in the United States the colored race rises higher than anywhere else on earth."

When Controller Prendergast, who preceded the Colonel, tried to speak the crowd began to jeer and hiss. Mr. Prendergast tried to make himself heard, but gave up and waited, but the noise grew louder and the hissing more intense until the Controller yelled for fair play.

"Never mind fair play, talk about yourself," yelled some one.

The uproar partially subsided, whereupon Mr. Prendergast took the opportunity to say that during the time he has been in office he has handled $3,500,000,000 and done it fairly. A heckler shouted:

"Did you ever appoint a colored man to office?"

"Yes!" shouted back the Controller.

"To what job?"

"Three messengers," was the answer, and pandemonium broke loose again and continued until Colonel Roosevelt arrived.

CLOCKS for TRAVELING, BOUDOIR or DESK in GOLD, SILVER and LEATHER CASES

REED & BARTON

ESTABLISHED 1824
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET
4 MAIDEN LANE

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St.
"Loveliest Baby Shop"

The daintiest and most individual productions imaginable for the new-born babe, as well as the small children.

Our long services to expectant mothers taught us the needs of the coming baby to the last detail. As manufacturing retailers, our prices in this, as well as our other departments, are always far lower than elsewhere.

"First Layettes," $8.50 to $350.00.

We Specialize in Becoming Clothes for
MATERNITY WEAR

Latest fashions—allow for expansion without alterations—conceal condition. Prices no higher than clothes for normal wear.

Lane Bryant

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Reduced Prices TO-DAY

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

Plain tailored suits, to wear with one's own furs, or trimmed with Beaver, Nutria, Jap Kolinsky or Hudson Seal Fur.

45.00

Heretofore $59.50 to $79.50

ONLY one, two, three suits of a kind, and including this season's most attractive models.

THERE IS a choice of fashionable fabrics, including wool velour, silvertone velour, duvet de laine, diagonal vicuna or broadcloth.

NO EXCHANGES NO APPROVALS

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC
ORDERS FOR INDIVIDUALLY MONOGRAMED
HOLIDAY GIFTS
SHOULD BE PLACED NOW TO INSURE PROMPT DELIVERY
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

B. Altman & Co.

A GREAT SPECIAL SALE
of
Women's Tailor-made Suits

to begin to-day (Tuesday)

will offer a number of new, smart models, variously developed in broadcloth, silvertone and wool velour,

at the extraordinarily low price of

$29.00

Sizes: 34 to 44 bust measure

(Women's Ready-to-wear Suits, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Fifth Floor 35th Street

Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.
R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Sale Begins To-day 9.00 A. M.

THIS SALE OF
Eastman Cameras and Kodaks
IS A BIG EVENT IN CAMERA HISTORY

A Special Purchase of 2337 Perfect Cameras and Kodaks at One-Fourth Less Than List Prices

No. 2 Hawkeye Camera, $1.49
Catalogue Price Was $2.00

No. 1-A Kodak Special Autographic, $13.49
Catalogue Price Would Be $25.00

No. 2-C Folding Brownie Autographic Camera, $6.74
Catalogue Price Was $9.00

THE STORY OF A SPECIAL PURCHASE.

When the Eastman Kodak Company brought out their new line in the spring, they made a few slight changes in two of the models—the No. 1-A Autographic Kodak Special and the No. 2-C Autographic Brownie Camera; a third, the No. 2 Hawkeye Camera, identical in every respect with the No. 2 Brownie Camera, was discontinued because of this duplication. They found themselves with over two thousand unlisted cameras on hand. With faith in our ability to dispose of them, they sold the entire lot to us at remarkable price concessions which we now turn over to you.

THE STORY OF TWO CAMERAS AND A KODAK

No. 2 Hawkeye Camera, $1.49
Catalogue Price Was $2.00
A complete, compact box style camera, identical in form, material and workmanship to the present No. 2 Brownie Camera. It takes pictures size 2¼x3¼ inches and uses Eastman roll films.

No. 2-C Folding Autographic Brownie, $6.74
Catalogue Price Was $9.00
Takes pictures size 2¼x4¼ inches, uses six or ten exposure Eastman roll films. Has all improvements, including Autographic back, kodak ball bearing shutter with cable and finger release, three speeds.
Some with double or rapid rectilinear lenses; catalogue price was $11.00. Sale price $8.24.
A limited number of Carrying Cases for No. 2-C Folding Brownie Cameras, catalogue price was $1.00. Sale Price 74c

No. 1-A Kodak Special Autographic, $13.49
Catalogue Price Would Be $25.00
Combining the highest type of workmanship and materials used in kodak-making. We were fortunate, indeed, in securing 337 of these kodaks equipped with rapid rectilinear lenses, ball bearing shutters operated with cable releases. Takes pictures 2¼x4¼ inches, the most popular size to-day. Uses Eastman roll films. Fitted with autographic back and finished in genuine Persian morocco leather, selected black bellows and nickeled fittings. When fitted with Tessar Anastigmat Lenses and Optimo Shutter this camera sells at $59.50. Fitted with the present equipment $25.00 would be a low price, indeed.
F-7-5 Maco Anastigmat Lenses for same, $7.19 extra.

Every Instrument Perfect—Packed in the Original Box With Instruction Book.

Macy's
R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th Sts.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Overcoats That Pass the Censors At Home.

Wives, mothers and sisters are critical judges of good materials and good tailoring. You may be sure that any overcoat you select here will get by as a good buy.

Winter Overcoats $16.50 to $49.75
The new coats have been unpacked—all the popular, serviceable fabrics in belted and loose box styles—at prices much lower than elsewhere.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Motor Robes of Excellent Quality
Fringed robes of all wool material, in various serviceable plain colors, with contrasting plaid effects on the reverse sides. Full auto size with fringed edges. Average weight 4¾ lbs. $10.74
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Shirts for Long Arm Men
We carry a complete assortment of shirts for men whose arms are longer than the average. Laundered or soft cuff negligee models, of serviceable shirtings. Sizes 14½ to 17, with 36 inch sleeves. $1.44
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Warm and Woolly Sweaters
Men's All Worsted Heavy Weight Sweaters, V-neck, coat style, full fashioned with two pockets. Colors include light gray, Oxford, navy and maroon; also black and white. $7.39
Other Sweaters, same style as above but lighter in weight, $7.39
Men's Brushed Wool Sweaters, in new heather mixtures, V-neck or shawl collar styles. $7.74 to $10.39
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Comfort Kits You Can Fit At Home
Some men prefer to use their own toilet articles rather than purchase fitted kits. For them we have the following:

Unfitted Toilet Kits, moisture proof, pantesote lined, $3.24
Unfitted Toilet Kits, of serviceable olive drab canvas, $1.74
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems
The man who is undecided about the appropriateness of a gift he must make, or the man who wishes the advice of "some one who knows" about things for his women folks, will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help him. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

5%

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

$100 and up

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
154 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Cuticura Helps Banish Skin Troubles

Smear the Affected Parts With Cuticura Ointment Then Bathe With Cuticura Soap

Follow this treatment on rising and retiring for a few days and watch your skin improve. There is nothing better for the complexion, hands, and hair than these fragrant, super-creamy emollients, if used for everyday toilet purposes.

For Trial Free by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

NURSE

Salary $900 to $1080

Candidates must be between the ages of 21 to 50 years, who are registered nurses of New York State, to do field nursing and medical social service work in connection with supervision of the health of school children.

Subjects and Weights: Experience, 4; duties, 6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipa. Building, Manhattan, until NOV. 9, AT 4 P. M. For further particulars see the CITY RECORD, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

6 P. M.

Advertisers and agents will facilitate insertion of advertisements in The New York Times by sending in copy by 6 o'clock daily to The Times Building, Times Square.—Advt.

CALLS ON PRESIDENT TO PUNISH HILLQUIT

J.D. Baucus Says Socialist Candidate Should Be Arrested for Speech.

CHARGES HIM WITH TREASON

Great Effort to Get Votes for Hillquit in All Parts of the City Will Be Made This Week.

President Wilson has been urged to order the arrest of Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor on a charge of high treason, as a result of his utterances in a speech made on Sunday afternoon at the New Star Casino, Lexington Avenue and 107th Street. In this address Mr. Hillquit said that a Socialist victory in New York City would be a mandate to the Government to open immediate negotiations for peace, and suggested that the United States had made war on Germany to promote the interests of "our money Kaisers." The request for this drastic step against the Socialist candidate was made by Joseph D. Baucus, a lawyer of 44 Broad Street, who sent a telegram to President Wilson, which read:

This morning's TIMES states that Morris Hillquit, a Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York, stated to an audience of 4,000 at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon, that "a socialistic victory in the city election will be a clear mandate to our Government to open immediate negotiations for peace." There were other statements to the effect that our action in declaring war against Germany was unwarranted and made for selfish or base reasons. This is high treason, and demands prompt and drastic action. He should be immediately arrested, court-martialed, and, if guilty of high treason, shot at sunrise. Manifestly he is giving aid and comfort to the enemy in a most insidious, dangerous, not to say cowardly, way. Your taking drastic action right now is not an interference in local politics. His present prominence makes action on your part imperative, and would have a wholesome and restraining effect upon men like Hillquit and his traitorous associates, whose actions mean needless expenditure of enormous sums of American money and the sacrifice of valuable lives to indicate our pledge and the success of the world's fight for democracy.

The Princeton Club is given as the residence of Mr. Baucus in the City Directory. At the club it was said last night that Mr. Baucus had moved away and that his present residence was not known.

During the final week of the campaign, the Hillquit campaign managers will make great exertions to reach voters in all parts of the city. Aside from several large meetings an open-air campaign will be conducted with a score of meetings nightly. Brooklyn, outside of the Brownsville section, where the Hillquit managers feel that they have a safe margin in favor of their candidate, Richmond and the west side of Manhattan and the Washington Heights section will be special points of attack. A house to house canvass for the purpose of distributing Socialist literature, has been started on the west side under the auspices of the Non-Partisan League for Hillquit. The Collegiate League for Hillquit will conduct meetings on the west side every night. The Irish Progressive League is working hard for the Socialist candidates in the Irish sections of the city.

"We have the candidates of the old parties on the run; we are gaining on them every day," said Usher Solomon, Secretary of the Socialist State Committee and manager of the Hillquit campaign, last week. The campaign managers have found it necessary to draw a sharp line between the campaign activities on the east side and those of the west side of Manhattan. Many of the new recruits in the Socialist camp, it was said, have manifested their reluctance to doing team work with the distinctly pro-German element which has come to swell the Socialist ranks this year for reasons growing out of the war.

Professor J. McKeen Cattell, head of the Hillquit Nonpartisan Committee, announced last night that the mass meeting scheduled for Saturday night at the Madison Square Garden had been abandoned. The meeting had been arranged to afford the four leading Mayoralty candidates an opportunity to review the outstanding issues as the campaign was about to close. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hillquit, it was announced, had accepted the invitation unconditionally, and Mayor Mitchel had accepted on condition that Judge Hylan would attend.

Ex-Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone will deliver his maiden speech under Socialist auspices at the Academy of Music rally in Brooklyn this evening. Mr. Hillquit will also speak at the meeting, which will be held under the auspices of the Collegiate League, with Darwin J. Meserole of the Civic Club presiding. Mr. Malone and Mr. Hillquit will again speak from the same platform at the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden tomorrow evening.

Morris Hillquit yesterday turned down a request made by Max Levy, attorney for the Master Bakers' Association of Brooklyn, that he intercede with their workers to prevent a strike which would leave the people of Williamsburgh without bread.

HILLQUIT GIVES DIVIDED LOYALTY

Continued from Page 1.

agers in the other parties' headquarters."

There were cries of shame and hisses as he went on:

"On the 8th day of October of this year and in the midst of the pending campaign the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted three interesting resolutions: One directing the transfer of $50,000 for an appropriation to the Board of Child Welfare to the Police Department for the purchase of overcoats for members of the Home Defense League, another transferring the sum of $1,400 from the Board of Child Welfare for repairing an old barn at the city reformatory at New Hampton, and a third transferring the sum of $18,900 from the Board of Child Welfare for forage and veterinary supplies for the Fire Department.

"At about the same time Health Commissioner Emerson attributed 400 infant deaths to the lack of milk.

"The Board of Child Welfare is about the only human note in the present plan of our city government, yet the institution is practically reduced to a mere paper existence, and its meagre appropriation is diverted to Home Guard uniforms, stables and horses, while the babies of the poor are allowed to die for lack of proper nutrition. The old political parties, including Mayor Mitchel's private fusion party, are utterly incapable of understanding the social functions of a modern municipality. To them the administration of a great community like New York is nothing but dry and cold-blooded business, feelingless, heartless business, the business of the business interests.

"Our Disgraceful Home."

"To the Socialists the city is primarily an extended household. In our case a household of 6,000,000 human beings who need bread and shelter, air and sunshine, health and happiness."

Mr. Hillquit called New York City "our disgraceful home," explaining that it was the slums, a part of the city, which he so described, and turned to an attack on the Socialists who have turned from his candidacy to Mayor Mitchel.

Treasurer Boissevain of the Collegiate League for Hillquit, under whose auspices the dinner was held, leaped to his feet when the candidate had finished and cried that the speaker's great message would never be allowed to reach the public unless a great fund were subscribed. He called for contributions, asserting that $50,000 was needed. From the rate at which pledges came in, it appeared that about $5,000 would be raised.

"Mr. X." Is D. F. Malone.

In the course of the dinner the party managers removed the camouflage from their widely heralded "Mr. X.," who, it was asserted, was "a Democrat of national importance who had come into the Socialist camp." As every one expected, "Mr. X." proved to be Dudley Field Malone, ex-Collector of the Port of New York and son-in-law of ex-United States Senator James A. O'Gorman. He was not there in person, but sent from Baltimore a telegram which read:

"I am deeply sorry tha. I cannot be with you all tonight, as I have to remain in Baltimore. But I shall be on the firing line for the next week, urging my fellow-citizens of New York to elect Morris Hillquit Mayor, so that he may provide a liberalized people's government for the greatest city of the country. My warmest remembrances to all."

Another speaker was Gilbert E. Roe, introduced as "the representative of the Republicans." Mr. Roe was urged upon the Fusion Committee four years ago as a candidate for the Supreme Court bench.

Mr. Roe asserted he might be arrested and in that case he wanted his hearers to swear that he had read from the manuscript before him, which was entirely safe. He then launched into a bitter denunciation of the flogging of Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, a former pastor, for alleged pacifist utterances. Mr. Roe called the incident a cowardly and degrading assault upon "the man whom we are proud to call our friend," and said the newspapers heralded the "unspeakable ruffianism" in tones of complacency so that he "kept wondering how much more of that sort of thing the people were going to stand. He said not the immediate perpetrators of the act, but the great newspapers and the men mentioned in them every day, great officials and ex-officials, were the ones who should be scourged in punishment of the act.

The Foreign Language and Sedition act of 1917, he continued, was a worse act than the Sedition act in the time of President Adams, although President Jefferson pardoned the men convicted under the last-named act and remitted all their fines. "As bad as it was," he said, "it was not as destructive of liberty and freedom as was the act of 1917 as interpreted by the officers of our present Government."

Other speakers were Amos Pinchot, described by the press representative as "a Wilson supporter who has come over to us," and former State Progressive Chairman J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey, who talked about free speech and a free press.

After the dinner Mr. Hillquit went to Long Island City, where he addressed an audience of about 1,000 persons, who had been waiting since 8 o'clock in Hettinger's Hall to hear him speak. It was after 11 when he reached the hall. It was a crowd with a large sprinkling of Germans in it, and it set up a roar of welcome when Mr. Hillquit showed himself on the platform. A large portion of his speech had to do with the war.

HYLAN'S TAX CHARGE DENIED BY PURDY

President of Board Says Special Interests Have Not Been Favored.

ONLY ONE REDUCTION MADE

In All Other Cases Cited by Judge, He Declares, There Has Been an Increase in Assessments.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board, made public yesterday some of the tax assessment figures in the last three years to show that the statement of Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, that the Tax Board had favored special interests and millionaire individuals by having their assessments reduced was untrue. Judge Hylan gave a list of such interests and individuals whose assessments, he said, had been reduced $29,349,800. Mr. Purdy said that among the corporations named by Judge Hylan, only one, the Edison Electric Light and Illuminating Company, had had its assessment decreased, and that for but $52,100.

Mr. Purdy showed that instead of the New York Central Railroad having had its assessment reduced $4,058,500, as alleged by Judge Hylan, its assessment in 1917 over 1914 was increased $30,692,855. He pointed out that Judge Hylan had been misled by the tentative assessment figures, which are always higher than the final figures. The assessments that count, he said, are the assessments on which taxes must be paid. In his statement he said:

"The man who hands figures to Judge Hylan about taxes thinks he finds a reduction of $29,000,000, and names the New York Central Railroad as one of the beneficiaries. The New York Central has enjoyed an increase in 1917 over 1914 of over $30,000,000, almost equally divided between the four years. The actual increase for four years is as follows:

1914	$7,937,905
1915	7,969,450
1916	7,826,900
1917	6,868,600
Total	$30,602,855

"It would be easy to give real decreases in assessed values, for the Tax Department has met declining values by decreasing assessments in Manhattan over $200,000,000 in two years. Almost all the decrease is in the declining sections south of Fortieth Street and in Harlem. Some of the public service corporations named as receiving decreases are the following:

Name.	Increase 1914 to 1917.
Third Avenue Railroad	$749,300
United Elec. Light & Power Co.	5,742,500
Manhattan Railway Co.	3,780,100
New York Telephone Co.	13,792,800
Total	$24,064,700

"The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is also named as a beneficiary, and this company was increased $6,550,100. Among the corporations he names there was just one that suffered a decrease; that was the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn. It decreased $52,100. The above statement involves many parcels of real estate, and it was prepared for publication in the 1917 report. For this reason the increase is given for the period from 1914 to 1917. Property belonging to various persons is alleged to be decreased, but as no specifications are given it is impossible to check up the assessed values, with a few exceptions.

"The statement is made that the assessments of real estate of banks and insurance companies have been decreased. This is not true. Judge Hylan's informant has been misled by tentative assessments. The assessments that count are the assessments on which taxes must be paid. A number of banks formerly reported to the Superintendent of Banks and insurance companies to the Superintendent of Insurance higher values for their office buildings than the assessed values. The Deputies were requested to use these book values for their tentative assessments for 1916, in order that the department might obtain proper explanations of the values reported and the actual values. In some cases the companies reduced their book values to actual values, and in all cases the department has a proper record of facts justifying the assessments finally made. In most cases the assessments were finally fixed at the same amount as the previous year, and these assessments represent actual full value."

SULZER ACCUSES MURPHY.

Former Governor Says Tammany Leader Offered Him Bribes.

Ex-Governor William Sulzer spoke at three crowded meetings on the upper and lower east side last night in favor of Mayor Mitchel's re-election. Mr. Sulzer openly accused Charles F. Murphy of offering him bribes prior to his taking office as Governor, during his tenure of office, and since. He assailed the Pennsylvania Railroad, and accused Murphy of being in league with it. He asked of Judge Hylan, if he were elected, if he would do Murphy's bidding and hand over to that corporation certain east side and Long Island water front lands which he said the road had been seeking for years.

Mr. Sulzer's first meeting was at Kreuter Hall, 228 East Eighty-sixth Street; the second at Cinderella Hall, 144 East Eighty-sixth Street, and the last at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue. At one of the meetings he was hailed as "Our next Governor!" and "Our next Presiden.!" It required a squad of police and the official party to get him out of the last meeting.

SIAM CALLS FOR TROOPS.

Wants Volunteers to Send to the French Fighting Front.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.

BANGKOK, Sept. 10.—The Siamese Government has called for volunteers for the force which it is proposed to send to the western front in France.

The commander will be trained in Belgium.

ESTABLISHED 1847
PARIS 13 Rue de la Paix
LONDON 175 New Bond St.

Messrs. CARTIER

take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment

653 Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Now Have Ready for Service

Army Officers' Uniforms at Very Reasonable Prices

¶ One glance at our uniforms for Army officers will reveal a vast difference between uniforms of Saks creating and those of *any* other origin. Their trimness of line is the result of careful tailoring, and they have a quality of workmanship throughout which insures satisfactory service under the most strenuous conditions.

Uniforms of Worsted Serge..$32.50, $38
Uniforms of Heavy Wool Cheviot..$38.50
Overcoats of Wool Melton.....$47.50
Bedding Rolls.....$12

Khaki Worsted Sweaters

Slip-on Model—no collar or sleeves..$2.95
Officers' Coat Sweaters.....$5.50

Sam Browne Belts, $7.50

¶ These are imported belts, the kind now being worn by all British officers and ordered to be worn by American officers in France.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18th TO 19th STREET

Today (Tuesday), We Will Hold Our

DOLLAR DAY

Absolutely the utmost you have received in many weeks for One Dollar

This is our monthly "Dollar Sale"—an event prepared for weeks ahead of time. HUNDREDS OF SPECIAL LOTS OF MERCHANDISE WILL BE DISPLAYED IN THE AISLES AND IN THE REGULAR DEPARTMENTS AT THIS BARGAIN PRICE,—ONE DOLLAR.

Oftimes the very biggest bargains are not advertised at all, because of limited quantities. Such items are displayed on special tables and are usually bought up quickly. Therefore we avdise you to come here early today.

For every item advertised here, at least a score of others will be displayed. We reserve the right to limit quantities. No Mail, Phone or C. O. D. orders filled on these items of $1.

When convenient, please take small parcels with you.

Charge purchases made today and tomorrow will be entered on bills rendered December 1st.

Juniors' $2.50 Washable Dresses—blue and white or pink and white gingham, also checked ginghams; attractive styles; sizes 13 to 19; at..... $1
Women's $2 White Voile Blouses—(slightly soiled from handling); sizes 36 to 44; at..... $1
Boys' $1.50 Shoes—Casco Calfskin; heavy soles; lace styles; sizes 9 to 13½; at..... $1
Men's & Youths' $1.50 & $2 Hats—soft hats and derbies; sample and odd lots in the season's latest models; all sizes; at..... $1
Women's 50c Vests and Pants—regular sizes; slightly fleeced; 4 for..... $1
Girls' & Boys' 19c Stockings—fast black; good quality ribbed cotton; 7 pairs for..... $1
Women's 50c Fibre Silk Stockings—white and popular colors (slight defects); 4 pairs for..... $1
Women's 25c Stockings—fast black or white; all sizes; 6 pairs for..... $1
Women's $1 and $1.25 Thread Silk Stockings—black and whites (slightly imperfect); all sizes; 2 pairs for..... $1
Boys' 50c, 75c and $1 Blouses—good washable materials (slightly soiled); sizes 7 to 16 years; 3 for..... $1
Boys' $1.25 and $1.50 Trousers—drab fine rib corduroy, heavy weight tweeds and homespuns; sizes 7 to 17 years; at..... $1
Men's Shirts—good quality negligee shirts of Percale; all sizes from 14 to 16½; values to $1.25; 2 for..... $1
Men's $1 Four-in-Hands—extra large size, open-end; splendid quality silk and satin; 2 for..... $1
$1.39 Luncheon Cloths—70 inches long; each..... $1
21c Heavy Unbleached Muslin—36 inches wide (limit of 6 yds. to a customer); 6 yards for..... $1
$1.50 & $1.75 Bath Mats—large size Turkish bath mats (slight mill imperfections); each..... $1
$1.50 to $2.50 Shams, Scarfs and Table Covers—many different styles; each..... $1
Crib Blankets—36x48 single crib blankets; each..... $1
Bed Pillows—new feathers; A. C. A. and fancy colored tickings; each..... $1
Bed Sheets—for all size beds; 54, 63, 72 and 81 inches wide x 90 inches long before hemming (No mail or phone orders filled); at..... $1
Wavy Hair Switches—most of these are beautiful three strand switches; all shades except grey; at..... $1
Corset Covers—regularly to 75c each; lace trimmed; sale 2 for..... $1
Cambric Petticoats—lace trimmed, or with fine embroidery flounces; 2 for..... $1
$1.50 Corsets—pink figured coutil; sizes 21 to 30; at..... $1
$3 "Nemo" Corsets—"seconds"; small size only; white broche; sizes 19, 20 and 21 only; at..... $1
Room Lot of Wall Paper—enough to cover room size 12x15, giving 10 rolls of sidewall and 18 yards of border or binder; values to $3; at..... $1
Quadruple Plated Table Ware—Bread Trays, Butler finish; plain or hammered designs; at..... $1
Women's & Misses' $1.50 Skirts—Oxford grey material; belts 24 to 30 and lengths 36 to 42; at..... $1
79c to 89c Dress Goods—plain color Serges and Plaids; 36 inches wide; 2 yards for..... $1
Black Lining Cambric—mill remnants; 20 yards for..... $1
25c Outing Flannels—36 inches wide; neat pink and blue stripes; 6 yards for..... $1
49c Jacquard Crepe de Chine—pure silk and Egyptian cotton in evening shades; 4 yds. for..... $1
Worsted Finish Plaids—36 inches wide; handsome Scotch designs; 4 yards for..... $1
$1.35 Black Satin Messaline—2000 yards; good quality; yard..... $1

Box of 50 Cigars—"Seal of Palermo" Operas; half Havana filler; made to sell at $25 per 1000; box of 50 for..... $1
Untrimmed Hats—large black velvet sailor and mushroom shapes; at..... $1
Men's & Women's $1.50 and $1.95 Umbrellas—covered with fine quality American Taffeta; at..... $1
Gold-Filled Eye Glasses or Spectacles—with rims or rimless (examination by registered optometrist free); at..... $1
$1.50 Japanese Matting Bags—sizes 16 and 18 inches; at..... $1
Hat Trimmings—Ostrich Bands, Ostrich Novelties, Fur Trimmed, Pastel Pheasant bands and Velvet Foliage wreaths, also some Ostrich Plumes; 17 inches long; values to $1.95; at..... $1
$1.50 Sateen or Percaline Petticoats—at..... $1
$1.49 Cap and Scarf Sets—knitted wool; at..... $1
Men's $1.25 a Doz. Handkerchiefs—good size, with ¼ or ½ inch hem; 12 for..... $1
Gold Filled Jewelry—Lavallieres, Brooches, Sterling Rhinestones, Bar Pins, Bracelets, etc., choice $1
$1.50 All Feather Pillows—covered in fancy ticking; pair..... $1
$1.35 Chairs—Golden Oak finished; wood seat; side posts bolted into seats; at..... $1
60c Gross Rustproof Snap Fasteners—assorted sizes; black or white; 3 gross for..... $1
Fancy China—pretty Japanese decorations; Tea Sets, Chocolate Sets, Celery Sets, etc., choice at..... $1
Cut Glass—Nabisco Holders, Footed Bon Bon Dishes, Spoon Trays, Handled Nappies; choice at $1
Bric-a-Brac—moulded Florentine marble heads of musicians and authors; also fountains, etc.; choice at..... $1
Japanese Pottery Vases—stand 9 to 12 inches high; floral and figure designs; at..... $1
$1.30 Lighting Fixtures—inverted light outfit; heavy goose neck burner with needle valve regulator; strong candle power mantle, inner globe; at $1
18c Curtain Swiss—stripes, dotted, block and floral effects; 7 yards for..... $1
$1.95 Art Silk Table Scarfs—rich colorings; at..... $1
$1.95 to $2.25 Carpet Remnants—Axminster and Velvet; yard..... $1
$1.50 Tapestry Rugs—size 27x52; at..... $1
$1.50 to $1.95 Axminster Mats—size 18 x 36; at..... $1
$1.50 and $2 Back-Strap Purses—real leather; fitted with change purse and mirror; at..... $1
Framed Pictures—"Her Gift"; hand colored; framed in handsome ornamental antique finished frame; size 12x21 inches; at..... $1
$1.10 Curtain Stretchers—frame 1⅜ inches wide; made of selected Norway pine; at..... $1
$1.25 Mahogany Serving Trays—inlaid medallion center; at..... $1
$1.75 Strong Oak Splint Clothes Hampers—at..... $1
$1.50 Oval Clothes Baskets—made of selected willow at..... $1
$1.35 Permanent Ready Mixed Paint and Floor Paint—½ gallon; at..... $1
$1.30 Jap-a-lac—1 quart; all colors; paint and brush included; at..... $1
Women's $2.25 French Kid Gloves—elbow length, 12 button; white only; at..... $1
69c Typewriter Paper—"onion skin"; 2 reams for..... $1
29c "Pound Paper"—choice of tints or white; five 29c packages for..... $1

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

Youthful Old Age

Keeping "young" depends upon maintained vigor, elasticity of muscles and arteries and an active mind that keeps in happy touch and sympathy with the pleasures and affairs of youth. These desirable conditions are splendidly aided by

INSTANT POSTUM

a snappy flavored, delightful cereal table beverage, entirely free from those non-food, harmful elements—caffeine, for example—which tend to harden the arteries and bring on premature old age.

"There's a Reason" for Instant Postum

Sold by Grocers everywhere!

Just a word about my new sloping front Sedan—and its logical door arrangement. One door, right side, opens to rear seats and on the left, front, a door to driver's seat. Convenient, certainly; sensible, yes; just another touch of comfort in a luxurious car. I'm proud of it.

Chas. E. Riess

The Hupmobile with its clean, simple, powerful four cylinder motor—furnishes all the elements most desired in motor car performance:—

Rapidity of pick-up, flexibility and pulling power on high gear; smoothness, silence, and absence of vibration at any speed.

These characteristics and its consistent economy and year ahead beauty explain why old owners remain steadfastly loyal, and why the Hupmobile market is steadily widening among those seeking a quality car.

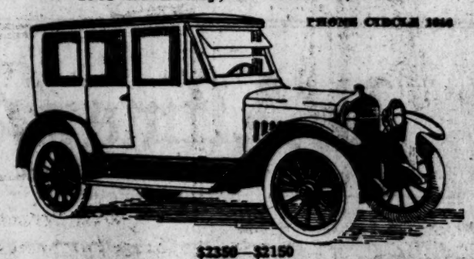
Hupmobile

Immediate deliveries now—but that's no guarantee of the future.

Five Pass. Touring Car..... $1285 Sedan..... $2150 $2350
Seven Pass. Touring Car..... $1540 Roadster..... $1285
f. o. b. Detroit.

Also full line of distinctive custom bodies, Limousines, Broughams, Landaulets, Etc.

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.
1741 Broadway, at 56th St., N. Y.
PHONE CIRCLE 1040



$2350—$2150

Salesmen Say "They Help Get Orders"

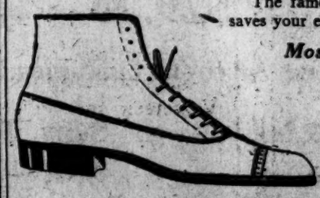
Men who sell the world's merchandise are quick to see the value of comfort in footwear.

That's why so many of them wear the DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOE. It helps land orders and gives comfort for getting about to see customers. Salesmen know that business is best when feet are forgotten.

These shoes have the right appearance, too. Comfort and good looks in footwear help in every business activity.

The famous cushion of felt and cork saves your energy at every step.

Most Styles $7 to $9



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1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
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Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men, Made for J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.
For Women, Made for JOHN EBERTS SHOE CO.

A&F

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Hello France!

America, Wake Up!!

He needs the bag filled to the brim!

Only seventeen days more to select and ship your Christmas gifts for the men who are over there!

The Postmaster General has fixed November 15th as the limit for mailing Christmas parcels to be delivered over the sea.

We are fully prepared — standing at attention—awaiting your order!

Things most acceptable to the men who have gone and those who are going.

Write at once for our booklet, just out: "Gifts for the Boys Who Are Giving All."

Aviation Outfits at a Moment's Notice

This is the only house in America that can instantly fit out an aviator, a submarine chaser, or a submarine officer with everything he needs except his aeroplane or his boat.

Aviators' Leather Suits—Coats and Breeches.
Aviators' one-piece, fur lined Suits.
Hydroplane Suits—one-piece design.
Aviators' split-palm, lamb-lined Mitts.
Leather Helmets.
Woollen Hoods and Leather Hoods.

Abercrombie & Fitch Outfits for the Women of the War

Every article of apparel and equipment needed by the woman going abroad to do relief work.

Specially designed by this house for many individuals and units that have already gone.

Ready for immediate delivery—approved uniforms of correct, comfortable fabrics: coats, cloaks, breeches, hats, boots, woollen stockings, puttees, shirts, gloves.

Bedding rolls, blankets, toilet cases, first-aid kits—all the approved military kind.

Christmas Boxes for the Soldier Boys

Specially selected and packed —, maximum of camp comforts in small space, for little money.

One for $2.50 contains alcohol stove, cooking pot, beef-tea cubes, coffee, tea, cocoa, condensed milk, tobacco, pipe and cigarette papers.

Others at $5, $10 and $20, contain woollen socks, soldiers' handkerchiefs, sheeplined waistcoats and jackets, gloves, cigarette cases, lighters, moccasins, Army and Navy knives.

Send for Complete Military Booklet—Uniforms, Shoes, etc.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

MAYOR TO TELL WHY THEY BACK HYLAN

Promises to Make Public Reasons for Staats-Zeitung and Hearst Support.

SWING AWAY FROM HILLQUIT

Fusion Manager Reports Hylan Defections—Schiff Explains Why He Supports Mayor.

Mayor Mitchel served notice last night upon William R. Hearst and "the Ridders" that within twenty-four hours he would reveal the reasons why they are supporting Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany candidate for Mayor. In a statement the Mayor gave out at Fusion Headquarters he said he had asked the question many times of Mr. Hylan, as well as of the Ridders, but having received no answer he considered their refusal was evidently final and therefore he intended to make public the reasons himself. The Mayor said:

"I have asked John F. Hylan what he has ever done to win the support of Mr. Hearst and the Ridders. I have asked Mr. Hearst this question. I have asked the Ridders. Not one has answered.

"For the last time I have demanded from these men the real reason for the Hylan nomination. Their refusal is evidently final. I shall therefore make public the answer within twenty-four hours.

"That Mr. Hearst realizes the importance of my question is shown by the fact that he devotes two columns of his newspaper to reprinting a telegram which is now two months old, not as an answer but as an alibi. This reprint is especially interesting not only because of what it repeats, but because of what it fails to repeat.

"In the reprint Mr. Hearst repeats that he has 'supported Judge Hylan several times in his political campaigns.' He repeats that his high opinion of Judge Hylan was confirmed by Judge Hylan's 'lofty, unselfish purposes.' He repeats that to have entered the primary against Judge Hylan would have been 'unfair to the great cause which we all have primarily at heart.'

"Mr. Hearst repeats everything that he said about Judge Hylan last September, with the exception of one paragraph. This paragraph is worth consideration.

"In his original telegram last September, Mr. Hearst said:

> I know of no man in public life who is more honorable than Judge Hylan, more courageous, or more fit to lead in this battle in behalf of the public welfare.

"Mr. Hearst does not include this statement in his newer version."

Mayor Mitchel then asserts that he assumes that the omission was due to the recent published exposures of Judge Hylan's relations with Goslin and with the Black Diamond Automobile Company. In conclusion he says:

"In 1914 a prominent German newspaper described Mr. Hearst as the greatest champion of the German cause in America. For three years Mr. Hearst has been giving a public demonstration of what this German eulogy meant.

"Last September, in his telegram of congratulation to Judge Hylan, Mr. Hearst declared that he had supported Judge Hylan several times on the 'sound Americanism of his deeds, his declarations, and his decisions.' I shall let the public know within twenty-four hours what that eulogy from Mr. Hearst really meant."

Swing Away from Hillquit.

Alarmed at the reports of the rapidly growing strength of Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, thousands of anti-Mitchel voters who intended to vote for Judge Hylan are now swinging back to Mayor Mitchel as the only hope of saving the city from socialism, according to Mitchel-Fusion campaign managers. The campaign managers said yesterday that all their reports showed the Mayor running neck and neck with Hillquit, with the Tammany candidate slipping into third place.

"The race at present is distinctly between Mitchel and Hillquit, said Emery R. Buckner, in charge of the Mitchel campaign. "Hylan is going down fast. The Hillquit vote has also about reached its maximum, and the swing to Mitchel is perceptible all over the city. The Bennett vote is nowhere now, and so many Democrats who cannot stand for Hylan, the candidate of Murphy and Hearst, are coming over to the Mitchel banner that they more than offset the Mitchel strength that is going to Hillquit. The large independent silent vote that will play such a big part in this election is also strongly for Mitchel, and it will swing the balance in his favor.

"Hillquit is now openly trying to get the vote Hylan is secretly trying for, the un-American vote, the disloyal vote, and the unpatriotic vote. If Hylan would openly repudiate Hearst, O'Leary, Bruckner, Cohalan, and Devoy and tell them to go and vote for Hillquit then you would have a clear-cut issue between Hylan and Hillquit. But he won't do it because he needs and wants their support. If Hillquit continues to advance in the running as he is now, and if he makes support of the Government an issue, who is the logical candidate to meet that issue? Mitchel, of course. I expect Hillquit will get many more votes than Hylan."

It was said yesterday that the Tammany leaders were distinctly worried over the reports they had received that the pro-Teutonic support in all parts of the city had swung from Hylan to Hillquit. Tammany has relied upon this vote and to see it slipping away has given the leaders considerable concern. The Mitchel people are thoroughly satisfied over this condition as it weakens the Hylan strength, and although it adds at the same time to the strength of Hillquit, the Mitchel supporters feel that with the race beween the Mayor and the Socialist candidate, it will mean thousand of more votes for Mitchel. The Mitchel men have received reports that many men who intended to vote for Hillquit are now leaving him because of his open stand on the war and above all because of his announced refusal to purchase Liberty bonds. These men, they say, are coming back to Mitchel almost solidly.

East Side's Support of Loan.

Some Liberty Loan figures that are regarded as having a significent bearing upon the east side's position with respect to the war and Hillquit were furnished yesterday by the State Bank, at 376 Grand Street. This institution, besides subscribing $2,000,000 to the loan for its own account, received subscriptions from 6,511 individuals and sold bonds for cash to 800 persons living in the neighborhood, making a total of 7,320 prospective bondholders. The other banks on the east side did equally well, according to reports. The Mitchel managers believe that these loan subscribers will not now support Mr. Hillquit after his announcement that he would have nothing to do with the loan.

"Republicans should need no further evidence of the menace of Hillquit and socialism," said Manager Buckner yesterday, "than the words of Morris Hillquit last night when he said: 'A Socialist victory in the city election will be a clear mandate to our Government to open immediate negotiations for a general peace. We don't want a war of attrition, a peace dictated by a victor. Such a termination of the great world catastrophe would be a triumph of militarism, not a defeat.'

"The news that Hillquit had carried New York for Mayor would cause as much rejoicing in Berlin as the news of the rout of General Cadorna's Italian army. If any Republican contemplates throwing his vote away by casting it for Bennett, he should pause and consider. The great duty of the hour is to beat Hillquit. Every American who believes in overthrowing Kaiserism should vote for Mitchel. Mitchel is the man who can defeat Hillquit. Every man who bought a Liberty bond should vote for Mitchel, for he stands for the same thing—the support of our boys at the front. Hillquit not only refuses such support, but by attacks seeks to create the impression of a divided nation, the only result of which will be to keep the boys in the trenches."

Will Vote for Mitchel.

Many citizens continue to inform the Fusion Committee that they will support Mayor Mitchel, according to the Fusion managers. Yesterday Jacob H. Schiff and Adolph Lewisohn declared that they were for the Mayor and that failure to re-elect him would be harmful to the city.

"Ahead of anything else," said Mr. Schiff, "I am supporting Mayor Mitchel and his associates because of the splendid businesslike non-partisan administration we have enjoyed in this municipality for the past four years, and secondly, because past experiences have taught me that naught but the reverse of this can be expected from any administration under the influence of Tammany Hall. Although I consider Mr. Hillquit personally irreproachable, I believe a socialistic administration of this city is not to be desired. Nor has, in my opinion, Mr. Hillquit's candidacy any chance of success, so the question is in reality solely between Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Hylan."

Mr. Lewisohn said:

"Fusion today stands for good government, good appointments in every branch of the public service, honesty, and efficiency, and because of this I think Mayor Mitchel should be continued in office. Any change, in my opinion, would be most harmful to the welfare of the city."

Mr. Schiff also signed a statement in conjunction with Henry Morgenthau, Joseph N. Francolini, Timothy Healy, Edward C. Blum, William A. Marble, and S. R. Bertron, addressed to the voters of the city, pointing out the grave danger of allowing Murphy to capture the next Board of Estimate. Especially, the statement said, was it necessary to elect Robert Adamson as President of the Board of Aldermen.

It was announced at Fusion headquarters yesterday that the Sam Paul Association had come out for the election of Judge Hylan. At its headquarters on the first floor of a tenement house at 63 St. Mark's Place, a Hylan banner was stretched across the street.

"The interesting thing about this association coming out for the Tammany candidate," said Chairman Buckner, "is that its membership is composed of some of the men who were prosecuted in the Rosenthal murder trial and the association evidently wants a change."

RUSH SAYS FRAUD ABOUNDED

Declares More Than 1,000 Evidences Were Found in Recount.

Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port, who contested the Supreme Court nomination with John V. McAvoy in the Democratic primaries, said yesterday that the re-examination of the ballots by the Board of Elections showed there were more than 1,000 evidences of fraud and irregularities as a result of the primary vote. He also said that his count has been increased over 2,500 votes, not counting 4,000 ballots which have been shown to be illegally counted for Judge McAvoy because of the erasure of cross marks in front of Rush's name. He said the statement of Herbert R. Limburg, counsel for McAvoy, that no evidence of fraud was shown, was not true.

"If, as Mr. Limburg states," he added, "the primaries were conducted with fairness and honesty, why did he deliberately oppose my application for recount from the 9th until the 19th of October and constantly obstruct every effort made by me to open the ballot boxes? When he says, 'I have constantly urged Mr. Rush to begin a recount proceeding,' he states what is deliberately false. The evidence in my possession shows there was no pretense of conducting an honest primary; that over 7,500 votes were improperly and illegally cast, and that there is an extraordinary similarity in handwriting in the signatures in many of the boxes in the various assembly districts. Mr. Limburg will have a chance before this week is out to make his statements to the Supreme Court."

PUTNAM ASSAILS TAMMANY.

Rights League Head Tells Why He Supports Fusion Ticket.

George Haven Putnam, President of the American Rights League, made public yesterday a copy of a letter he sent to Charles L. Craig, Tammany candidate for Controller, explaining why he intended to vote the Fusion ticket. His letter in part read as follows:

"As a matter of mere business common sense, New Yorkers will make a great mistake if they fail to keep the Mitchel group in office. Apart, however, from this question of the business of the city, I consider it of first importance that it should be made clear to the country and to our allies on the other side of the Atlantic that New Yorkers want an administration which is thoroughly loyal, with no reservations, and which is prepared to make its loyalty effective.

"Apart from my approval of the work done by the Mitchel administration, I should be entirely unwilling to give my vote or whatever influence may attach to my name, in behalf of Mr. Hylan and his associates.

"A citizen who is willing to make libelous attacks, but who runs away when the opportunity is given to him of proving his charges, and who refuses to meet before the voters of the community the candidates whom he has accused, is a man who is not worthy of the votes or of the respect of New Yorkers. The candidate, however respectable himself, who accepts nomination on Judge Hylan's ticket, must share the disgrace of Hylan's irresponsibility and cowardice."

Have You Many "Off" Days?

Do you frequently get up in the morning unrefreshed? Do you have to often whip yourself to the work you should enjoy? Is your appetite not as good as formerly, and are you pale, nervous and irritable?

If so, *look to your blood;* you may be developing anemia.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

brings back the joy of living by enriching the blood, by creating thousands of rich, new, red blood cells and by putting plenty of iron in it. When the blood is rich in iron and red cells it is difficult for the health to be below par, for strong, healthy blood brings nourishment and vigor to all the vital organs.

Study this picture so you will know how real Pepto-Mangan looks.

If you feel "run down," and this condition is not caused by serious organic disease, a course in Pepto-Mangan will help you.

Pepto-Mangan is also a valuable tonic for convalescents, pale, puny children, and weak, old people. Its color and taste are pleasing. It can not disturb digestion or hurt the teeth, and its good results are usually prompt.

Friendly Warning: Be sure to get *Gude's*, the only genuine Pepto-Mangan, as there are many imitations. It is sold only in the bottle and package, pictured here—never in bulk. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Charge Purchases Made Today and Tomorrow Will Appear on Bills Rendered Dec. 1st

100 Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

Values up to $65.00.....$39.50

A collection of the very newest and most wanted styles, assembled especially for this event. Offered at a price that emphasizes this as the strongest value giving occasion presented this season.

High-grade Suits of Velour Cloth—Broadcloth—Silvertone

Many models trimmed with Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) or with other fashionable furs. Also Tailored Suits—without fur and of the mannish type, so modish.

250 Tailored Suits
A Group of Exceptional Values
$25.00, $29.50, $35.00, $50.00 to $75.00

A representative showing of smart models, fur trimmed or strictly tailored, —Suits of Velour Cloth, Burella Velours, Oxfords, Broadcloth, Silvertone and Velveteen, in every wanted color.

High Grade Tailleurs
$85.00, $100.00, $110.00 up to $225.00

Suits of most distinctive types in Bolivia, Silvertone, Evora, Velour Cloths, Velveteens and Velvets, luxuriously trimmed with taupe Wolf, Kolinsky, Beaver, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Skunk and other fine furs. Many elaborate models.

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Immediate Delivery

Revillon Frères
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Silken Knickers—Feminine Things

Made of washable flesh silks with gusset insert, elastic knees and waist.

Of Jap silk, $2; Crepe de Chine, plain or with ruffles, $2.98; heavy trousseau crepe, $4.50.

Satin knickers, fluted or tucked ruffles, $2.98; as illustrated, $3.98.

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Charming Gowns

for Afternoon — Restaurant and Reception wear

Of velvet, satin, chiffon and lace—in draped silk or metallic embroidered, and fur, flower or jewel trimmed effects; semi-decollete and fashionable transparent high neck models, suitable for all manner of informal occasions—at $95—$125—$145—$175 & $195.

ALSO

Luxurious

Fur-trimmed Wraps

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Elman — Schumann-Heink — Zimbalist

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Hear these famous Victor artists

Schumann-Heink at Carnegie Hall on November 3
Elman at Aeolian Hall on November 4
Zimbalist at Carnegie Hall on November 4
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Then hear their Victor Records

The recitals of these great artists are events of importance to the music-loving public. They present the unique opportunity of a direct personal observation of their exquisite interpretations for comparative consideration with their historic Victor Records.

Attend the concerts of these great artists, being particularly careful to observe the individual characteristics that so plainly identify their renditions.

Then visit any Victor dealer's and hear the Victor Records by the same artists. You will be instantly convinced that on the Victrola you actually hear these artists true to the very life.

It is this absolute fidelity that emphasizes the supremacy of the Victrola, so firmly established on a basis of great things actually accomplished; a supremacy readily recognized and acknowledged by the world's greatest artists who make records for the Victrola exclusively.

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Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

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MITCHEL SILENCES HECKLING NEGROES

Patriotic Utterances Subdue Disturbers in Harlem Casino.

SPEAKS AT NINE MEETINGS

Points to Crisis in Italy as What Would Happen Here if Propagandists Succeeded.

Mayor Mitchel spoke at nine meetings in Brooklyn and Manhattan last night to enthusiastic audiences, and at one of the last meetings held in the Palace Casino, at 116th Street and Eighth Avenue, under the auspices of the Colored Men's Political League, the contentions of two factions of the audience called forth a denunciation by the Mayor of all candidates and citizens who failed to support the Government by buying its bonds or aiding in the war in some way. He decried efforts to stimulate talk of a peace that he said would only be an armed truce, and his manner of speaking and his gestures were so emphatic that the cries from the audience ceased, and the Mayor was able to continue without interruption.

Colonel Roosevelt had already spoken to an orderly audience in the hall earlier in the evening in support of the candidacy of the Mayor, but when Mr. Mitchel entered an organized group in the rear began to shout for Hillquit, and the cries of others who sought to make the noisy party keep quiet so disrupted the meeting that the Mayor was able to speak only with difficulty.

One of the cries made by this group was "Why didn't you stop 'The Birth of a Nation?'" but others in the hall who wished to hear the Mayor silenced the noise, and the Mayor proceeded. Six policemen walked up the main aisle to attempt to restore order among the 1,000 negroes, but the Mayor requested the policemen to withdraw.

In speaking of patriotism of candidates who refuse to support the Government by buying Liberty bonds, and speaking of peace, the Mayor said:

"I am glad to say I am talking to citizens of a race that has never shown disloyalty to the Government. A man who refuses to help his Government by supporting it or by buying its bonds in a crisis like this is a traitor."

Cries for Hillquit were again heard, but the other part of the audience again took up its cheers for the Mayor, and he was unable to continue his speech for several minutes. Finally some of the members of the committee succeeded in restoring order on the plea that all who opposed the Mayor, as well as those who supported him, would have a chance to speak after the Mayor, who was described as a guest of the meeting, had a quiet period to tell his audience what he stood for.

German success on the Italian front was the theme of the Mayor's address to a gathering of Italian-Americans at Cooper Union. The Mayor said that Germany would be greatly heartened if she succeeded in sowing dissension in this country under the inspiration of Hearst, "the best friend the Kaiser has ever had in the United States."

"And let me tell you that Germany is trying to do the same thing here," the Mayor went on to point out. "She has been trying to sow dissension here since the outbreak of the war. She is trying to see if she can secure a verdict from the first great community which renders a popular vote this year—a verdict that will tell whether a Government inspired by the man who has been the Kaiser's best friend in this country should prevail. If she can do that, won't Germany feel with reason and have just ground for believing that we are divided here at home? She will have encouragement to continue to the limit."

The Mayor spoke at two noonday meetings in Long Island City and was enthusiastically applauded at both when he defended the Gary school system. At Brewster & Co.'s automobile plant at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza he was greeted by 200 employes. The next stop was at the factory of the American Ever Ready Company in Thompson Avenue, where 1,000 employes of the factory had their lunch hour extended so they could hear the Mayor.

Judge Hylan and Mr. Murphy and those who have promoted the strikes of school children in this city, who have promoted the teachers' organizations against the so-called Gary plan, have tried to tell the people of New York that the purpose of this Administration was to deprive the children of something that they had before, and to take away from them something of advantage in the kind of education that they received before, to impoverish education. In fact, they have said that this so-called Gary plan, which is more properly termed the work-study and play school, was for the purpose of enslaving the school children of New York to industry, in the interest of Mr. Rockefeller or somebody else, that the object was to turn out artisans from the primary school—mechanics, carpenters, plumbers, or what you will.

"It is no more the purpose to do that than it is to turn out lawyers, or doctors, or clergymen from the elementary schools. Neither is the one nor the other the purpose of this thing. The purpose of it is to give a seat to every child in the City of New York, for full time every day, and to give all the children a richer, a broader, and a better education."

MITCHEL MEETINGS TONIGHT

Mayor Scheduled to Make Five Speeches in Brooklyn.

Mayor Mitchel is scheduled to make five speeches tonight, all of them in Brooklyn. The first will be at Public School 143, North Sixth Street, at 8:15; Palm Garden, Greene Avenue, corner of Hamubrg Avenue, 9 o'clock; Erasmus High School, Flatbush Avenue, near Church Street, 9:50; Borough Park Club house, Thirteenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, 10:30, and Imperial Hotel, Fulton Street and Red Hook, at 11:20.

The French colony of New York will hold a mass meeting at Grand Central Palace on Thursday night. Maurice Leon will preside and Mayor Mitchel will speak, besides Frederic R. Coudert, Lucien Jouvaud and J. H. Venon. There are about 125,000 persons in the French colony, including some 15,000 voters. It was stated that the one paper printed in the French language refused to print any news concerning Mayor Mitchel's campaign or any statement for his side, and that a committee was appointed to arrange a mass meeting.

Tonight at Carnegie Hall the Humanitarian Cult will hold a meeting, during which Misch Appelbaum will answer Morris Hillquit on his peace and war platform. Mr. Appelbaum will also ask Hylan, Bennett and Hillquit certain questions and will announce the number of Socialists who are turing to the Mitchel banner because of Mr. Hillquit's utterances.

William Sulzer will speak tonight at Public School 84, Glenmore and Stone Avenues, Brownsville, Brooklyn, and at Royal Palace, 18 Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg, Brooklyn.

ELECTION BETTING IS LIGHT.

Only $20,000 Has Been Wagered So Far on Mayoralty Contest.

Election betting on the Curb yesterday continued at the former quotations of 2 to 1 on Hylan to win over Mayor Mitchel. Percy Guard, a Curb broker who has been handling some of the wagers, estimated that about $20,000 was put up, all told, almost all upon these two candidates. Mitchel money, he said, was not plentiful, and most of the Mayor's backers asked odds of 2½ to 1. Other odds quoted yesterday were 8 to 5, Mitchel to beat Hillquit.

In Brooklyn the odds also remained at 2 to 1 on Hylan. Fred Schumm, a betting commissioner, said last night that he had placed at these odds about $4,000 in small wagers on Hylan during the day.

ROOSEVELT TARGET OF HYLAN'S ATTACK

Judge Predicts Trouble if the Colonel Challenges His Patriotism.

THEN TURNS TO THE MAYOR

Declares Wall Street Corporations Will "Gamble with Eyes Shut" if Mitchel Is Elected.

The entry of Colonel Roosevelt into the campaign as an advocate of Mayor Mitchel's re-election furnished the text of some bitter comment embodied in a speech which Judge John F. Hylan, the Mayor's Tammany rival, read to five audiences in the Borough of Queens last night.

"Mr. Mitchel and the interests he serves," read Judge Hylan, "have called to their aid in this hour of their desperation Colonel Roosevelt. They hope that he will have more success with his attack on the patriotism of this city than Mr. Mitchel had. They hope that he will provide the shield for the corruption of this city administration which is so badly needed by the Mitchel ticket. I am willing to accord to Colonel Roosevelt a full measure of devotion and love for his country. But I demand that he accord that same measure of loyalty and patriotism to me. If he comes here to discuss the issues of the campaign—well and good. But if he comes here to challenge my patriotism or the patriotism of the party whose candidate I am, he will not have a pleasant visit to our city."

Judge Hylan returned to his attacks on Mayor Mitchel, whom he accused of being in league with predatory interests. In connection with this Judge Hylan declared that a $2,000,000 campaign fund had been raised, of which $1,000,000 as yet remained untouched.

"What is to become of the $1,000,000 that still remains?" queried the Judge. "You might find an answer to that question if you could learn of the negotiations being carried on on behalf of Mr. Mitchel by those who attempted to steal the Republican primaries for him."

Judge Hylan said that Colonel Roosevelt ought to start his campaign by telling the voters whether he approves of the "land steals and of Reynolds, Bailey, Greve, and O'Malley, the quartet indicted for conspiring to rob the taxpayers of the city."

"I am willing, as I said, to accord to Colonel Roosevelt a full measure of devotion to his country," said Judge Hylan. "But if he intends to defend these infamous deals I will not accord him any regard for the interests of the people of this city, a city in which he does not live to pay taxes. The taxpayer of Oyster Bay must stick to the issues of this campaign. The Boston News Bureau, one of the official publications of Wall Street, in its issue of last Friday says:

"'Hylan is an anti-corporation man, and especially anti-Rockefeller corporation, and it will be a bear argument on traction and gas stock if he happens to win. On the other hand, if Mayor Mitchel is elected, one can buy these stocks with his eyes shut.'

"Why can Wall Street speculators buy gas and traction stocks with their eyes shut if Mr. Mitchel is re-elected? In my speech of acceptance I said: 'I shall give no quarter to exploiters and oppressors of the people.'

"My friends, that is why these Wall Street corporations fear my election, and will gamble in gas and traction stocks with their eyes shut if Mayor Mitchel is re-elected. If it is these same interests who have a blind faith in Mayor Mitchel, and will gamble with confidence and their eyes shut with him in office, who have now opened their money chests to re-elect him. Every one of those interests has its representative on Mayor Mitchel's Campaign Committee."

Mr. Hylan said that if he and his Tammany running mates were victorious, municipal ownership would be inaugurated and become a bonanza to the Borough of Queens. Charles L. Craig, Tammany candidate for Controller, and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith spoke at all the meetings Judge Hylan addressed. The Hylan speaking tour last night took in Astoria, where he spoke to a large audience at Schuetzen Park, in which the German and Irish elements were strongly represented; Elmhurst and Flushing, where he spoke at the high schools; College Point, where he spoke to another audience with a large German sprinkling in Muehlinkbrink Hall, and Maspeth, where his address was delivered at the Metropolitan Park Casino.

Harry Kuhn, Chief of Division 419, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which Judge Hylan is still a member, sent a letter yesterday to Coroner Timothy Healy in response to the latter's demand that Judge Hylan tell what his attitude was in the Brooklyn trolley strike in 1895. Mr. Kuhn said that Hylan and he were both employed on the old Brooklyn elevated road while the strike was on the surface roads, which were competing lines under different management, and that the union to which the strikers belonged was not the Brotherhood, but the Knights of Labor. Mr. Kuhn said the Brotherhood gave financial assistance to the strikers, and that both Judge Hylan and he were contributors to the strike fund.

Coroner Timothy Healy, the labor leader, repeated last night his call upon Judge Hylan to answer where he had stood with labor in the Brooklyn street-car strike of 1895, when he was employed by the B. R. T.

"After four days an apologist tries to come to the rescue of the tongue-tied candidate," he said. "He cannot enlighten me on the subject. I was a member of District Assembly 49 of the Knights of Labor, and I was active in the fight. We know where Mayor Mitchel stands in regard to labor because of his record in labor difficulties, but it took twenty-two years to bring to the surface Judge Hylan's 'sympathies.'"

CAPT. SULLIVAN ON STAND.

Denies Testimony of Enlisted Men—Trial May End Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, Oct. 29.—Captain Howard E. Sullivan of Battery D, 105th Field Artillery, who is on trial for directing a public whipping administered to Private Otto Gottschalk, resumed his testimony at today's session of the court-martial and was put through a two-hour cross-examination during which he denied much of the testimony previously given by enlisted men in the battery. Sullivan testified that he summoned the battery together not to ask the men's advice on what should be done to Private Gottschalk for his violation of sanitary regulations, but merely to let Gottschalk hear what his comrades thought of his act.

The Captain swore that he had not witnessed Gottschalk's whipping and that he knew nothing about the affair until late in the afternoon.

Captain O. Richardson of the Former Second, who investigated the matter for Colonel Wingate, was called to the stand and testified that Sullivan admitted that he had told the men to "drag him (Gottschalk) in the ditch, take him to the showers and spank him, but don't hurt him."

Lieut. Col. John B. Tuck, Sullivan's counsel, asked that this evidence be stricken out as it was in the nature of a confession. After some debate the court sustained Colonel Tuck.

The trial is expected to end tomorrow.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 27th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 15.03 cents per pound.—Advt.

BENNETT STICKS TO HYLAN.

Real Fight Against Him, He Says, Not Against Hillquit.

William M. Bennett, Republican nominee for Mayor, addressed four meetings last night, of which one was in the open air at Eighth Avenue and 145th Street and the others in Queens and Brooklyn. The speeches in Queens were delivered at the Republican Club in Woodhaven and Public School 77 in Ridgewood. In Brooklyn he spoke before the Italian-American Republican Club on Spencer Avenue.

In his speeches he said that Mayor Mitchel's backers were preparing "to debauch the electorate by the use of money," and that the Fusion papers were "engaged in a conspiracy to scare voters by talk about the great Socialistic vote." The real fight, Mr. Bennett said, was against Judge Hylan.

LYONS AT SPARTANBURG.

Guardsmen Ask Him to Send Hillquit There with a Gas Mask.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 29.—John J. Lyons, Republican-Fusion candidate for Sheriff of New York County, addressed 10,000 soldiers assembled outside the camp reservation today and got round after round of cheers by a vigorous attack on Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor. At the end of the meeting a committee of soldiers handed Lyons a document with the request that he deliver it to Hillquit upon his return to New York. The document was an invitation to the Socialist candidate to visit Wadsworth and bring along "a gas mask, a steel helmet, and win your iron cross like a regular German doss."

Warning his enthusiastic audience that any uniformed man who votes for Hillquit votes against America and helps the Kaiser, Lyons flayed Hillquit as "the 'Poor Little Rich' candidate." He reiterated again and again the Socialist's notorious utterance in regard to buying Liberty bonds, and every time the angry mood of the soldiers forced the speaker "You men have given up your homes and everything dear to you," he said, "in order to fight for and protect these United States. You are even fighting for such men as Morris Hillquit. To fight well and to keep your homes intact you must have the money that Liberty bonds will raise. How would you like to have Hillquit, the man who refused to buy a bond, who refused to help you and yours, stand up before you here and talk the way he does back home?"

Mr. Lyons left tonight for New Yory and will speak at Camp Upton at the end of the week.

PENNED BY QUEEN OF SCOTS

Mary's Letter on Eve of Execution to be Auctioned in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—What has been described as the most precious autograph letter in history, the last letter written by Mary, Queen of Scots, on the night before her execution, will be sold at Sotheby's next month. Froude speaks of it as a few lines to the King of France, dated two hours after midnight, but it is in fact three folio pages, and is a protest by the Queen that she dies for her hereditary rights and the Catholic faith, an entreaty to be buried in France, and a commendation of her son to the King's care.

A short letter of the Queen was sold for $500 six years ago.

WITCHCRAFT

Building a little better, a little more economically, and a lot faster than the average contractor does—"That is the only Witchcraft we have used."

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

You will readily recognize the superiority of

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World

Sonora Phonograph Sales Company, Inc.
GEORGE E. BRIGHTSON, *President*
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N-10

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RENTALS $6,000 TO $15,000

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414 MADISON AVE.

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56 WEST 45th STREET

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340 MADISON AVE.

Lucky Strike: it's a fine name

10 cents

And it's a *fine* cigarette. In fact, no new cigarette has ever reached such popularity in a short time.

There are good sound reasons for this:

Lucky Strike Cigarettes have a new flavor because (like 95% of your foods) the tobacco has been cooked—it's toasted. This seals in the unequalled Burley flavor.

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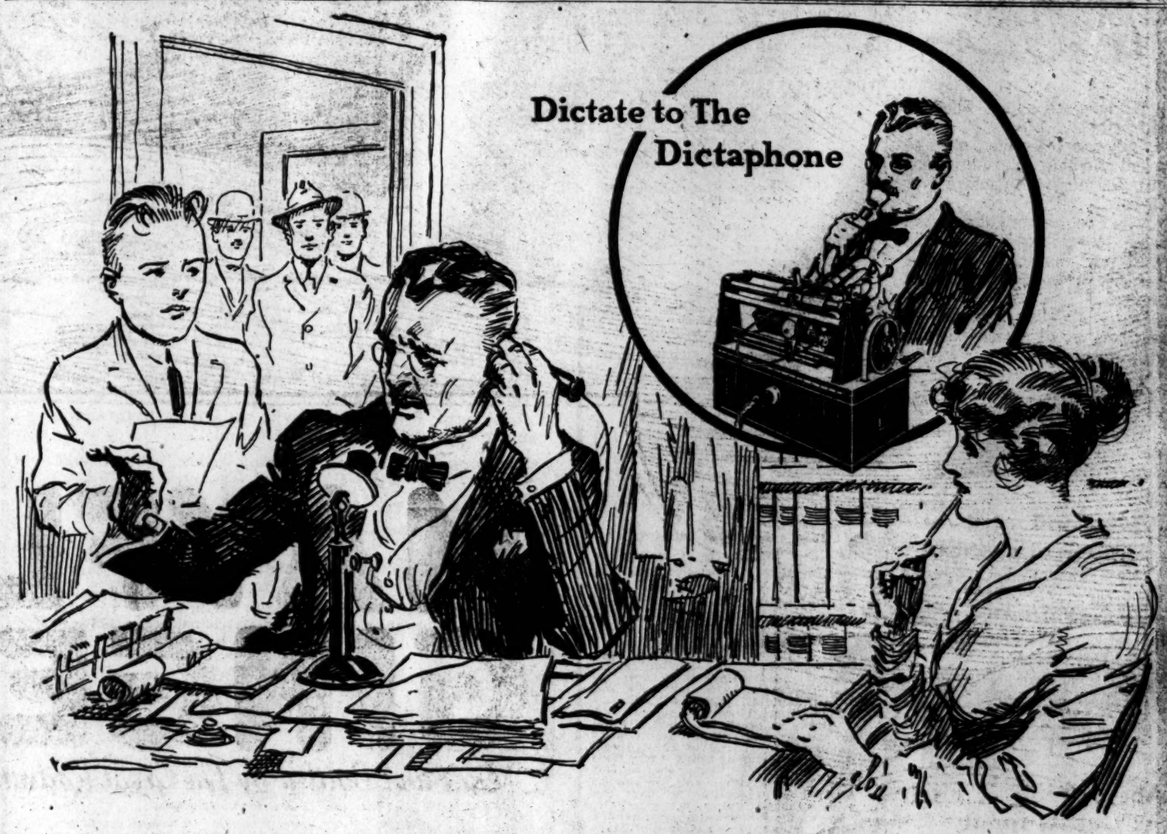
It's Toasted



Over Your Head?

You set apart this morning to clear your desk. But you couldn't cut the telephone-wires, bar your door, or detail a strong-arm squad to clear the waiting-room.

So the telephone interrupted and interrupted. Matters that only you could attend to kept butting in. There were callers you couldn't afford to turn down or even keep waiting.

And during all those interruptions, the stenographer at your desk produced nothing but overhead.

All this waste will be stopped the day you install The Dictaphone System.

Write for Booklet "The Man at the Desk." Room 300-1 55 Warren Street, New York

It will cut letter-writing to one operation—typewriting. It will reduce the cost of each letter one-third. Your operators will produce at least 50 per cent more each day.

We'll gladly send you a list of Dictaphone users in your line of business. They have found The Dictaphone to be satisfactory—and so will you.

If you would prefer an actual demonstration in your office on your work, phone or write us when such a demonstration will be most convenient for you.

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This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

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MAYFLOWER GINGER ALE

Made and Bottled by The Great Radium Spring Water Company, Pittsfield Mass.

¶ Winding their untraced ways through the rich soil of the Berkshire Hills, a thousand gathering springs sip up Nature's own energy. Filtering through those health-laden grounds, these waters become as pure as the free winds playing above the forests—and, sparkling and cool, they spring forth from their deep mountain beds. ¶ But here and there, in those pine-covered hills, are springs more fully charged with that hidden spark of forest-life. And the purest of them all, richest in those unseen powers of Nature, has been caught and stemmed—and now is made to serve your health and taste. ¶ To this truly wonderful water of that famous Radium Spring of the Berkshires, is added the delightful flavor of piquant ginger, and the blending of the whole is carefully tended with experienced skill. And so it happens that you enjoy each dainty glass of "MAYFLOWER" as you would the vigorous purity of mountain breezes. ¶ Today you'll find Mayflower Ginger Ale on sale at all good retail stores. And here is further evidence of its high quality: Those old-established Merchant Houses, whose names are given below, take real pride in acting as its wholesale distributors.

AUSTIN NICHOLS & CO., INC.
NEW YORK

R. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NEW YORK

SEEMAN BROS.,
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U.S. SELLING AGENTS,
MEYER & CARMODY IMPORT CO.
6-8 BEACH STREET, NEW YORK

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The Glory of FRANCE

The Great French Natural Sparkling Table Water—the Water that has conquered Europe and is conquering America

DRINK TODAY

From France

Perrier
The Champagne of Table Waters

AT EVERY CLUB HOTEL and RESTAURANT

SINN FEIN DRAWS UP SECESSION PROGRAM

Proposed Constitution States Object to Render Rule of England Impotent

"BY ANY AND EVERY MEANS"

Provision for Calling an Assembly to Establish Complete Machinery of Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Following is the constitution of the Sinn Fein, as proposed by the executive and set out in agenda for the convention:

"Article I.—Whereas, the people of Ireland never relinquished their claim to separate nationhood; and, whereas, the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic at Easter, 1916, in the name of the Irish people, and continuing the fight made by previous generations, reasserted the inalienable right of the Irish nation to sovereign independence, and reaffirmed the determination of the Irish people to achieve it; and,

"Whereas, the proclamation of the Irish Republic at Easter, 1916, and the supreme courage and glorious sacrifices of the men who gave their lives to maintain it have united the people of Ireland under the flag of the Irish Republic, be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of Irish people in convention assembled, hereby declare the following to be the constitution of Sinn Fein:

"1. The name of this organization shall be Sinn Fein.

"2. Sinn Fein aims at securing international recognition of Ireland as an independent Irish Republic. Having achieved that status, the Irish people may by referendum freely choose their own form of Government.

"3. This object shall be attained through the Sinn Fein organization, which shall in the name of the sovereign Irish people, (a) deny the right and oppose the will of the British Parliament and the British Crown or any other foreign Government to legislate for Ireland, (b) make use of any and every means available to render impotent the power of England to hold Ireland in subjection by military force or otherwise.

For Constituent Assembly.

"Whereas, no law made without the authority and consent of the Irish people is or ever can be binding on their conscience, therefore in accordance with the resolution of Sinn Fein, adopted in the convention of 1915, a constituent assembly shall be convoked, comprising persons chosen by Irish constituencies as supreme national authority to speak and act in the name of the Irish people and to devise and formulate measures for the welfare of the whole people of Ireland such as

(a) The introduction of a prospective system for Irish industries and commerce by combined action of the Irish councils, urban councils, rural councils, poor law boards, harbor boards and other bodies directly responsible to the Irish people;

(b) The establishment and maintenance under the direction of the National Assembly or other authority approved by the people of Ireland, or an Irish consular service for the advancement of Irish commerce and Irish interests generally;

(c) The re-establishment of an Irish mercantile marine to facilitate direct trading between Ireland and the countries of Continental Europe, America, Africa and the Far East;

(d) An industrial survey of Ireland and development of its mineral resources under the auspices of the National Assembly or other national authority, approved by the people of Ireland;

(e) The establishment of a national stock exchange;

(f) The creation of a national civil service embracing all employes of county councils, rural councils, poor law boards, harbord boards and other bodies responsible to the Irish people by the institution of a common, national qualifying examination and local competitive examinations, the latter at the discretion of the local bodies;

(g) The establishment of Sinn Fein courts of arbitration for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of disputes;

(h) The development of transit by railroad and water, and of waste lands for the national benefit by a national authority approved by the people of Ireland;

(i) The development of the Irish Sea fisheries by the national Assembly or other national authority, approved by the people of Ireland;

(j) The reform of education to render its basis national and industrial by the compulsory teaching of Irish language, Irish history, and Irish agriculture and manufacturing potentialities in a primary system and, in addition, to elevate to a position of dominance in the university system Irish agriculture and economics;

(k) The abolition of the poor law system and the substitution in its stead of adequate outdoor relief to the aged and infirm and employment of the ablebodied in the reclamation of waste lands, afforestation, and other national and reproductive works.

Meetings of the Executive.

"Article II.—A special meeting of the executive may be summoned on three days' notice by the President on a requisition presented to him, signed by six members of the executive, specifying the object for which the meeting is called. In a case of urgent emergency the President shall call all the members of the executive to an urgency meeting, and may take action in the name of the executive. In case he secures the approval of an absolute majority of the entire executive, the action taken is to be reported for confirmation at the next ordinary meeting of the executive.

"Article III.—Where Irish resources are being developed ro where industries exist, Sinn Feiners should make it their business to secure assurance that wrokers are paid living wages.

"Article IV.—That equality of men and women in this organization shall be emphasized in all speeches and leaflets."

PLEAD TO MAINTAIN BROADWAY'S LIGHTS

Property Owners Tell Garfield That Only Surplus Electric Current Is Used.

MAY ILLUMINATE AT 8 P. M.

Compromise on Fuel-Saving Plan Is Likely—No Advance Here in Bituminous Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—On the outcome of a conference with Fuel Administrator Garfield this afternoon depends whether New York's night lights are to be dimmed for the rest of the war. In the conference with Mr. Garfield were about 100 property owners along Broadway and Fifth Avenue, whose signboards or building tops are used for the illumination.

The Fuel Administrator was informed by the delegation of New Yorkers that to order the lights out would not only deprive those who have gone to an appreciable investment of the income on it, but inflict an unnecessary curtailment of light that attracts hundreds of thousands to Broadway at night.

The light used in the illumination, the delegation told Mr. Garfeld, was surplus product from the electric lighting or public service power plants which, if not utilized in that way, would be lost in any event. There was therefore, they argued, no extravagance involved and no wastage of coal.

Mr. Garfield assured the delegation that the Fuel Administration would look into the matter. He admitted that it had been taken up by the Fuel Administration, but that no decision had been made as to curtailment of the lights. He spoke of the urgent necessity of saving as much coal as possible, and informed the delegation that everything must be done to minimize the waste.

A compromise proposal, it was said tonight, probably would be made effective, under which lights on Broadway would not be turned on until 8 o'clock P. M. this Winter instead of at 4:30 o'clock or 5 o'clock as formerly. This, it was declared, would reduce the apex-load now carried by electric producing companies early in the night, which means the consumption of a great amount of coal. Factories will have closed by 8 o'clock and the subway rush will have subsided.

One feature that developed at the conference was a probable ruling before long to curtail the use of pleasure motor cars, electric pianos and other non-essentials, the utilization of which involves wastage of fuel. It may be also that the Fuel Administration will intervene against the operation of many greenhouses in which coal is used extensively in Winter.

The recent order cutting down the supply of sugar to manufacturers of candy by 50 per cent. also may be extended to prevent owners of such factories diverting their product to other non-essentials that would still involve use of fuel. If they apply themselves to the manufacture of necessities they will not be disturbed.

Retailers of bituminous coal throughout the city said yesterday that the retail price would not be advanced here now because of the 45 cents a ton increase in the price at the mines ordered Saturday by President Wilson. Practically all retailers of bituminous are protected by contracts until Jan. 1 or April 1 next.

According to an official of the Thedford-Eltz Coal Company, the present increase in price may cause free coal to accumulate at the mines for lack of purchasers, which may enable retailers to buy it cheaper when their contracts expire in a few months.

YOUR income will determine the *amount* of life insurance which you should carry. Expert service should determine the *kind*.

Mellor & Allen
149 Broadway, N. Y.

I'm sure
Resinol
will heal your skin

For years and years Resinol has been a favorite household remedy for the common skin-troubles. It usually stops the irritation at once and quickly heals the skin ailment. Doctors prescribe it very widely. It also makes an excellent dressing for burns, wounds, chafings, and sore, irritated places generally.

Resinol contains nothing that could injure the tenderest skin. It is even more effective if used with Resinol Soap. All druggists sell Resinol and Resinol Soap.

FURS

of Superior Quality
Distinctive in Style

Coats in All the Fashionable Furs

Capes, Muffs and Neckpieces in a large variety of attractive models.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

391 Fifth Avenue -- -- -- New York

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No. 2 of Series

Why I am Going to Vote for

COMMISSIONER
Wallstein
For Justice *of the* City Court

BECAUSE I know that the office of City Court Judge is of importance to *me* as an everyday citizen. Any civil case in which I might be involved will ordinarily be tried in that Court.

As Commissioner of Accounts, Leonard M. Wallstein has had the actual *experience of a Judge*. The ability he showed in his investigations stamps him as a man *peculiarly fitted for the bench*.

This ability was especially shown in his prompt, efficient, impartial handling of

THE RUTH CRUGER CASE

the Coroner Board investigation, and nearly 600 other cases.

I shall vote for Wallstein, because he *has earned* my vote.

HOW I SHALL VOTE FOR WALLSTEIN

I shall remember Wallstein's name is FIFTH in GROUP 7 on my ballot, and shall put a cross in front of his name.

Wallstein Campaign Committee

ADVERTISEMENT | ADVERTISEMENT

BENNETT MASS MEETING AT COOPER UNION
Thursday, Nov. 1

Hon. WILLIAM M. BENNETT
(Republican Candidate for Mayor)
Will Address the Meeting
Justice JAMES C. CROPSEY
Will Preside

Concert by Shannon's Band at 7:30 P. M.

Take the straining out of training

Get equipped with Superior, the Active Man's Underwear, and be "up and at 'em" from reveille to taps.

Be fitted today—at a Superior Service Store.

Send for Superior's Official Union Suit Guide for 1917-18

The Superior Underwear Co., Piqua, O.

Superior
THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

Absolute Clearance Sale of Rebuilt
UPRIGHT, GRAND and PLAYER PIANOS
LIBERTY BONDS TREATED AS CASH

THIS Sale involves **Used, Slightly Used and Demonstrating Upright, Grand and Player Pianos.** It is an absolute clearance of every instrument of this type in our Warerooms, and the prices have been sharply reduced. Below is a partial list of the great assortment of instruments from which you may choose. Visit the Knabe Warerooms at once. You will find a great array of fine instruments at all values and at great price reductions. THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Nominal Deposit Accepted
Monthly Terms to Suit Your Pocket

Right now, at the beginning of the season, is the time for parents to create a new interest in the home, and this sale provides the incentive to obtain a good piano, which, more than anything else, will make the home attractive and full of musical enjoyment.

Wonderful values in discontinued styles. Demonstrating instruments and pianos rented for short periods. Equal to new in every respect, but at greatly reduced prices. All used instruments have been put into excellent condition.

UPRIGHTS, $65 Up

GRANDS, $225 UP

PLAYER PIANOS, $310 Up

Guarantee

Every piano, new or used, sold by us carries the Knabe guarantee of complete satisfaction.

Liberal Allowance for Your Old Piano in Exchange

Used Uprights

	Grade Price	Sale Price
Pond	$250.00	$65.00
Pease	250.00	70.00
Schubert	300.00	90.00
Heller	275.00	95.00
Waters	275.00	105.00
True-tone	275.00	165.00
Fairbanks	275.00	180.00
Horace Waters	350.00	195.00
Brewster	325.00	215.00
Armstrong	325.00	220.00
Marshall & Wendell	300.00	225.00
Marshall & Wendell	350.00	265.00
Haines Bros.	375.00	275.00
Haines Bros.	400.00	290.00
Haines Bros.	425.00	295.00
Chickering	550.00	310.00
Steinway	550.00	335.00
Haines Bros. Circassian	450.00	340.00
Steinway	600.00	375.00
Weber	500.00	390.00
Steinway Vertegrand	550.00	425.00

Used Knabe Grands

	Grade Price.	Sale Price.
Knabe Parlor Grand	$1050.00	$225.00
Knabe Parlor Grand	1150.00	295.00
Knabe Baby Grand	950.00	340.00
Knabe Baby Grand	950.00	565.00
Knabe Baby Grand	950.00	580.00
Knabe Satinwood Mignonette	850.00	590.00
Knabe Mignonette	750.00	625.00
Knabe Baby	950.00	640.00
Knabe Baby Rosewood	850.00	650.00
Knabe Mignon	850.00	695.00
Knabe Grand Louis XVI. ALSO AN	1250.00	925.00
Armstrong Miniature Grand	600.00	490.00
Hardman Baby Grand	650.00	525.00

Special: NEARLY NEW PLAYER-PIANOS

(Reliable Makes)

Every purchaser of one of these high-grade, full 88-note player-pianos will be given *a bench and twelve rolls of music without extra charge.* These players are the very latest in design, finished in rich, selected mahogany veneers, superb in tone, very responsive action, *and originally sold at prices much higher.* Limited number. Early selection advised.

Choice at $410

Full Knabe Guarantee

Used 88-Note Player Pianos

	Regular Price	Sale Price
Primatone	$450.00	$310.00
Newton	500.00	370.00
Armstrong	600.00	395.00
Haines Bros.	750.00	540.00
Armstrong Player Grand	950.00	725.00

USED Knabe UPRIGHTS

Knabe	$500.00	$310.00
Knabe	550.00	345.00
Knabe Circassian Walnut	500.00	385.00
Knabe	550.00	395.00
Knabe	600.00	410.00
Knabe Circassian Walnut	650.00	425.00
Knabe	550.00	440.00
Knabe Circassian	650.00	450.00
Knabe	650.00	465.00
Knabe Circassian	750.00	475.00
Knabe Circassian	700.00	495.00
Knabe Art Design	1250.00	650.00

Open Tuesday Until 9 P. M.

Knabe Warerooms 5th Ave. at 39th St

Open Tuesday Until 9 P. M.

Sale Commences at 8 A. M. An Early Call Is Advised

Complete Stock of Victrolas and Records. Perfect Victor Service.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Radiographer
Salary $1,200

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, who have received a degree of M. D. from a medical school of recognized standing.

The duties are to carry on and supervise the work in radiography, fluoroscopy and X-ray treatment at Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; technical, 3; practical test, 4. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until NOV. 7, AT 4 P. M.

For further particulars see CITY RECORD, or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

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"It gives me pleasure to testify to the good results I have obtained, and continue to obtain, from the advertisement of The Scotch Tea Rooms in The New York Times, not only from the immediate vicinity of New York but from States far remote.

"Mary S. Bain
"The Scotch Tea Rooms,
"21 E. 47th Street
"New York City"

You cannot buy gas mantles by their looks. Buy them by name:

Welsbach Gas Mantles
Upright or Inverted
Best for Light-Strength-Economy

"REFLEX" BRAND, 18¢ - two for 35¢
"No. 4 WELSBACH, 13¢ - two for 25¢

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EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE **EVENING JOURNAL** OCTOBER 29, 1917, NEW YORK.

With the City's Wealth Dissipated to His Friends and Favorite Corporations, Will You Citizens of New York Vote to Continue Mr. Mitchel in Office?

Voters of New York, let us talk the issues of this campaign over frankly and freely between ourselves. In a week from to-night you will have made up your mind whether you are going to vote for Mr. Hylan, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Mitchel, or Mr. Hillquit for Mayor. You know that this is a very important election. You are going to decide it and it is natural that you want to decide it right.

Now, we are going to tell you in very plain language why you ought to vote for Mr. Hylan and against Mr. Mitchel. We may have told you all this before, but it will do no harm to repeat it.

The interest of the city that we all love is so bound up in this campaign that you voters cannot understand it too thoroughly before doing your part in it a week from to-morrow.

We have told you, and we now tell you again, that the real issue is Mr. Mitchel's record for the last four years. We assure you solemnly that it has been a very bad record, and we are going to prove it to you.

In the first place, Mr. Mitchel's budget for the next year is two hundred and forty million, seven hundred and ninety-six thousand, one hundred and nineteen dollars. That is twenty-nine million, six hundred and eighty-one thousand, nine hundred and eighty-three dollars more than the budget of the year before. In other words, you people are going to pay nearly thirty million dollars more for city expenses than you paid last year. We think you will agree with us that this is a pretty high price to pay for the privilege of having a friend of Mr. Vanderbilt's as your Mayor for a single year.

Even with such an enormous debt saddled upon you—and every one of you has got to pay your share of it—you might still think Mr. Mitchel was a good man to vote for if he would only promise to try to cut down your taxes and practise real economy during his second term.

But Mr. Mitchel will not promise anything of the kind. He doesn't even tell you in his talks to you from the platform WHY he is making you spend all that money, or what you are getting for it beside a load of debt which is driving our city to the very brink of bankruptcy.

We ask you rentpayers to think what this sort of thing means to you. Don't you know that next year your rent is going to be raised twelve per cent, in order that the man who owns the property you live in, or have your business in, can get the money to pay his taxes?

Don't you know that every shopkeeper who sells your wife the food that you and your children eat has got to raise his prices, so that he can pay that twelve per cent raise in his rent? Mr. Mitchel is not going to worry about high taxes, and his rich friends are not going to worry about them, but you people who constitute ninety-five per cent of the six million inhabitants of this town will have to worry about them, and the worry is going to keep some of you awake nights if Mr. Mitchel is re-elected.

At the beginning of this campaign, before there had been any primary frauds, or any indictments of Mr. Mitchel's friends, or any of the other big, new reasons why you people should vote against Mr. Mitchel, William Randolph Hearst in a letter to Judge Hylan summed up very clearly the reasons for voting against him at that time. Mr. Hearst wrote:

"The defeat of Mayor Mitchel is absolutely essential to the safeguarding of Democratic principles and the restoration of the rights of the citizens in their own government.

"I have no personal hostility to Mayor Mitchel. He is an amiable young man, but without character or principles. He has a silly ambition for social recognition, and a weak willingness to place himself entirely in the hands of selfish and sinister interests and allow himself and his great public office to be used for the private advantage of these selfish interests and against the public welfare.

"I am opposed to Mayor Mitchel, politically, because he has violated the pledges upon which he was elected, and has betrayed the people who trusted him and voted for him; because he has given away vast values of the people's wealth in public property to personal friends and privilege-seeking interests, and because he has tried to give away still vaster values in public rights and properties, and undoubtedly will surrender these values regardless of the claims and protests of the citizenship, if he be re-elected and if his course in public betrayal and private favoritism be endorsed.

"I am opposed to Mayor Mitchel because he has plunged the city into disastrous debts through his dissipation of the city's wealth to friends and favorite corporations, and because he has sought to make the citizens and the city employes pay for his largesses to privilege-seeking individuals and interests.

"As an inevitable result of his personal policy of dissipating the city's wealth and distributing the public property to private interests, he has been compelled to secure funds for the conduct of the municipal government through borrowing to the exhaustion of the city's credit, through excessively burdensome taxation and through petty and parsimonious reduction in the wages of ill-paid city employes at a time when higher wages are customary in all private and public institutions and are made necessary to the maintenance of decent standards of existence through their continual increase in the cost of living.

"I am opposed to Mayor Mitchel because he has made the public schools the football of politics and the sport of faddists. He has put our children on half rations of education, when in a republic the hope of the State is the fully educated and enlightened intelligence of the coming generation.

"The half-time system in the schools, which all denounce as the most damning vice of Tammany, Mitchel has sought to make a virtue by putting it into general operation and giving it the high sounding title, 'The Gary System.'

"I am opposed to Mayor Mitchel because there have been more sordid scandals in the Mitchel administration than in all the Tammany administrations which have preceded him since the days of Van Wyck.

"I think the re-election of Mayor Mitchel would be an endorsement of utter incompetency and unfaithfulness in public life, a complete surrender of public rights to private interests and a distinct danger not only to public rights and public properties but to the essential principles of popular government and the fundamental American idea of loyal execution of the will of the citizens by their elected officials."

Surely, citizens, that letter gives you enough reasons for voting against Mr. Mitchel, even if no new reasons were added. But think of what has happened since that letter was written:

1—Very recently a Grand Jury, called on the order of Governor Whitman, who says he expects to vote for Mitchel, indicted four of Mr. Mitchel's friends—Reynolds, Bailey, Greve and O'Malley—on a charge of trying to "cheat and defraud the city out of its money and property" in connection with the notorious Rockaway Park transaction.

2—When Mr. Mitchel ran for the Republican nomination in t primaries, the most shameful and flagrant frauds were committed in an effort to give him the nomination—frauds for which seventy election inspectors were indicted and are now on their way to jail. But Mr. Mitchel has never yet told you that he proposes to hunt down the men who ordered the frauds, done in his behalf, and who ought to go to jail with the poor, little crooked ward heelers who committed them.

3—Despite the election frauds, a number of Republican leaders have declared that they would support Mitchel. We were not at all mystified by these declarations, and in order that they should not mystify you voters we reprinted from Mr. Mitchel's organ, the New York World, a confession that these men had driven a bargain for patronage before they gave Mitchel their support. Such a bargain is, of course, a felony, and when the Grand Jury is through investigating Mr. Mitchel's other friends, we hope that it will follow up these disclosures by The World.

4—Then there is, of course, the budget of two hundred and forty million, seven hundred and ninety-six thousand and one hundred and nineteen dollars, which Mr. Mitchel has just loaded on you people—nearly a quarter of a billion dollars.

There are four more very big and very ample reasons for voting against Mr. Mitchel, and, honestly, we do not see how in the world any of you people, knowing all this, can do otherwise than to vote against him on each and every one of the counts we have given.

We are not making loose charges such as Mr. Mitchel has been making against every one who opposes him. We can assure you positively that Mr. Mitchel's interests are not your interests, and that Mr. Mitchel can never truly represent you in the office of Mayor.

We do not have to go very far afield to do that. We will take, for example, the case of the attempt of the New York Central to grab Riverside Park and the upper West Side on its own terms.

You know that for many years the greed of the New York Central has been one of the most deadly menaces to our greatest of cities. You know that time and time again public-spirited citizens have got together for the purpose of ridding Death Avenue of the murderous freight trains that have killed so many women and children there.

You know that always the railroad has offered to remove the tracks on condition that the city would present to it practically the whole of Riverside Park, as well as the whole of the upper West Side water front.

Well, last year the New York Central made a demand on the city so extravagant, so ridiculous, that it would not have been considered by the worst city government we ever had before Mr. Mitchel's administration. In fact, the railroad, even in the most corrupt of the old days, had never before dared broach such a proposition.

We do not need to tell you what Mr. Mitchel did about it. You know as well as we do that he not only welcomed that infamous proposal with open arms but even sent his man Prendergast to Albany to lobby it through the Legislature, where the influence of Mr. Barnes, which is now behind Mitchel, was enlisted in its support.

It was the Hearst papers which stopped that shameful surrender to the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Mitchel was forced, temporarily at least, to abandon his proposed munificence to his friend the railroad because we let daylight into the whole business and let you people know exactly what was going on.

But we warn you that if you elect Mr. Mitchel a second time there will be another attempt to put that deal through. You cannot doubt that for a single instant when you know that the Vanderbilts and all the other people connected with the ownership of the New York Central are doing their level best to put Mr. Mitchel back into the City Hall.

You know that corporations like the New York Central would not favor any candidate unless they expected him to favor them in return. And doesn't it stand to reason that a man who tried so hard to bestow a priceless gift on the railroad would try the same thing the very next time he saw a good chance?

Voters of New York, if you re-elect Mr. Mitchel he is going to take his re-election for an indorsement of his record, and you may depend that he will go as far and farther in the future than he has gone in the past. And you certainly ought to know what that will mean to you.

We do not think that any of you have been fooled in the least by Mr. Mitchel's repeated assertions that everybody who opposes him is an enemy of the nation. We believe that you think, as we do, that nothing could be more unpatriotic than for Mr. Mitchel to insist, as he is doing, that if he is defeated New York City will be on record as against the Administration. You know, and we know, and Mr. Mitchel knows, that you citizens will continue to stand right behind the President, as you have since the beginning of the war.

You cannot, of course, expect us to go into all the arguments against Mr. Mitchel. It would take all the columns of this editorial page for the rest of the campaign to do that. We do hope, however, that we have convinced you that every interest in this splendid city except the interests of the greedy corporations and the hungry real estate speculators will be best served by voting against Mr. Mitchel and by voting for Judge Hylan, who is a man of the people, and who has promised to devote all his energies to serving the people's interests.

Before we have concluded our talk with you we want to remind you once more of that budget of two hundred and forty million seven hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars. We want to remind you of that budget, because in those colossal figures are contained in condensed form nearly all the reasons which you people have got for voting Mr. Mitchel out of office.

Contained in that budget is the twelve-million-dollar courthouse site, which you will never be able to use; the marginal railway site, which will also be useless to you forever; the Rockaway Park transaction, for which four of Mr. Mitchel's friends are under indictment, and the Dreamland Park transaction.

In those figures of nearly a quarter of a billion dollars is the record of such extravagance as this good city of ours never witnessed in all its history. No administration, however bad, however corrupt, has ever before dared put such a load on the shoulders of the people as the load contained in that budget.

Citizens, this is a time when we are all working together to help the Government fight and win a great war. Every one of you will pay his share of war taxes, and pay them cheerfully and gladly. Nearly every one of you has invested in Liberty Bonds to the extent of his or her ability, proud to do so at any sacrifice in order to be of assistance to our common country in her hour of need.

That service, we know, is a duty, not a burden, but even if it were a burden we would gladly bear it. Now we ask you is it right, is it fair, that at a time like this, when all the people are freely giving of their money to the nation, for Mr. Mitchel and his friends to levy upon them a tribute of nearly thirty million dollars a year MORE than the expenses of a year ago?

Do you believe that such an administration can have the interests of the people at heart? Do you believe that Mr. Mitchel and his associates, who have been so utterly careless of your interests as to plunge you into this vast sea of debt, are fit to serve you for another four years?

Citizens, we do not believe that you do. We are confident that with all the facts before you—facts that are unanswerable and indisputable—you will never vote for the indorsement of utter incompetency and the complete surrender of public rights to private interests such as would be encompassed by returning Mr. Mitchel to the City Hall.

READJUSTMENT OF MAJOR LEAGUE PLAYERS' SALARIES ON A LOWER BASIS IS CONTEMPLATED

BASEBALL SALARIES LIKELY TO BE CUT

Statement by President Ebbets of Brooklyn Indicates Owners' Attitude.

GATE RECEIPTS AS BASIS

Proposed to Pay Players According to Income from Admissions During War.

That the salaries of major league baseball players will be reduced next season on account of the war conditions was intimated yesterday in a statement made by President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn club. Mr. Ebbets is in favor of reducing the season's schedule from 154 to 140 games, and also reducing the number of players. He advocates that the players be paid salaries consistent with the gate receipts of the clubs. This would sound the death knell of the long term, high salaries, and the ball players may consider themselves lucky next season if the clubs carry as many as eighteen or twenty players.

If Mr. Ebbets voices the sentiments of the other club owners, it means that there will be a curtailment of expenses by all clubs next season. During the past week, Mr. Ebbets, together with President Baker of the Phillies, has been in conference with President Tener of the National League, and when the organization meets here next month, it is likely that some radical action will be taken in reducing the players' salaries. Most of the long-term contracts which the players were able to demand because of the unsettled conditions in the national game a few seasons ago have expired, and it is certain that the contracts which will be signed by the players this Winter will be decidedly different from the old contracts.

President Ebbets also announced yesterday that he had re-engaged Wilbert Robinson to manage the Dodgers, and this puts at rest many rumors to the effect that there would be a change next season at Ebbets Field.

President Ebbets gives several reasons why baseball should be continued next season regardless of what the war conditions might be. The Brooklyn owner's reasons are as follows:

It is the patriotic duty of owners to continue operations, as by so doing the Government will receive from baseball interests over a half million dollars (possibly a million dollars) in taxes annually.

The public will require recreation during the continuance of the war.

Professional baseball would be seriously injured; property interests destroyed, and thousands of young men deprived of the emoluments of the game if it were discontinued.

I believe that the game should be continued along precisely the same lines as it has been conducted for the last fifteen years.

Salaries should be paid consistent with the income.

The Government requires that the public must pay the tax of 10 per cent. on admission tickets of the local income owner representative.

Length of schedule is a matter for joint action of the National and American Leagues. I favor a 140-game schedule, commencing about April 28 and ending about Sept. 28. We prefer to pay nineteen or twenty players a fair gross salary rather than divide the gross among twenty-five players.

TALES TOLD BY FIGURES.

Season's Baseball Statistics Reveal Unsuspected Facts.

The records of the sixteen major league clubs during the past baseball season present some unusual and interesting features. While the statistics employed are not based upon the official league averages, they conform closely to the authentic percentages and for the purposes of comparison are thoroughly reliable, being compiled in many cases from the official box scores.

The records show that the Chicago American League Club, winner of the world's championship series, led the junior organization in both the number of games won and the total number of runs scored. In no other department did the White Sox hold the premier position, although the average of the team was very high. Boston played the greatest number of games during the season, due to five tie contests. Detroit, which finished fourth, led in hitting, while the Boston Red Sox had the opposing teams the lowest number of runs.

The figures also give a clear insight into the loose play of the Philadelphia Athletics, who finished in last place. The Mackmen scored next to the largest total of runs, being but thirty-three behind the Chicago club in this respect, and but twenty-three hits short of the Detroit record, which enabled the Tigers to win first place in this department of the game, by an off-set to this excellent offense, however, the Athletics showed the poorest defensive play of any club in the American League. The Philadelphia team made the largest number of errors; had the greatest number of runners left on the bases, and their opponents scored more runs against the team than against any other club on the circuit.

In the National League the New York Giants, winners of the pennant and losers of the world's series, played the most games, completing their full schedule of 154 games, with four tie contests, bringing the total up to 158. As was the case with the Chicago White Sox, the pennant winning combination in the senior organization also scored the most runs, the Giants' record in this respect being 636. Cincinnati, however, piled up the largest total of hits, while the Chicago Nationals perpetrated the greatest number of errors. The Boston Braves had the most runners stranded on the bases during the season of 1917, and Cincinnati proved the easiest to score against, as the other seven clubs collected a total of 611 runs from the clubs in the 157 games played.

The Brooklyn club, winner of the 1916 pennant, aside from its feat in playing the largest number of tie games, failed to show the form of a year ago. The Superbas made less runs than any team in the league, with the exception of Pittsburgh; was third in total hits; made the third largest number of errors, and was about at the halfway mark in men left on the bases and in runs scored by opponents.

FEW PLAYERS ON PHILLIES.

Quakers Go Through Season with Small Club.

The Philadelphia Club, which finished second in the National League race during the past season, had the least number of players on its roster. The Phils used only 24 players during the season, while Pittsburgh, which finished in last place, had the greatest number of players used. The Giants used 33 players during the season and Brooklyn 31.

St. Louis used the most pitchers, 13 twirlers trying their fortunes with Miller Huggins's Cards. The Phillies used only 7 pitchers, while the Giants had 10. Chicago used half a dozen backstops at various times, while Pittsburgh used up 10 infielders during the year. The Phillies started the list of outfielders with 5, the Phillies used only 5.

HAUGHTON DRILLS SOLDIERS

Harvard Coach Takes Camp Devens Squad in Hand.

AYER, Mass., Oct. 29.—Percy Haughton, Harvard's head football coach, took the Camp Devens football squad in hand today. Following his successful system at Harvard, he first gave the men a blackboard drill, and outlined the course he was going to follow. Tomorrow two elevens will be picked for signal drill, punting, and scrimmage work. As Haughton looked over the fifty splendidly conditioned athletes in the squad he said:

"We are going to have a great team. In one month they ought to get into the form it takes a college squad three months to attain."

Associated with Haughton will be eight other former Harvard players, while Lieutenant O'Connor, former Dartmouth coach, will serve as physician, and Daniel Flynn, a Boston boxer, as trainer.

Many of the men already have been grounded in the rudiments of the Harvard system of football under Charles Coolidge, one of Harvard's famous ends. Coolidge coached the depot brigade eleven which held the Harvard informals to a scoreless tie last Saturday.

The camp is showing great interest in the game next Saturday with the Boston navy yard team at the Harvard Stadium. This team is coached by Leo Leary, field coach under Haughton at Cambridge, and has a backfield of real 'Varsity calibre, with Eddie Casey, Billy Murray, and Tom Enwright, Harvard stars, and Jackson Cannell, the sensational Dartmouth quarter back. In the line will be Eddie Wall, the Georgetown end, and other well-known college players.

RUTGERS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Only Centre Injured in Game Against Fordham Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 29.—With the exception of Gray, centre, the Rutgers team is in good condition after its victory over Fordham. Foster Sanford had the squad out this afternoon in preparation for the contest with West Virginia Saturday and gave the men a long hard workout.

The contest with the Southerners promises to be one of the best of the season from the standpoint of competition. It is by far the hardest game on the Rutgers schedule. The fast Fordham backs gave the Rutgers' line the practice needed if the forwards are to stop such men as Rogers and King of Virginia. These two backs are both fast and heavy and it will need an unusually good defense to keep them from getting away.

Sanford will work this week on Franck, substitute guard, who was sent in as centre in the second half of the Fordham game, even though he had never before passed a ball. Both Gray and Dunham were injured and may not be able to play. Sanford is following his policy of having some one ready in any emergency.

The work of the Rutgers backfield last Saturday was excellent, but the line still needs some hard practice before reaching its best form. Six of the linemen were originally ends and have not even yet to learn about their positions.

STEVENS VERSATILE TEAM.

Masters Enough Open Play to Defeat Heavy Opponents.

Stevens in Saturday's game proved it can adapt itself to different playing conditions. At the start of the season it met teams of nearly the same weight and played straight football. Middlebury presented a line averaging 195 pounds. When Stevens found it could not buck this line, it changed to an open game.

The engineers tried open formations which netted from 8 to 12 yards each time. Out of eight forward passes six were completed. The new men used during the game impressed the coach favorably. Johnson, the husky centre, played his best game of the season. He was the mainstay of the line.

Phelps, who got into the game in the third quarter, loomed up in great form, and may play permanently before the week is over. During yesterday's practice Drew played at right half, while Wallace took Burns's place at guard.

FORDHAM'S ELEVEN IDLE.

Coach McCaffery Decides On a Day of Rest for Battered Squad.

Fordham's football players were idle yesterday for the first time since the call for candidates was posted last September. Coach McCaffery decided a day's rest would do the battered squad good after the grueling Rutgers game. It will better prepare the Maroon for the hard campaign which will get under way this afternoon for the Georgetown game.

No games have been added to the Maroon schedule after the Cornell fray on Nov. 17. Nov. 10 is also an open date, as this occurs between the Georgetown and Cornell meetings it will only be filled with a practice game. If a hard team is to be played on Thanksgiving Day, no contest will be arranged for Nov. 24. With the schedule well on in midseason, the locals will probably have to fill the final date of the year with a soldier eleven. Bud Wymard, former Fordham Captain, is coach of an eleven at Camp Dix, and he has asked for a game.

Villanova has played Fordham on Thanksgiving Day every season since the re-establishment of the sport at the Bronx college in 1912. No effort as far as is known has been made to secure the Pennsylvanians this year. It is likely, however, that the two rivals will clash again. Fordham endeavored to secure Notre Dame two weeks ago, but the Westerners were unable to accommodate the Maroon management.

A Thanksgiving Day game has been as much a fixture with Fordham rooters as their turkey dinner, and Manager Delehanty will make great efforts to provide them with one this year.

CORNELL'S SKY BRIGHTENS.

Coach Sharpe Pleased with Eleven's Showing Against Bucknell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Cornell may not be in the same class with Michigan and Pennsylvania this year, but she will put up a much better game against her two big opponents than seemed possible two weeks ago. That seemed to be the consensus of opinion in the football camp today as the men gathered for the first lecture and blackboard talk, military drill calling so many of the players away early in the afternoon that outdoor practice was not feasible.

Al Sharpe, head coach, is frankly pleased with the improvement of the team in the Bucknell game, particularly in the increased speed manifested and the fast aggressive playing of the new guards, Harris and Strauss. He commented favorably on the progress made along this line and also expressed pleasure with the fighting strength of the backfield. He let it be known that with the exception of right end, he regarded the Varsity eleven as practically selected. The hunt for a man of caliber for the right wing continues.

Nethercott's snappy playing at quarter back has assured him of the position. With experience the coaches feel that he will prove a satisfactory field general, though they will continue to count on acting Captain Hoffman to act as Nethercott's adviser on the field. Hoffman stands out as the dominant figure on the team.

To Honor Memory of Wendell.

Members of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. and other officials of the organization will attend the funeral services for Evert Jansen Wendell, who died recently in France, to be held on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

OLDER RACERS BOW TO TWO-YEAR-OLD

Tippity Witchet Returns to Winning Form in Laurel Liberty Bond Race.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 29.—The Brighton Stable's two-year-old Tippity Witchet, which had his winning career interfered with on Saturday after eight straight voctories, came back today and pitted against older horses in the Old Town Liberty Bond Handicap scored another success. Leochares, which took the measure of the two-year-old on Saturday did not look for another tussle with the youngster and Roamer, top weight in the handicap, also was among those scratched. Nevertheless, Tippity Witchet faced a hard task as the distance of a mile and seventy yards was further than a two-year-old had raced this season. He also was asked to concede weight as well as age to the three horses opposed to him.

Buxton again had the mount on Tippity Witchet and he kept in close touch with the pace set by the sprinter Ed Cudlhee. When well in the home stretch Buxton called on the gallant two-year-old and he went by his older rival to win with a little to spare. Fanmouse closed fast and took third place from Dorcas.

James Butler's Top Coat repeated in the Convoy Purse race, which was the richest event of the afternoon. There was a good field opposed to the son of Star Shoot, and he was in receipt of weight from Fragonard only. Top Coat was on his toes at the start and made most of the pace with Gold Tassel and Seafarer in close attendance. At the finish Top Coat had a safe margin over Gold Tassel, while Seafarer saved third money from Fragonard.

In the other two-year-old race which called for maidens, Harry Payne Whitney's Blazonry graduated after many unsuccessful attempts. He was chased home by Man o' The Hour and Whippoorwill.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:16.

Blazonry, H. P. Whitney's br. c., 114 pounds, by Whisk Broom II.-Fragrant, $3.40, $2.20, and $2.30. (F. Robinson).....1
Man o' the Hour, R. Parr's b. c., 114, by Negrom-La Douma, $2.40 and $2.60. (L. Lyke).....2
Whippoorwill, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. c., 114, by Olambala-Nightfall, $4.30, third. (J. McTaggart).....3
Si Capitania, Richilde, Top Boots, Bill McCloy, Brendana III., and Arizona also ran. Golden Soldier, Princepa, Medusa, Dairyman, and Millrace scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700, six furlongs. Time—1:14 4-5.

Mohora, W. Gerigan's ch. f., 3 years, 107 pounds, by Ultimus-Altiora, $10, $6.30, and $4.70. (A. Shuttinger).....1
Reprimand, Mrs. Payne Whitney's br. c., 108, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $4 and $3.30. (J. McTaggart).....2
Buckshot, Riman Stable's b. c., 111, by Joe Cary-Sale Shot, $5.40, third. (T. Rice).3
Cuddle Up, Ting-a-Ling, Swift Fox, Polly J., Costumer, Akeldama, Fathom, Mother Machree, Milton Campbell, Milbrey, and Scylla also ran. Meelicka, Olga G., and Cora Orbs scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Convoy Purse; for two-year-olds; purse, $800; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Top Coat, James Butler's blk. c., 115 pounds, by Star Shoot-Ragtan, $4.30, $3.20, and $2.70. (L. Lyke).....1
Gold Tassel, H. C. Hallenbeck's ch. f., 112, by Star Shoot-Rose of Gold, $4.30 and $3.10. (M. Buxton).....2
Seafarer, J. E. Widener's ch. g., 106, by Rabelais-Ocean Bound, $5.40 third. (F. Keogh).....3
Irish Kiss, Hellstalien, Babette, Fragonard, Game Cock, Discoverer, First Troop, and Dryer also ran. Dyntee and Kewpie O'Neil scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Old Town Liberty Bond Handicap, for all ages; $700 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:44 4-5.

Tippity Witchet, Brighton Stable's b. g., 2 years, 105 pounds, by Broomstick-Lady Sylvolis, $4.10, $3, and out. (M. Buxton).1
Ed Cudlhee, C. H. Browne's br. c., 4, 107, by Golf Ball-Purse Rose, $5.40 and out. (A. Collins).....2
Fanmouse, W. M. Jeffords's b. m., 5, 104, by Rock Sand-Fittermouse, out for third. (E. Ambrose).....3
Dorcas also ran. Roamer, Leochares, Capra, Gold Tassel, and Benevolent scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Dreadnought Purse; for three-year-olds and upward; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:44.

Shooting Star, A. Lezama's ch. g., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Star Shoot-Bonnie Blue II., $26.20, $3.50, and $2.40. (E. Ambrose).....1
Crimper, R. Parr's ch. c., 4, 112, by Maintenon-Frizette, $2.40 and $2.10. (J. Butwell).2
Whimsy, Cleveland Stable's br. m., 4, 112, by Burgomaster-Whimsical, $2.80 third. (J. Tudor).....3
Hubbub and Kilmer also ran. Ed Roche, Peep Sight, Straight Forward, Venetia, and Grapple scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700, one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:43.

Wodan, P. Sheridan's b. g., 5 years, 114 pounds, by Dr. Leggo-Coma, $13.40, $4.20, and $3.10. (D. Sterling).....1
Brother Jonathan, S. Lewis's br. c., 3, 108, by Yankee-Sister Stella, $2.90 and $2.40. (J. McTaggart.).....2
Ed Weiss, Victory Stable's b. g., 5, 114, by Stalwart-Absent Friend, $5.30, third. (E. Haynes.).....3
Antiseptic, Dalfron, Far Away, Mint Drop, Rakeoff, Golden Bantam, Jesse, Jr., Kathleen H., and Beautiful Morn also ran. Juvenile, Goldy, and Luther scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

Kebo, W. Cahill's b. g., 3 years, 103 pounds, by Ogden-Cremorne, $6, $3.10, and $2.30. (A. Shuttinger).....1
Baby Lynch, G. H. Abbott's br. m., 5, 108, by Leonid-Queen Lithe, $3.50 and $2.40. (L. Lyke).....2
Montresor, J. W. Pangle's ch. g., 7, 106, by Monfort-Madchen, $2.50, third. (R. Troise).....3
Eddie T., King's Oak, Captain Ray, and Ocean Prince also ran. Soldier, William Johnson, Peep Sight, Silver Sandals, Feiucca, Silk Bird, Air Man, Libyan Sands, and Dan scratched.

Weather cloudy; track good.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs; claiming. Woodthrush, 114 pounds; King of the Wind, 110; Rapid Firer, (imp.,) 104; Miss Fillev, 106; *Poor Butterfly, 104; Scabbard, 112; Elizabeth H., 108; Ideal, 108; Golding, (imp.,) 101; *H. C. Basch, 105; Green Grass, 112; Tea Party, 107; Fusty Boots, 108, and Sweet Marguerite, 110.

SECOND RACE.—The Novice Purse; steeplechase; three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Jimmy Boy, 145 pounds; Max Meadows, 145; Goldbond, 152; Acabado, 152; Captain Parr, 145; Duke of Norfolk, 145; Crack Jay, 152; San Jac, 145; Kitty Quine, 142, and Russian Pinion, 152.

THIRD RACE.—The Marine Liberty Bond Purse; three-year-olds; one mile. Priscilla Mullens, 111 pounds; Minister, 101; Deckmate, 111, and Bella Desmond, (imp.,) 111.

FOURTH RACE.—The Blue and Gray Handicap; $1,500 added; all ages; six furlongs. Westy Hogan, 135 pounds; aBringhurst, 126; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 119; Bally, 111; Mida, 106; Leochares, 133; Sis, Isidore, Hartling, 117; Tea Caddy, 110; Masda, 93; aTop o' the Morning, 122; bMilkman, 107; Naturalist, (imp.,) 113, and Water Lady, 107. aPaul Powers entry. bBrighton Stable entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; one mile and 70 yards. Comancho, 111 pounds; Merchant, 108; Napoleon, 106; Spectre, 106; Annie Edgar, 100; *Margaret L., 100; Mesmer, 108; Ella Ryan, 106; Muckross, (imp.,) 106; January, 103; *N. R. Beal, 111; Rockport, 108; Lady Moll, 108; Burbank, 106; Flare, 108, and *Mannchen, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Pharaoh, 114 pounds; Disturber, 114; Galloway, 111; Battle Abbey, 103; *Smithfield, 106; Handful, 114; Mr. Mack, 114; Budweiser, 111; *Joe Finn, 106; *Lantana, 100; Jabot, 114; Lynn, 111; Dr. Charcot, 111, and *Entrepe, 106.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Tinkle Bell, 114 pounds; Billy Oliver, 111; Sevillian, 111; Highway, 102; *Lohengrin, 116; Tschaibible, 114; Prohibition, 111; Mary Warren, 108; Rose Finn, 102; *Batwa, 106; Andes, 111; *Balfron, 111; Tretino, 108; Hickory Nut, 102, and Greetings, 104.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.

Cochran Wins Twice with Cue.

Welker Cochran defeated two opponents in his practice matches at Daly's Academy yesterday, in preparation for his 18.2 match with Leonard Howison. In the first, he triumphed over Fred Lowenthal by 300 to 43. His high run was 56 and his average, 22 2-9. In the second game he defeated another amateur, George Spear, by 300 to 87. In this contest his high run was 87 and his average, 30.

ARMY POINTS FOR BATTLE.

Full Strength of Eleven May Be Ready for Notre Dame.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The big drive for the Notre Dame game was set in motion today when the coaches gave the Army football team a chalk talk. Dissatisfaction over the showing made by the soldiers Saturday against Villanova was manifested in the grilling today. The "skull practice" was followed by a slight signal drill designed principally to take out the kinks and bruises which resulted from Saturday's battle. Vandegraff is expected back for Notre Dame next Saturday. His presence along with Luce and Adams is expected to bolster up the front wall.

There is hardly a possibility of Gene Vidal getting out for the Army's biggest battle of the season. If the Navy game does not materialize the Notre Dame contest will be the chief attraction on the Army's schedule this year.

BROWN REHEARSES SIGNALS

Squad Practically Intact After Victorious Battle Against Colgate.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29.—Brown's victorious eleven reported at Andrews Field yesterday almost intact, the much feared jinx of the Brown team—injuries—being practically an absent quantity. Rube Sinclair, 'Varsity left tackle, was the most severely hit of any of the Brown jerseyed players, and will not report for a few days. The ligaments of his left foot were torn twice during the Colgate battle and he is now limping around on crutches. The other Brunonian who is disabled is Shaw, a plunging half back, whose knee will not be right for several weeks yet. It is possible that Albright will be declared ready for the game with Syracuse next Saturday, although his broken rib still causes him considerable pain.

Coach Edward N. Robinson did not give his charges a hard workout to start the week, but contented himself with putting them through short signal practice, in which he pointed out the weaknesses of Saturday. The three Brown coaches are inwardly satisfied with the work of the Brown eleven, but express nothing except kindly comments criticism during these daily sessions at the Camp Street Athletic Field.

COLUMBIA 'VARSITY RESTS.

Coach Metcalf Devotes Afternoon to Drilling Scrubs.

Although no serious injuries resulted from the game with Williams on Saturday, Coach Metcalf permitted his Columbia 'Varsity charges to rest yesterday. The squad of first-line men still gave evidence of soreness, although Houlahan is the only one showing any serious effects. Houlahan tore loose a tendon in his left elbow during one of the scrimmages, and will be out of practice for three or four days.

In the absence of 'Varsity men on the field, Coach Metcalf devoted his attention to the scrubs. He started the substitutes at tackling the dummy to drill them in taking a man out. He also drilled them in falling on the ball, and wound up the afternoon with more work in the fundamentals, after interpolating an hour of strenuous signal drill. Houlahan's injury is not expected to keep him out of Saturday's game against Amherst.

HIGH WEIGHT FOR HOURLESS

Pimlico Handicapper Puts Belmont Colt at Top of Class.

Frank J. Bryan, who allots handicaps for the Pimlico meeting, has just issued the weights for the Arlington Handicap, which will be the feature of the opening day next Thursday. He has had a big task, as under the system of no entrance fee the Maryland Jockey Club has received an entry of more than 150 handicap performers for the race at a mile and a sixteenth.

Though it is scarcely likely that either Hourless or Omar Khayyam will start, the weights are interesting as showing how the expert handicapper estimates the ability of the two great three-year-olds. The recent victory of Hourless, though only one out of three starts against Omar Khayyam, has gained him the position of leading three-year-old, according to Mr. Bryan's figures. He has asked Hourless to carry 128 pounds in the Arlington, one pound more than Omar Khayyam.

The handicapper also pays a high tribute to Harry Payne Whitney's great race mare, Regret, which shares the place at the head of the list with Old Rosebud, which under Mr. Vosburgh's handicaps has occupied the pride of place among the handicap horses. Both are asked to carry 134 pounds, and they are the only older horses asked to give weight to Hourless and Omar Khayyam. The claims of the Western three-year-old Cudgel to consideration as one of the leaders of his age are not taken seriously, as he has been asked to shoulder only 120 pounds, and besides the liberal allowance from the two Eastern cracks he is in receipt of one pound from Westy Hogan, another three-year-old in the stable of Wilfrid Viau. The old champion, Roamer, is rated at 126 pounds, while Borrow, another veteran, has to carry only 117 pounds.

FINAL ROSE TREE CARD.

Postponed Program Will Close Hunt Meeting at Media Today.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The Rose Tree Hunt meeting will hold its third program tomorrow at Media. The meeting would ordinarily have been over on Saturday, but because of a storm last week the second day's program was postponed until tomorrow. A great deal of interest has been manifested in the events on the two previous days, and fine sport is expected for tomorrow.

One of the features of the card will be a return meeting of River Breeze and Gigantol, which met in the Between the Flags plate on Saturday. River Breeze won then by a length, with Welsh Strawbridge up. River Breeze had ten pounds advantage over Gigantol, but tomorrow will have to allow the Leedam horse five pounds. There are six other races on the card.

MINOR LEAGUE TO MEET.

President Hickey Calls American Association Meeting.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Reports that three or four clubs of the American Association plan to withdraw and merge with certain clubs in the International League caused President Hickey of the American Association to issue a call for a conference of the club owners to be held in Milwaukee next Sunday.

"If Indianapolis, Louisville, and Toledo club owners have decided to secede, it is only proper that we should know about it," Hickey said. "I know nothing officially of these reports, but we shall expect at our Milwaukee conference to have them either denied or admitted."

President Hickey wants an explanation of the reported movement in advance of the annual meeting of the association, which is to be held in Louisville on Nov. 12.

Baseball Is Dying Hard.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29.—Manager Lee Fohl headed a party of Cleveland Indians who left for Montgomery, Ala., this morning, where they will play a series of five exhibition games with the soldier team, starting Wednesday. The party includes Secretary Blackwood, Klepfer, Smith, Graney, Wood, O'Neill, Deberry, Morton, Murray, Chapman, Howard, Roth, Speaker, and Nick Altrock, the [illegible] comedian, who is going along as [illegible].

AMATEURS WIN IN TWO EXTRA HOLES

Evans and Maxwell Beat Barnes and Loos on Thirty-eighth Green.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Playing a brilliant uphill game and bringing into execution all the high-class golf at their command Chick Evans, national open and amateur champion, and Norman Maxwell, North and South champion, defeated Jim Barnes, national professional and Western open champion, and Eddie Loos of Shawnee, winning in two extra holes, the match going to the thirty-eighth green. The contest was a benefit foursome for the soldiers' tobacco fund over the White Marsh Valley Country Club course at White Marsh today.

Barnes and Loos were 2 up until the thirteenth hole was reached in the afternoon round, when Evans ran down a twenty-five-foot putt for a 3, the amateurs taking the hole as Barnes and Loos took fours. On the next four holes the quartet broke even, and it was not until the eighteenth was reached that the amateurs saved the day for themselves, taking the hole and placing the match on even terms for the first time since the first hole of the day was played.

The first extra hole was all square, and on the second extra hole, the thirty-eighth, the amateurs got the jump, and by playing their shots well, took the hole and a thrilling match. A few weeks ago Barnes, Maxwell, Loos, and Buxton engaged in a forty-two-hole match for the Red Cross.

SQUASH TO AID WAR FUND.

Championship Aspect to be Absent from Contests This Season.

The championship feature will be lacking in all squash tennis tournaments this Winter, according to the announcement of the National Squash Tennis Association after a meeting at the Squash Club yesterday. It was decided, however, to hold three big tournaments during the year, and make them patriotic events, the proceeds from each to go toward an ambulance fund. Walter A. Kinsella, holder of the world's professional squash tennis championship, has offered his services to the association, and will play in exhibition matches at a number of clubs in aid of the Red Cross. The champion will play against any opponent which a club holding a match desires to pit against him.

The first tournament of the season, the Fall scratch event, will begin at the Squash Club on Nov. 22. The handicap tournament will begin at the Yale Club on Dec. 2, and on Feb. 2 the substitute for the national championship will begin at the Harvard Club. These were the only dates determined upon at yesterday's meeting, and whether or not other events will be added to the season's program is in doubt. The interclub team matches, in both A and B classes, depend largely on the entry which turns out for the Fall scratch tournament. It seems that there are enough players able to devote their time to the team matches, a schedule will probably be arranged.

APPLICATIONS SENT OUT.

Harvard Preparing for Freshmen's Contest with Yale Eleven.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—The Harvard Athletic Association has started the forwarding of twenty thousand applications to graduates of that university so that those who wish to witness the Harvard-Yale freshman game can mail a check for reservations at the rate of $1.10 per seat.

The freshman game will be played in the Harvard Stadium at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Nov. 17. While these two elevens are performing, the Newport Naval Reserves, with their former college stars, will be playing the Harvard informal team on the freshman gridiron outside the stadium.

On the Naval team will be Cupid Black and Callahan of Yale, Gerrish of Dartmouth, Chrisley Baker, and Schlichter of Cornell, Sweetland of Washington and Jefferson, and Ebberstad of Princeton. It should prove quite a novelty for these former stars to be out of the limelight while at their old game.

The Harvard informal team will play its first contest on the freshman gridiron on Saturday, when a team from the Portland Naval Reserves will be met, while elevens representing the Army and Navy will have possession of the stadium.

Refuses to Allow Race Meet.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Mayor William Hale Thompson tonight refused to issue a license for a fifteen-day race meeting scheduled to open today at a half-mile course in Austin. The Mayor said he believed the venture would result in gambling and the revivial of handbooks. Promoters of the meeting had promised to make it a "betless" affair.

GIVES ATHLETIC SUPPLIES.

A. A. U. Presents Ten Boxes of Equipment to Soldiers.

Ten boxes containing athletic paraphernalia were distributed yesterday by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union to the soldiers now stationed at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.; Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., and the Fifteenth Infantry at Van Cortlandt Park. The donations were divided eight to Camp Upton and one each to Camp Dix and the Fifteenth Infantry, and each box held a basket ball, rugby football, soccer football, indoor baseball, indoor baseball bat, and a set of boxing gloves. These articles were specified as most adaptable to the athletic diversion of a soldier in training, by General Read, Division Athletic Officer, replying to a letter President Rubien had sent to Major Gen. Franklin Bell.

This act marks the initial step in the plan to keep the soldiers at the cantonments in the vicinity of New York supplied with plenty of athletic material while they are in training. In accordance with this plan, Secretary Herman Oberbubbessing of the Metropolitan Association, has sent to all clubs enrolled with the local body a letter requesting co-operation, and soliciting one or more boxes from each of the 156 organizations. It is likely that the majority of the clubs will respond generously to the request.

In speaking of the plan yesterday President Rubien said:

"The responsibility is on us at home to equip our boys who are in training with all their needs, and I feel that the members of our association never had a more worthy obect than to provide the boys with the proper means for healthful enjoyment and athletic exercise."

PUPPY STAKES TO FLOSSIE.

Charmion Kennels' Entry Wins in Beagle Club Trial.

CALDWELL, N. J., Oct. 29.—The New Jersey Beagle Club, Limited, this afternoon began its annual field trials at its course in Roseland. The show will go on all week. It is the largest in the history of the organization, there being dogs from New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland on exhibition.

The Puppy Class was decided this afternoon. It was also planned to finish the Thirteen-Inch Derby, but owing to the failure of some of the dogs entered to reach the field in time to compete the stakes at a number of clubs in aid of the Red Cross. The champion will play against any opponent which a club holding a match desires to pit against him.

The first tournament of the season, the Fall scratch event, will begin at the Squash Club on Nov. 22. The handicap tournament will begin at the Yale Club on Dec. 2, and on Feb. 2 the substitute for the national championship will begin at the Harvard Club. These were the only dates determined upon at yesterday's meeting, and whether or not other events will be added to the season's program is in doubt. The interclub team matches, in both A and B classes, depend largely on the entry which turns out for the Fall scratch tournament. It seems that there are enough players able to devote their time to the team matches, a schedule will probably be arranged.

DUNDEE IN RING TONIGHT.

Will Box Jimmy Duffy at Pioneer Sporting Club.

Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight who is looked upon as one of Benny Leonardo most formidable challengers, will appear in the main tenround bout this evening at the Pioneer S. C. on West Forty-fourth Street. He will box Jimmy Duffy, the sturdy west side lightweight, over whom in a previous engagement he gained the popular verdict, although the margin was not large. Duffy knows little of the scientific end of the sport, but what he lacks in this direction is made up for in his aggressiveness and willingness to mix with an opponent.

Another ten-round bout is on the card, in which the principals will be Paddy Burns, the Rockaway lightweight, and Sammy Baker of Rochester. This will be the latter's initial appearance here, but he comes from up-State well recommended.

WISCONSIN BARS BRITTON.

Boxing Commission Suspends Pugilist for Six Months.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 29.—The Wisconsin Boxing Commission today suspended Dan Morgan and his string of boxers, including Jack Britton, from engaging in any contests in Wisconsin for a period of six months because of Britton's failure to post a forfeit in connection with a bout between Britton and Kid Billings at Superior on Oct. 3.

The commission set Nov. 12 for a hearing covering the recent bout in Milwaukee between Fred Fulton and Bob Devere, heavyweights. Devere was apparently stopped by Fulton in the fifth round, bu tsome members of the commission are of the opinion that Devere "quit."

Sutter to Lead Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 29.—Walter F. Sutter of Elizabeth, N. J., was today elected Captain of the Wesleyan football team to take the place of Harold C. T. Woolley of Great Neck, L. I., who has typhoid fever and will be unable to play for the remainder of the season. Sutter is a senior and plays left guard.

EDDIE HEARN WINS AUTOMOBILE RACE

Gaston Chevrolet and Mechanician Narrowly Escape Death in Accident.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Oct. 29.—In a race in which Gaston Chevrolet of Plainfield, N. J., driver, and Salvatore Barbarino, mechanician, were severely injured and narrowly escaped death when their machine on the 112th lap skidded and crashed into the guard rail surrounding the track, Eddie Hearne won the annual Autumn Classic of 168 miles on the Uniontown Speedway today. His time was 1:49:2.85. Tom Milton was a close second, making the distance in 1:49:27.45. Earl Devore and Ira Vail, driving in relay, finished third in the race for the prize of $3,000, their time was 1:54:37.05.

Chevrolet met with his first mishap on the thirty-first lap, when in turning into the pits to change a tire he applied his brakes too suddenly and the car crashed into the pit wall. Within a few minutes he was back into the race and was driving at a speed of nearly 100 miles an hour in an attempt to regain lost time, when his machine skidded and got out of his control on the straightway and crashed into the guard rail. Chevrolet suffered injuries to his left side, left hip, and back. The mechanician's injuries were slight. Both men are in a hospital here. The car was wrecked and about 100 feet of the guard rail torn away.

Fred McCarthy of Pittsburgh won the fifty-mile consolation race and also the three-cornered match race for the Uniontown Speedway Championship Trophy.

CYCLISTS SELECT KRAMER.

Ex-Champion to Formulate Rules for Six-Day Race.

The American bicycle riders who will compete in the coming six-day race in Madison Square Garden the week of Dec. 2 to 8 have selected the ex-champion, Frank Kramer, to formulate rules for the running of the contest. The point awards as proposed by the management have been unanimously agreed to by all the competitors, and all that remains now is the drafting of stringent rules to insure a clean race.

Kramer has the entire confidence of all the riders and his experience in the racing should make him a valuable representative. Arthur Spencer, the present titleholder, has proposed that an arrangement be made whereby it is possible for a team to regain a lost lap by winning 50 per cent. of the sprints on any day after the lap is lost.

YALE TO PLAY BASKET BALL.

Blue Likely to Have Team in Intercollegiate League.

Some of the doubt which has surrounded the question of Yale's entry into the Intercollegiate Basketball League this year was dispelled yesterday, when a delegate from New Haven to the meeting of the Intercollegiate Basketball Association at the Hotel Imperial intimated that the Blue would compete. The participation of the Yale team in the series still has to be sanctioned by the athletic authorities at New Haven, and particularly by Captain Overton, who is in charge of the military training, but it is anticipated that the necessary approval will be forthcoming.

It is certain now that the intercollegiate league will be a thing of fact in spite of the war conditions. Ralph Morgan, Secretary of the association, said yesterday that a schedule would be played even though there were only four teams in the race. The prospect, however, is that there will be six, the same as last year, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale. A tentative schedule was drawn up, but it was not announced as several dates have not been definitely determined.

GREEN CORRECTS MISTAKES.

Coach Spears Objects to Too Frequent Fumbling.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 29.—Coach Spears kept his Dartmouth squad indoors most of this afternoon because of the rain and went over the faults of Saturday's game. The poor tackling and frequent fumbles of the team had his special attention. Fumbling at this time of the season received much of the

'ON WITH THE DANCE' JOY NOT UNCONFINED

Melodrama with an Idea Soaks All Tango Joints and Lounge Lizards.

JOHN MASON AND JULIA DEAN

An Able Assemblage of Actors Fail to Vitalize Much Sound and Fury.

ON WITH THE DANCE. A Drama in Four Acts. By Michael Morton. At the Republic Theatre.

Edward Lawrence.....William Morris
Agnes.....Marcella Esmonde
Nina Lawrence.....Eileen Huban
Hugh Fraser.....Edward Abeles
Louie Fraser.....Marta Mansfield
Billy Sutherland.....John Mason
Gustave.....Eugene Redding
Fay Esmond.....Julia Dean
Gil Bevans.....James Spottswood
Mrs. Sutherland.....Corinne Barker
Clarence James.....Robert Schable
Maitre D'Hotel.....Claude Cooper
Detective Sergeant Donegan....Edwin Walter

If Nina Lawrence succeeded in winning the gold cup at Leone's Dance Club the socially elect would not like her for it. They would hate her, with a mad envy of her prowess. But they would be obliged to invite her to their parties. Nina lived on Riverside Drive in an apartment so gorgeous that the audience applauded the scenery. But her husband felt quite differently about it. Every night when he returned from Wall Street, each piece of furniture seemed to cry out to him in the accents of the auctioneer, "How much is bid for me?" Nina's extravagance had brought him to the brink of ruin. But little cared Nina for that. She had made the acquaintance of Billy Sutherland, who was not only socially elected, but financially crowned in the Street. And Sutherland was pursuing Nina, with fell intent, ready cash, and offers of social election. He was her partner for the dance at Leone's, and, the gold cup won, would have no difficulty at all in putting Nina over on society. Can you wonder that Nina gave a dinner party, and then went on to Leone's?

But husband said, "No!" He was a very uncomfortable husband, with moral scruples and carpet slipper ideals of home life. When the neighbors' children squalled on the other side of the court he read his childless, dancing wife a lecture on the beauties and the duties of maternity. On the night of Nina's dinner to Sutherland he came in to find Fay Esmond there. Fay had been Sutherland's dance partner some turns back, and now, with carmine cheeks, squared with court plaster, and a gown of moonlight silver, was on the town. There were whole smudges of carmine, regions of court plaster, and a nether heaven of moonlight silver. And her town was the tango parlor. But still she was not content. She thirsted for the blood of Sutherland, and butted into Nina's dinner party to tell husband so. Husband took her tip, and also her revolver, which had once belonged to Sutherland. Hist! For thus the plot creeps stealthily into the play.

Against husband's stern "No!" Nina goes to the tango parlor with Sutherland. Like the villain of still more ancient melodrama, husband still pursues her. There he finds Fay, clad in quite other bedizenments, still more gorgeous. The plot now progresses by leaps and bounds. Husband frames it up with Fay that she shall join them at supper and, by way of society small talk, tell Nina what Sutherland once did to her. The scene progresses in a suddenly darkened and deserted stage, but about a supper table conveniently lighted from a glow beneath the table top. Thus the audience, in spite of the prevailing gloom, were enabled to see the play of emotion on Fay's passion-wrenched features, and also on Nina's countenance, white and scared.

Even that great scene of the third act did not move Nina, not so you could notice it. She sat right there, resolute to win the gold cup and her position in society. But, as she rose to join the dance with Sutherland, husband shot the villain.

Sutherland once dead, and the gold cup gone glimmering, Nina seems to have despaired of her social ambitions. She followed husband home and, in the fourth and last act, became a loyal wife, framing up the neat little plot by which they escaped the police—powerfully aided, to be sure, by the still avenging Fay and the revolver which had once belonged to Sutherland and now had wrought his death.

There was a lot more than this—incident and episode, involution and evolution, even another dance-maddened couple who served as comic underplot. But enough has been told to indicate to the shrewd and discerning that the play soaks all tango-joints and is death on lounge-lizards.

There were long passages of philosophy and moralization on the subject—wads and gobs of it. None of the tense scenes of drama was too tense to be halted in the middle, while husband and wife-stealer sat amiably on the table together and discussed the moral law. It must have been with a premonition of what was coming to them that the tango-teazer vanished from these parts some three years ago, and the lounge lizard slid back into his primordial mire. These are wise guys, and you have to be quick on the trigger to bag them.

The scenery and costumes, as indicated, were the acme of magnificence. And they, at least, were in good taste. The cast showed Manager A. H. Woods at his most liberal and discerning. John Mason has never been more suave, assured, and subtle in method. He almost succeeded in breathing life into Sutherland.

Julia Dean played the bedizened lady of the tango past with genuine emotional force. As Nina, the one-stepping wife, Eileen Huban was very pretty and tremulously alive with her dance madness and her luxury madness. Edward Abeles and Marta Mansfield, as the other dancing couple, really characterized their parts, and very amusingly. But there is a limit to the Broadway appetite for Third Avenue melodrama. And it is to be feared that this is the limit.

FROM FRONT TO THE PALACE

Maurice and Walton Vary Their Dances by Military Motif.

Maurice and Florence Walton, lately back from a dancing trip to the front, returned to the vaudeville stage at the Palace yesterday afternoon. They offered a répertoire of their now familiar numbers, varied occasionally here and there by the military motif. Vastly amusing were John Swor and West Avey, who have joined hands in a new blackface act which has most of the laughable moments of the late Swor-and-Mack turn, and some others as well.

Will Cressy returns with another of his homely and amusing sketches, and the ever nasal Blossom Seeley is back with another of her eerie musical acts. By way of making a family party of it the program also includes Rube Marquard, now teamed with William Dooley, an entertainer who sets a pace several miles beyond Mr. Marquard's wildest dreams.

TENOR AND BARITONE HEARD

George Harris and Arthur Middleton in Recitals in Aeolian Hall.

George Harris, tenor, has repeatedly shown before now how he can make the program of his song recitals of unique interest, by his exploration in unfamiliar fields. He gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall in which his program was far from the conventional. He began with the air, "Sound an Alarm," with its preceding recitative from Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus," and two airs by Bach, both with violin obbligato, played by Reber Johnson. There was then a long leap and Mr. Harris sang five songs by Duparc. His special knowledge of Russian literature and music brought to the program airs from Tschaikowsky's "Eugene Oregin" and Rimsky Korsakoff's "Snegurotchka," and songs by Rachmaninoff.

There was an interesting group of folk songs in arrangements by Cecil Sharp and Howard Brockway; a song of Mr. Harris's own composition, being a setting of Christina Rossetti's "Up Hill"; and two patriotic songs to end with "Le Credo Patriotique," by Barbirolli, and Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Mr. Harris, like many others, eliminated the modern German Lied.

His singing of all this music showed the great intelligence and musical understanding that have marked his work for a good many years. Mr. Harris obviously enters into the inner significance of most things that he sings. There are discrimination and judgment and full feeling and sympathy in his interpretations. It is a part of his attitude toward the singing of songs that his enunciation and diction should be of exceptional clearness and intelligibility. Mr. Harris's voice is not of the greatest power, nor is its production always of evident ease. To obtain some of his effects an apparent forcing seems sometimes necessary. But at its best its tones are excellent, and Mr. Harris has been able to get the most out of it. There was a large and interested audience. Mr. Ernesto Rappée played the accompaniments with exceptional sympathy.

Arthur Middleton, a baritone who has appeared at the opera, gave his first New York song recital to a large audience in Aeolian Hall, where he earned last evening more than the usual enthusiasm shown to a recruit to the concert stage. He sang as an artist, his wealth of voice, of musical quality, power and control, tracing at leisure the sustained phrases of old English airs, to audible expressions of delight from some hearers. There was an exaggerated pianissimo in Handel's "Where'er You Walk," but the mannerism lent tenderness and humor to a later encore, Homer's "Uncle Rom," or to the gay bit of braggadocio in Lucy Broadwood's "Old Surrey Air."

Mr. Middleton sang Shubert's "Der Wanderer," Thomas's "Le Tambour Major," Rossini's "Largo al Factotum," in as many languages and styles, finishing with the rough dash and dialect of familiar ballads from Kipling.

Benefit for Antilles Victims.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, President of the Junior Patriot, of America, 527 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday that her organization intended to give a benefit at the Hippodrome on Nov. 11 for needy relatives of the victims of the torpedoed American transport Antilles. The entertainment will consist of various magic performances by Houdini, Mme. Harmann, Howard Thurston, Carter De Biers, Hardeen, Leipsig and others. Charles D. Dillingham has donated the Hippodrome, Frank E. Tours will direct a band of 125 musicians. Raymond Hitchcock, Leon Carrol and other artists will appear.

MUSIC NOTES.

Enrico Caruso cabled from the West Indies yesterday that he will arrive at an Atlantic port within a few days on his way to take up his duties at the Metropolitan.

Carlos Salzedo, the French harpist, will play at tonight's meeting of the New York Community Chorus, to be held as usual in the Great Hall of the City College.

The Philharmonic Society's players, who subscribed $12,000 to the Liberty Loan, are 100 per cent. American citizens, it is said. More than half the orchestra now are nativi born.

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NEW YORK NOW FACES A FAMINE IN PENNIES

Sub-Treasury Swept Clean of Last Copper Cent—Vogel May Ask Children to Empty Banks.

Despite the extravagant levels at which most articles are now selling, or perhaps because of it, there has developed a famine in the smallest coins turned out by the United States mints. Officials at the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street say that never within their recollection has it been so difficult to obtain pennies to meet the demands of banks.

In past years an increase in the demand for pennies has been noticeable around Nov. 1, and this continued until the end of the holiday season. This year the demand set in a full month earlier and increased to such proportions that the Sub-Treasury has been swept clear of its last copper cent. As a rule the Government carries upward of 20,000,000 pennies in stock here, but had only 3,000,000 on hand when the unseasonable demand began.

Bankers explain the sudden popularity of the smallest coin on the ground of increases in articles selling for odd cents. Cigars, cigarettes, milk, and a great many other things which used to be priced with the nickel as a unit have been advanced by a cent or two at a time with the result that dealers' requirements for small change have been augmented. No relief has been obtainable from Philadelphia, for the Government mints are short approximately 10,000,000 pennies. The requisitions for new coins put in at the mint are cut down to a very small proportion of what is needed. The mint has been working day and night, but has not been able to increase its output of pennies materially owing to the call for other coins.

The department stores take a great many more pennies from the banks than they receive in change, and one large store featuring odd prices drawn upon the Sub-Treasury for half a million pennies a week in the holiday shopping season. Most of the coins eventually come back through the collections taken by the gum machines, platform scales, newsdealers, and telephone companies.

The shortage has proved so embarrassing that Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, is considering an appeal to the children of New York to empty their savings banks in order to increase the number in circulation. Despite the big annual output of new coins, pennies are rapidly taken out of trade, and it is estimated that several hundred thousand dollars' worth are held in toy banks throughout the country.

Asks Help for Foreign Sufferers.

Mayor Mitchel issued a proclamation yesterday designating Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 10 and 11, "as days when all citizens should observe in special remembrance the sufferings of the peoples of Armenia, Syria and Palestine, and give offerings for their immediate and adequate relief." The Mayor said he was informed that there are at present 2,500,000 men, women, and children in Armenia, Syria, and Palestine who are on the verge of starvation.

U.S. Army & Navy Bazaar
Grand Central Palace
NOW OPEN
1 P. M. Till Midnight—Adm. 50c.
Auspices Army and Navy Field Comfort Committee
Regimental Drills, Stirring Military Concerts, Official U. S. Navy Exhibit, Nat Goodwin's Uproarious Horse Race, Army Canteen, "Psychic Village," Hero Battle, etc., etc.

Famous Friars' Frolic
When the Friars train their mitrailleuses of fun and start firing their trench mortars loaded with high explosive Frolic shells—Goodbye Old General von Kilijoy! Among those scintillating are:

Lillian Russell	Roshanara
Marjorie Rambeau	George M. Cohan
Olga Petrova	Nat Goodwin
Frank Tinney	Amelia Bingham
Fred Niblo	Norma Talmadge
Constance Collier	Alice Fisher
Ivy Troutman	Mrs. J. K. Hackett
Pauline Frederick	Marguerite Clark
Mr. and Mrs.	Sidney Drew.

Princess Amorita and her Troupe in "An Evening in Cairo."
Gus Edwards' Martinique Revue.

REMEMBER—It's for American War Relief Work—It's for OUR OWN BOYS! Admission 50 cents. All men in uniform of the United States or our Allies are invited as guests of Miss Emma Frohman.

DO YOUR BIT OVER HERE FOR OUR BOYS OVER THERE!

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39TH ST. THEA. Mat. Tom'w. TONIGHT at 8:30
WILLIAM Faversham
In a New Play, "THE OLD COUNTRY."
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John BARRYMORE, Constance COLLIER, Lionel BARRYMORE
IN PETER IBBETSON

COMEDY THEA., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. First Matinee Sat. 2:30.
SUBSCRIPTION SEASON OF THE
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BEGINS TOMORROW NIGHT
Four Up-to-Act Plays: "In the Zone," "The Avenue," "Blind Alleys," "His Widow's Husband."

BIJOU W. 45th. Tel. 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w. Sat. & Elec. Day.
HENRY BATAILLE'S GREATEST DRAMA
THE TORCHES with Lester Lonergan
"FINEST DRAMA WHICH HAS COME OUT OF PARIS SINCE THE THIEF."—Louis De Foe, World.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
Grace George
and her Playhouse Company in
EVE'S DAUGHTER
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Elec. Day, 2
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S
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Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

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POPULAR MATINEE TODAY, 2:20.
Mr. Faversham presents Bernard Shaw's
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with Maclyn Arbuckle and Katharine Kaelred.

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Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
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GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., El. Day
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day, 2:30.
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Ernest TRUEX, Richard BENNETT
"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

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Polly With a Past

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1917.

LESSONS OF THE ITALIAN DISASTER.

It is right to learn from the enemy, said Ovid. The teaching of Germany's tremendous assault upon the Italian advanced front is too plain to be missed by any of the Allies. What we learn is that Germany comes to the relief of her allies when they are in distress and hard pressed, and comes with compelling force. The Entente Allies did not go to the relief of Serbia, of Montenegro, or Rumania. They saw Russian Poland lost to the enemy and did nothing, probably could do nothing, to help Russia, save by increasing the pressure upon the western line. When Russia finally succumbed to the poison of socialism and treason within, her allies gave no aid save by kind words and pious wishes.

At the moment when the Italian advance in the Julian Alps had put Austria in real peril, at the moment, too, when it may be that Austria was on the point of giving up the struggle, Germany sent a great host of half a million men, amply equipped and supplied with artillery, to beat back the invaders. The Italians were beaten so overwhelmingly that they have lost the gains of one and one-half years of brave fighting. Germans are on their soil, and Venice, the whole of northern Italy, is in danger.

It is a disaster of the first moment for the Entente Allies. Plainly it defers to a more remote time the day when we may hope for peace on just terms. It gives the very greatest encouragement to the extreme war party in Germany, and from this point of view the defeat inflicted upon the Italians could not have come at a worse time. The Germans had need of all their fortitude to endure the great suffering of the coming Winter. The straits to which they have been put, their suffering, the need which all the German people have for a speedy peace, were all reflected in the political unrest of which the Berlin dispatches of only a few weeks ago gave such encouraging accounts. Probably we shall hear less now of the union of the Centre and the Socialists against the war party, the differences in the Reichstag will be adjusted, forgotten, and all Germany, heartened by the military collapse of Russia and by the victory over Cadorna's forces, will gird itself anew to endure privation, hunger, want, sustained and moved up by the picture the Pan German party will put before the people of the German military gains, portents of certain victory if Germans will stand by the Imperial Government and the armies in the field. They will insist that Russia has been overcome, that Italy is about to be crushed to the yielding point, and then the whole forces of the empire can be turned against the foes in the West.

It is in some degree encouraging to be informed from London that "steps have already been taken for rendering the fullest possible assistance to the Italians." We should not despair of Italy, perhaps help will arrive in time. But it was known weeks ago that the Italians were in urgent need of munitions and of coal. The correspondent of The Times with Cadorna's armies told of their dire need. Some British and French troops were sent to that front, it appears, but it is reasonable to infer that the astonishing suddenness of the German triumph was due, not to the lack of courage on the part of the Italian soldiers, but to the lack of guns and shells. An army that had advanced so far into the enemy's country was obviously in an exposed position, a powerful counterattack might cut it off and in large part destroy it. All that must have been known to the high commands of Italy's allies. Yet no help was sent to Italy sufficient to fortify her effectively against the German assault. The difficulty of giving help is well known. Germany, moving on interior lines, while the Allies must cover much greater distances, has a great advantage. But the circumstances do seem to indicate lack of co-ordination on the part of the Allies, the want of a supreme command keeping a vigilant eye upon all the fronts and guarding against danger by foresight. Nothing but sheer inability to give help to Italy can excuse the failure to render it.

The lesson for us in the United States is that we must with all speed and with all energy forward and complete our preparations to bear a serious part in a war that we can now see is to be one of magnitude and not short. We feel and say that our achievements in preparation since we entered the war have been magnificent. That is true. We know, too, that we have made mistakes. Mistakes committed during the stage of preparation are easily condoned, may be forgotten. It is very different now. Some of our troops are at the front, many thousands of them will soon be engaged in the actual fighting. Other hundreds of thousands will be swiftly organized into armies, trained and forwarded to the western field of war. The work of supplying equipment and munitions will engage all our resources. Mistakes now and in the future would be so enormously costly that they must be guarded against by the most thoughtful prevision.

First of all, we must see to it that the men in charge of this gigantic work are equal to their task. Private reputations, high standing, personal friendships, count for nothing in time of war. All our allies have made changes without number. Commanders of great reputations, statesmen of long experience, have been set aside, to the end that the ablest, the best, the most efficient might, in this supreme hour, be charged with the duties upon the faithful performance of which so much depends. That must be our rule. The American people, too, must understand that the contributions and sacrifices they have already made are but the beginning. All our resources of men, money, and material have been pledged to the purposes of the war to make the world safe for democracy, and in the spirit of that great offering the people must continue to give support to the Government in the war for freedom.

MR. HILLQUIT'S CLEAR MANDATE.

"A Socialist victory in the city election," says Mr. Hillquit, "will be a "clear mandate to open negotiations "for a general peace," and he calls the hollow and false proposals of Germany and Austria "the only possible basis for a durable peace."

In short, a peace worthy of Mr. Hillquit, one of the Socialist delegates to whom the United States Government refused passports to go to the Stockholm Conference, there to intrigue with the German Socialists for a German peace. Out of his own mouth is he condemned. What Mr. Wilson rejects, a fatal peace with a Government of lies, a peace impossible, a peace that would make useless the sacrifices of the war and bind the world to the wheel of Germany, a peace that would mean the defeat and ruin of free nations, that is the peace Mr. Hillquit strives for and would welcome.

A "clear mandate to open negotiations for a general peace," that is what he feels that his election would mean. Does New York want peace on Mr. Wilson's terms and after Mr. Wilson's condition precedent, or is it peace after the heart of Mr. Hillquit and the Central Powers?

The only result of this echo of the Wilhelmstrasse and the Ballplatz, the only effect of this propaganda for the negotiation of a general peace before there is a responsible and trustworthy German Government to negotiate with, is to mislead and encourage Germany, to postpone the hour of repentance and restitution, to lengthen the war. Mr. Hillquit, so far as he can, is working for the loss of more American lives, not for peace. There can be no peace that will make vain all the labors and sufferings and disasters of democracy and expose the free world to a repetition of the slaughter when Germany recuperates.

In Mr. Hillquit's following are many pacifists, many foes of conscription, many men who came to this country to avoid conscription. He is leading them away from the only road to peace. He is helping to prolong the war. He is increasing their chances of conscription.

"OVER THE TOP."

Our Liberty Loan surpasses every other in the world's history almost certainly in amount and possibly in number of subscribers. That is a world's record which is not capable of being misunderstood in either camp. Every one of our soldiers will go over the top more cheerfully and irresistibly because he knows that his countrymen are behind him. Every boche who is allowed to know that our resources are behind our men will suffer in morale correspondingly, and we know that in war victory goes to the strongest nerves as well as to the strongest arms. We have struck our pace at last, but it behooves us to remember that we hold the record only upon a national comparison. Man for man, other peoples have outdone us so far that modesty becomes us. Not until one in each four of us is a bondholder, not until our taxes are $60 apiece, can we add our boast of what we have done for democracy as individuals to our fair record as a nation. The true touchstone of our stability lies ahead.

Our local figures give confidence that our financial machinery is equal to every present or future test. What we have done would have been difficult, perhaps impossible, without the Federal Reserve system. It is a surprise that it contains one institution capable of contributing over $100,000,000 to the loan, and that institution a State trust company. Certainly so great an effort could not have been ventured without certainty of support by the system itself. That the rank and file of Wall Street are heart and soul committed to the war against Kaiserism appears from the fact that single banks number their subscribers by tens of thousands. The returns are still incomplete, but there are certainly four whose lists run near 20,000 apiece, and in one case far exceed it. The number of local subscribers is probably nearer three than two millions. If the country has done as well, and there is some reason to suppose that it has done better so far as numbers of small subscriptions go, there is no doubt that the German record of number of subscribers has been beaten. Seven million subscribers are necessary if the loan is to be a world beater in this respect.

In several respects the success of this loan is beneficial to this country apart from its bearing on the war. When our bondholders are numbered by millions it will be impossible for the most malicious and ignorant to resist the proof that capitalists of that sort are public benefactors rather than parasites upon the public purse. So many of these bonds are taken upon the partial payment plan that thrift will be taught and practiced long after peace. Millions will come to know that capitalism is a result of self-denial rather than of theft, and that it is a duty of the individual to practice it rather than of the State to make living easy for spendthrifts. There is a motto of six W's which it is worth while to remember as a maxim after the war as well as for the winning of the war. "We won't win while we waste" is just as true of the war against want as of the war for the rescue of democracy. What we need for the easy winning of the war is to turn the wastes of peace into the wastes of the war.

That exchange of one waste for another will be a gain rather than a loss, in economic, military, and political senses. Before the war it had been remarked that cities, States, and the nation were spending money recklessly. It will be a benefit to have a compulsory arrest of the increase of debts in private and public life. It will be an inestimable blessing that the waste thus stopped should be devoted to the impregnable fortification of democracy everywhere forever. It was another hateful autocrat who wished that the people had but a single neck so that he might be saved the trouble of so many executions. The turn of the wheel has put the neck of every autocrat at once in the power of the universal democracy. Never before was it possible to make a complete job of the establishment of the rule of the people. The Liberty Loan is truly named. It cannot be too great, nor be wasted, if only the job is done. It is a privilege to contribute to so great a cause, or to live in the time when so great a feat is accomplished.

FIGHTING AGAINST THE SCHOOLS.

A great many emigrants from Europe have left their homes and come to this city in the last few years. Religious persecution, the denial of political and educational equality, bad economic conditions, the desire to give their children freer and larger opportunity, some or all these motives stirred them. It is a matter of common observation that no part of our citizenship is keener for the education of its children. The readiness, the eagerness, to learn of these children, their adaptability to new surroundings, the quickness of their minds, have struck all their teachers.

For these children and other children, for the multitudinous children of school age, multiplying a good deal faster than schoolhouses can keep up with them, Mr. Mitchel's administration has done a great work. By using certain schools to the full instead of having idle rooms in them, by the division of the school duties into "work, study, play," by lengthening the school hours, by developing the faculties of hand and head of the pupils, while giving the same amount of time to academic studies as was given before in the older type of school, the administration has put at the service of these pupils a better system of training and instruction. At the same time it has reduced enormously the number of pupils on part time.

Would any of the parents of the children in the so-called Gary plan schools prefer that their children should go without education? Would they prefer that their children should be only partly educated?

It is physically and financially impossible to build schoolhouses of the old sort fast enough to keep up with the growth of school population. What cruel and heartless liars spread among some of the parents, unfamiliar with our language, perhaps, the story that "Rockefeller" or "Gary," that "the rich," were at the bottom of this democratic system, which does give the poorest some of the advantages which rich parents get for their children in costly private schools?

These parents want the best for their children. They want to be good Americans. Well, a new idea, an improvement in education, is surely American. The parents who object, on account of the falsehoods told them by politicians, to the Gary system are objecting to an American, a modern, the best education, for their children. They are objecting to what they came over here to get, a better opportunity for their children.

THE LIBERTY CANDIDATE.

How can any patriotic New York voter who has bought a Liberty bond vote for Hillquit or Hylan?

Hillquit is the candidate of a party that calls the war "a crime," proclaims "unyielding opposition" to conscription. The convention that nominated him declared that compulsory military service is "nothing less "than a transfer to American soil of "Prussian militarism." He refused to buy a Liberty bond. He and his party are against the war, every means of carrying it on. How can a buyer of a Liberty bond vote for a constant friend of Germany, who is doing all in his power to submit the United States and the other free democracies to the rule of German military despotism?

How can any man who wants the cause of the United States and free government to win vote for the German candidate? How can any man who has a relative or a friend in the American Army support its enemy? Leave Hillquit to his partisans, the anti-conscriptionists, the German pacifists, the German Socialists, the Russian tools or dupes of Germany.

Judge Hylan has bought a Liberty bond, but among his friends and sponsors are notorious disloyalists, the conspirators against our associate in the war, Great Britain; the newspapers, English and German, that have been openly pro-German, that since the United States entered the war have veiled a little but not changed their German bias; many of the aiders and abettors of Germany and a peace that will leave it triumphant. He is to be judged by the company he keeps.

All the traitors in act or intent, all the seditionaries, all the partisans of Germany, are divided between Hylan and Hillquit. Not one is for Mitchel. New York has given her men and her money to the war for liberty. Next Tuesday she will give her vote.

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE WAR.

While Brazil is the only South American republic openly at war with our enemies in Europe, other countries in the southern continent, and a great majority of their people, approve her course. Peru and Uruguay are the latest additions to the list of those which have severed diplomatic relations with Germany. There is no room for doubt as to the attitude of others, with the possible exceptions of Colombia and Venezuela, and it would be unjust to accuse them of preferring the German side. In Argentina only the influence of German capital and intrigue has prevented such action hostile to Germany as a majority of her people undoubtedly desire. German influence in Argentina has been exerted in many ways. Recently there have been promises of trade favor after the war. No other South American country has had more provocation from Germany, and now there is expected the addition of proof that the German Embassy at Buenos Aires was plotting an insurrection in Brazil.

Some light is thrown upon German influence in Argentina by our recent dispatches from The Hague which gave the substance of an article contributed to a prominent German newspaper by "an Argentine diplomat," whose name was withheld. He may be Argentina's Ambassador, who was recalled when Count von Luxburg received his passports at Buenos Aires. Argentina, he asserts, opposes the Monroe Doctrine, and has no sympathy with England or the United States. He adds that we "vainly tried to dismember" the combination of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. If these are the statements of a diplomatic representative of the southern republic, he deserves to be classed with Luxburg. The paper which publishes his assertions points to another indication of German influence when it says that the Entente Allies can expect no aid from the Argentine Army, because it was organized and instructed by Germans and is now under the command of officers who are German immigrants.

Our policy concerning nations of the southern continent, the same German paper says, has in view only the capture of South American trade after the war. We have the bulk of that trade now, not because of any policy, but for the reason that it has come to us. After the declaration of peace the greater part of what has been gained will be kept. This trade is growing steadily. Here are the figures for the eight months that ended with August:

	1916.	1917.
Exports	$139,470,000	$187,504,000
Imports	286,670,000	423,454,000

About 75 per cent. of this is with Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. It can be seen that the balance is very much in their favor. Trade growth has promoted in the southern countries that friendship for the United States which has repeatedly been expressed by official action and statement in the last few months. Germany has lost in that part of the world much that will not be regained after the war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Chance for All to Help.

President Wilson's appeal for a wise economy in the use of food by everybody in the country, is made with the earnestness that the importance of the subject justifies, and his words deserve to be understood as well as heeded. The understanding will make the heeding easy, for whoever reads the appeal with care will see that what is asked is not that we should go hungry—that we should endure suffering or even hardship—but simply that we should use a reasonable discretion in the choice of food instead of following our usual custom of ordering for each day whatever sorts of food personal taste or fancy at the moment demands.

The first thing for us to do is to get clearly in mind the sorts of food that have what may be called military as distinguished from, and in addition to, alimentary value. Certain meats and certain grains have the qualities of preservability and transportability to a higher degree than others, and they are, therefore, to be avoided to some degree as articles for home consumption in order that they may be available in greater quantities for sending abroad where they are so much needed both by our allies and by our soldiers in the field. Enough will be left of other things on which we can live, and live well, and surely it is not for us to complain if in this way the variety of our diet is slightly, or even considerably, decreased.

The President's other exhortation is that we cease to waste food of any kind. Such waste is a habit of long standing here, and it has been carried to an extent that was always provocative of more or less indignant comment by foreign critics. Many of them exaggerated our sins in this direction, but there has been a basis of fact for their charges, and now it is as much a privilege as a duty for us to reform. A carefulness that in the past we would have viewed as little better than meanness now wears another aspect, for it will enable even those of us who, in the military sense, are least efficient to do our part, and a most essential part, in the conduct of the war.

Relation of Soldiers to the Loan.

No particular disquietude need be caused in any minds by the news that a good many men in the training camps have subscribed for Liberty bonds which they will find it difficult or impossible to pay for. That this has happened is, indeed, to be regretted, for it will result in a certain amount of embarrassment and trouble for all whom the mistake concerns, but of this there will be only enough to serve as an efficient warning not to make the same mistake again.

The success of the loan will not be affected in any way or degree, for every one of the bonds thus taken can be transferred to other owners, if necessary, without loss to anybody. Nothing that the soldiers have paid on their bonds will in any conceivable circumstances be forfeited by them or lost, for in every instance provision against that will be made, and in the other and presumably more numerous cases in which the men, to carry out the contract they signed, will be put to more or less painful inconvenience there will be at the end of the agreed term of payment only the consequence that they will have in better than cash form an amount of money which, otherwise, in all probability, would not have been theirs.

But while it is well not to take this episode too seriously, it is also well not to ignore its lessons. The first and most important of those lessons, probably, is that, when future loans are made, the help of the men in the army and navy should not be asked as if they were under the ordinary citizens' obligation to subscribe. If they want to subscribe and have the means, of course they will have the right to do so. But they also have the best of rights to say that if they do the fighting—and the dying and suffering—the people who do neither can well afford to do the paying.

The soldier or sailor who does both performs what the theologians call a work of supererogation—a fine thing, doubtless, but not reasonably or fairly to be demanded or even expected. Hereafter the soliciting of loan subscriptions at the camps should be less ardent than it was this time. No pressure to subscribe should be brought to bear, and the men should be allowed—in case of need should be made—to realize that, while it is their privilege to lend money to their Government, it is not for them the duty it is for the civilian who remains safely at home.

Punishment to Suit Her Crimes.

Possibly Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady was not quite serious when he suggested, in the letter printed on this page yesterday, that after the war the present enemies of Germany should refuse to let their citizens be tried in her courts. The idea is not without attractiveness, however, nor would its adoption be without many excuses more than colorable.

The principle of extra-territoriality in legal procedure has been enforced in not a few countries where the expectation of justice for foreigners in the local courts was distinctly greater than recent events have shown it to be in Germany, and a humiliation that Japan, for instance, till not very long ago had to endure might well be imposed on a land that has shown for more than three years as little regard for the rights of other peoples as has the Government of Germany.

Dr. Brady's proposal, it must be admitted, is calculated to cause considerable pain in German minds, but—well, that is not, for all of us, a really conclusive argument against the scheme.

Germans Under Dutch Names.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been abroad for over ten months during 1916, in France and other countries, for the sale and distribution of gasoline, so much needed there, I met Hollanders in Paris many times, and when I asked how business was they answered, "It was never better," and all of us, I mean Americans, heard and knew that very important German syndicates under Dutch names were buying up foodstuffs and other necessities, doing a thriving business all around, and exporting to Germany.

A. A. RUTIS.

New York, Oct. 22, 1917.

SOMETHING TO WEAR.

I need a suit, I do indeed,
And yet the garments that I see
In "stylish serge" and "nobby tweed"
Do not, somehow, appeal to me.

They do not seem to have the touch
Expected by the man who knows;
In fact they are not up to much—
I want another type of clothes.

My wish is for a simple suit,
Yes, plain as plain, yet full of "pep"—
A garb that seems to be en route
To victory at every step.

So many places sell these things—
No price for them would be too high!
I'd fly as though my feet were wings
If only I'd the right to buy!

O. C. A. CHILD.

WOMEN MUST WAIT.

An Appeal to the Men of This State to Vote Against the Woman Suffrage Amendment.

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No man should vote for equal suffrage who is not willing to see half the seats in our Legislature occupied by women.

Though I do not believe, and never have believed, that women under any circumstances or in any place will ever vote en bloc against the men, yet in the contemplation of so serious and drastic a move as doubling the electorate of a great nation even the above mentioned contingency is one which must be met and reckoned with—a Congress divided equally between men and women, a Senate also, with the vague possibility of a woman in the executive chair.

It is what the leaders of the movement long to see—this is what may happen if millions of our men go to war.

Do you like the prospect? Are you willing to see that day? If not, pause and think before you cast your vote for equal suffrage.

They say that the vote is woman's right. Though the law has denied this, going so far as to declare that it is not even man's right, but simply his privilege, we will, for argument's sake, grant this contention. But what if it is? A true woman waives her rights in times of stress, whether that stress be domestic or public. If there is one virtue hitherto considered as characteristic of the sex it is that of self-forgetfulness when action is demanded or the cry of suffering is heard.

Do not tempt her to forget her noble part. Do not let her be persuaded that there is more glory in obtaining the vote than in the service of love and the perpetuation of an ideal.

But the plea is that to thwart this movement now would be to stay the wheels of progress.

When advance passes the divide, it is no longer ascent but descent; and when taken swiftly, destruction.

Evidences that this extreme exploitation of women has passed the bounds of safety are with us. The graces which once adorned her are fading from our sight. Her modesty is already gone. It is the young man who blushes now and not the girl, or so I hear from some of our City Court Judges. Nothing in the way of business or pleasure is denied the women of this State, with the one exception of the ballot. All occupations are open to them. They can be anything from lobbyists up. They can even for months insult our President and humiliate the nation as no body of men would have been allowed to do for a day. Let them be satisfied with their gains—at least till it has been shown, as it has not been shown yet, that the feminine vote helps either woman or the State.

Again, they make the plea that the enfranchisement of women is a war measure. I do not know how they make that out. I should say that it would be bringing confusion and the utmost distraction into politics and social life at the very time when all such confusion and distraction should be avoided.

If their cause is good, if their confidence is just, they can afford to wait for it a little longer; wait till the public mind and the public sense have become normal again and can rightly judge and seriously weigh this great problem.

Another thing.

Suffragists make a great point of the advantage which the vote will give to working women.

Where is the proof? If the franchise has not succeeded in putting men in a state of absolute contentment with their lot, why should it do so for women?

Mrs. Bryan, in her address at the Henry Street Settlement, dilates upon the added joys which will be given to domestic life when husband and wife have an equal interest in politics; which means, of course, when they think and vote alike. But say they do not, what then?

And mind you, it is because of the very hope that women will not vote as their husbands and brothers do that these would-be reformers justify their attempts to force this movement upon a reluctant electorate.

One word on present conditions. The more serious and conscientious advocates of women's suffrage decry the picketers and their works. But once let suffrage be established, and it will be the picketers and women of their sort who will come to the front and meet the statesman at every turn. If Miss Shaw and Mrs. Catt have failed to control them now, how will it be when they have the vote to back them?

Do you want to see this country given over to tactics of this kind at every municipal and national election?

If so, vote for woman suffrage.

I know that to those who see in equal suffrage the hope of the ages these words will fall of their appeal. But to the men whose mind is not yet made up let me pray that they will not be misled by the demands of the few in judging the wants of the many. We women have hitherto shared with you in equal measure the duties and obligations of life. It is now proposed that we assume not only our own natural burden, but a portion of yours as well; in short, the heavier load of the two, since I hear nothing of your assuming any part of ours.

Is it fair?

Can we stand up under it?

ANNA KATHARINE GREEN.

Buffalo, Oct. 26, 1917.

OUSTS SERVANTS WHO SPURN FOOD CARDS

Mrs. Francis Griffin Dismisses Four Who Were Unwilling to Aid in Conservation.

75,000 HOUSEWIVES SIGN

Canvassers in Pledge Campaign Report Difficulty in Gaining Access to Some Apartments.

One of the district officers of the pledge card canvass notified the headquarters of the Federal Food Administration at 124 East Fifteenth Street yesterday that Mrs. Francis Butler Griffin of 515 Park Avenue had discharged two cooks, a maid, and her butler, because they had refused to sign the food conservation pledge cards. Food Administrator Arthur Williams said this action showed the spirit of New York women toward conserving food to save the nation.

When the canvasser went to Mrs. Griffin's home she signed the card and asked for four more. According to the story as reported to campaign headquarters, Mrs. Griffin called her four servants in and after delivering a timely talk on the necessity for food conservation, presented to each servant a card and requested them to sign. They refused to do so and, it is said, they were told that if that was their stand on such an important matter their services were no longer required.

"I am going to cook my first meal tonight," Mrs. Griffin told Mrs. R. L. Bigelow, Chairman for Manhattan. "I will have a new force tomorrow and I am going to help you all I can by seeing what is doing in my own home. I have found that the waste has been frightful. More than that, I am going to open a school for maids in my own kitchen. I shall invite all the maids of my friends and give lectures on how to conserve food."

Mrs. Griffin said when she looked into the garbage pail after her servants departed she found some bass that had cost 38 cents a pound. After talking with Mrs. Bigelow Mrs. Griffin left with a bundle of posters and pledge cards and war creed kitchen cards, which she said she intended to post up in her own kitchen for the information of her new servants.

When Mrs. Griffin was asked last night about the incident she replied: "It's all a mistake. I don't want it printed. Good night."

Visit to Housewives.

The campaign which is to enlist all the million and a half housewives in the city as active aids to the National Food Administration started early in the morning, when 13,000 volunteer workers, after receiving instructions from their headquarters, started out to make a visit to every housewife in the city. Their instructions were to use tact and to obtain from those who would not sign their reason for refusal, and to get their names as matters of record. The women for the most part worked singly, but some found it more convenient to work in teams in covering some of the large apartment houses.

With 5,000 workers still to hear from, it was announced late last night that 75,000 housewives had signed the pledge cards. The report by boroughs was: Manhattan, 29,000; Bronx, 6,000; Brooklyn, 27,000; Queens, 9,000; Richmond, 4,000.

Not all the reports that came in after the work got under way were encouraging. In the early afternoon it was reported to headquarters that some of the canvassers were finding it difficult to obtain a hearing at the homes of persons living near Central Park and in Riverside Drive. They were refused admission, it was said, by servants who evidently did not understand their mission.

Miss Dorothea Schwartz, a canvasser, reported that she had been refused a hearing by Mrs. Amelia Bingham of 103 Riverside Drive. She said that she had finally got a card to Mrs. Bingham and that the reply had come back by the butler that Mrs. Bingham was not interested. One of Mr. Williams' assistants called up the actress and she denied that she was not interested in any patriotic effort. She said that the canvasser had exhibited a lack of tact and when told it was too early for Mrs. Bingham to see her had refused to come back another day. At Mrs. Bingham's request a pledge card has been mailed to her.

"This woman misunderstood me," said Mrs. Bingham, "as only one woman can another. And yet they want to vote."

Hopes for Better Conditions.

District Captains were much concerned by early reports from the other workers in their charge that they could not get into some apartment houses in the city. Mr. Williams said that he believed the superintendents of those buildings were unaware of the purpose of the mission of the workers. He thought that the workers would not meet with these conditions today.

"New York consumes daily food valued at $2,767,000 a day," said Mr. Williams. "Daily we use 880,000 pounds of beef, 168,000 pounds of calves' meat, 140,000 pounds of sheep, 68,000 pounds of lamb, 120,000 pounds of pork, and 180,000 pounds of dressed poultry. Just think of what a little altogether saving could be accomplished in food conservation right here in New York, and then figure out the saving in the entire country. We are not asking any one to eat less, but to regulate their diet and to conserve without hardship or suffering."

The canvassers did not return from their routes until 8 o'clock, and until late last night the office staff was engaged in tabulating and indexing the returns.

Each night 400 voluntary workers from the Metropolitan, the New York, and the Equitable Life Insurance companies will do clerical work in connection with the campaign.

TO CUT OUT PROFITEERS.

Supplies to Dealers Charging Excessive Prices Forbidden.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A drastic ruling aimed at stopping the charging of excessive prices for food by retailers was decided upon today by the Food Administrator. Under the ruling no manufacturer, wholesaler, or other handler of food amenable to the license system will be permitted to sell any product to any retailer who exacts unreasonable profits, or who buys for speculative purposes. The order goes into effect Nov. 1.

This plan, Food Administration officials believe, will give the Government entire control of retail prices. Wholesalers and others who continue to sell to retailers after they are forbidden to do so by the Food Administration will be denied the right to sell goods under license.

WARNS AGAINST WASTE.

Extravagance in Food Criminal Now, Says Governor McCall.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—"To indulge in waste in times like these is criminal in a high degree," Governor McCall said at a public mass meeting tonight in the interest of the food conservation campaign.

"Those who have made a careful canvass of the country," said Governor McCall, "have come to the conclusion that we have sufficient food, if economically used, to feed our soldiers and sailors and our own people bountifully and supply what our allies need. But each one of us can do something to lessen the demand upon our food supply. Many of our people have been accustomed in their habits of living to a great waste. Waste should be done away with entirely."

EXPLAIN CAMP MAIL DELAY.

Post Office Authorities Credit It to Faults in Addressing.

Answering the letter of "F. G." in yesterday's New York Times complaining that mails to Camp Upton are sometimes three weeks in arriving, the Brooklyn Post Office authorities said there was no reason why a letter or package to any Camp Upton soldier, even if his regiment were omitted from the address, should be more than a day late at most.

There are two classes of persons using the Camp Upton Post Office, soldiers and civilian laborers. The mail for the soldiers is taken from the Post Office and distributed to the men by the orderlies of each regiment. In case the number of the regiment is omitted, the correct information is obtained by reference to the camp roster. Letters to civilians sometimes lie several weeks in the general delivery box of the Post Office waiting to be called for. If any one writing to a soldier is so careless as not to put anything on the envelope showing that the person addressed is connected with the army, the letter might conceivably lie in the general delivery for several weeks unclaimed.

FOOD DEALERS AGREE ON PRE-WAR PROFIT

50,000 Distributers Give Pledge to National and State Commissioners.

CITY OFFICIALS ALSO AID

Milk Price Comes Up at Meeting of Dairymen's League Tomorrow—City Hall Hearing on Thursday.

Arthur Williams, National Food Administrator for New York City, and John Mitchell, head of the State Food Commission, joined hands yesterday to keep down food profits. In this effort they have received co-operation from the City Administration and of the New York Food Distributers, representing 50,000 handlers of foodstuffs and restaurant and hotel men.

Having obtained a promise from the food handlers to hold profits down to a pre-war basis, the officials took up the milk problem, and obtained from President Cooper of the Dairymen's League, a promise to lay before that organization a proposition that the order raising milk prices on the first of the month be canceled. There were two conferences held yesterday. The Executive Committee of the Food Distributers met Mr. Williams and Mr. Mitchell in the Food Administration office in the morning. The second and more largely attended meeting was held in the afternoon at the Bankers' Club in the Equitable Building.

At this later meeting the following, besides Mr. Williams and Mr. Mitchell, were present: Henry Moskowitz, City Commissioner of Markets; Health Commissioner Emerson, Dr. Charles E. North of the Mayor's Milk Committee, Herbert Pratt, R. D. Cooper, L. Elkin Nathans, Secretary New York Milk Conference Board; H. A. Cronk, Vice President Borden Farm Products Company; I. A. Van Bonnel, General Manager Sheffield Farms Milk Company; L. E. Carpenter, President Phoenix Cheese Company; T. G. Caldwell, Vice President Brown & Bailey and R. F. Stevens Companies, and E. B. Lewis, Horton Ice Cream Company.

At this conference, Mr. Williams said, every one, including both the producers and the dealers, agreed informally that at this time of national crisis there should be no attempt to garner excessive wartime profits. They all promised to lend their best endeavors to see that that was not done. Both State and Federal authorities joined in the request to the milk producers not to hold out for a further increase in milk prices in November. The Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League meet tomorrow, and Mr. Cooper said that he would take the matter up with them at that meeting.

The Distributers' Association, represented by Carl W. Kimball, has asked the authorities to establish a co-operative information and complaint bureau. The association points out that consumers read constantly about hoarders, food gamblers, and trusts, and they attribute raises in prices to some of these reasons, and so there is antagonism to the middlemen. Such a bureau, as it proposes would give prices, and give also the reasons why prices on certain foods are high.

Regarding the milk situation Mr. Williams said: "At a conference last week it was stated that the rising prices of milk directly affected the death rate of infants. Profits should be a secondary consideration and patriotism the first. I think the man who raises prices, except when he can't help himself, is as bad as a German spy; he is playing the game for Germany. When retailers' prices go over the agreed prices I will report them to the Washington authorities."

Mr. Hoover, he said, has arranged for the shipment here of two or three varieties of fish from Southern waters that will be new to the New York consumer. Shark will be one of these varieties, it is said, and Mr. Hoover wants to see New York eating more fish than ever before. Another thing, Mr. Williams is planning to have printed on all menus: "Please do not order bacon, as a soldier may have to go without it."

The city has already taken up the work of co-operation between departments in food conservation, prices, and protection. The Police Department has increased its activity to see that food regulations of the Health Department are carried out. The Food Division of the Health Department is prepared for prosecution of those who violate the law. The License Department will cooperate with both the other departments, and it is promised that those who conduct their business along unsanitary lines will find it difficult to obtain a license to continue business.

The State Food Commission will conduct in the City Hall on Thursday morning a hearing on the application of the Mayor for permission for the city to buy and sell food. Dozens of organizations are planning to have large delegations on hand to aid the project.

The price of sugar in this city today will be, or ought to be, 10 cents a pound when sold in bulk and 10 cents when sold in package. These prices were agreed upon last week at a conference of the National, State, and City Food Commissioners and the sugar men. If there are violators of the agreement they will be reported to Washington to be dealt with by the National Food Administrator.

SUGAR SHORT 12 PER CENT.

Beet Product in Europe Falls Off, but Cane Increases.

The world's sugar production is now about 12 per cent. below that of 1913, the year preceding the outbreak of the European war, according to a compilation made public yesterday by the National City Bank. Beet sugar production, in Europe, it was shown, has fallen 43 per cent., although cane production in the tropics increased about 25 per cent.

The beet sugar of Europe, which was 18,500,000,000 pounds in the sugar year, 1912-1913, was but 10,500,000,000 pounds in 1916-1917, while the world's cane production, which was a little more than 20,000,000,000 in 1912-1913, was over 25,000,000,000 pounds in 1916-1917. World production of cane and beet sugar in 1913-1914 was 42,000,000,000 pounds, and in 1916-1917, 37,000,000,000 pounds.

The compilation showed that the United States is the world's greatest consumer of sugar, despite the fact that the per capita consumption has decreased about 10 per cent. as a result of the high prices. The total quantity consumed here in 1917 was, however, 8,500,000,000 pounds, while exports aggregated 1,250,000,000 pounds, or twenty-five times as much as in the year before the war.

Jerry Warren of 337 Riverside Drive, who owns the Virginia sugar mill at Los Palacios, three hours ourney by rail from Havana, returned yesterday from Cuba to confer with the sugar interests in this city. He said the solution of the problem would be for the United States Government to take over the whole business, and he felt confident that the Cuban Government and the mill owners would co-operate in such a plan.

"On account of the high cost of labor, burlap bags, and every thing connected with the production of sugar," Mr. Warren continued, "it has become impossible for the mills to sell raw sugar at less than five cents a pound. A few of the very big corporations in Cuba might be able to sell their sugar at 4½ cents a pound and make a profit. Labor today costs $4 to $5 a day, instead of $1.25, the wage before the war. Burlap bags costs 60 to 65 cents each, instead of 12 to 14 cents under normal conditions."

RED CROSS IN FRANCE WANTS $30,000,000

That Much, in Addition to the $10,000,000 Already Given, Needed in Next Six Months.

SENDING FOOD TO GERMANY

War Council Buys Supplies, for Americans Held as Prisoners There Are Poorly Fed by Teutons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Estimates submitted to the American Red Cross by its commission in France seek an appropriation of not less than $30,000,000 to carry on the Red Cross work in France during the next six months. An appropriation of $10,000,000 for this work has already been granted by the Red Cross War Council. If the $30,000,000 is granted it would mean a total of $40,000,000 to be spent by the Red Cross in France before April 30 next.

The estimates for $30,000,000 were submitted in response to a request from Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council. The answer was made public tonight with the statement that it is under consideration by the Red Cross War Council.

If the budget is granted it is probable that the Red Cross will have to make another appeal to the public for additional funds to enable it to do this work without sacrificing the many other important activities in which the Red Cross leaders have been engaged.

The cablegram from the American Red Cross Commission in France follows:

"Our departments have nearly completed their budgets for the six months' period ending April 30. As far as we can see now, if all the various lines of work now contemplated are to be actively carried on, the budgets will call for an aggregate expenditure of at least $30,000,000 over the six months' period. This sum, added to the appropriations already granted, will amount to about $40,000,000, or about four-fifths of the amount which we have understood is available for work in France from the funds raised last Summer.

"We do not know to what extent, if at all, we are justified in proceeding on the theory that additional funds will be available, and consequently it is difficult to determine what we ought to count on spending during the next six months. We believe we could expend $30,000,000 and more in Red Cross work in France and Belgium to the families of the civilian population with most excellent results, and in many respects the coming Winter will be a most crucial time.

Must Reserve Funds.

"We must, however, at all hazards, reserve sufficient funds to meet all demands which may be made upon us by our army during the coming year and to enable us also to satisfactorily deal with the problem of emergency relief which will almost certainly result from radical changes in the line in Northern France and Belgium.

"If we can safely count on spending here approximately $50,000,000 only, it would be folly for us to proceed with the different branches of our work at a rate which will practically exhaust that sum by next Summer, in this case it would be necessary for us to curtail in a most radical way the plans now in prospect for useful work with the civilian population, including work for the care and prevention of tuberculosis, relief of refugees and children, the active prosecution of which is greatly desired by the French authorities.

"Unexpended balances of previous appropriations are practically all needed to pay for outstanding contracts upon which payments will be made dependent upon deliveries and completion of contract.

"We assume that relief work done by us with the French must fill fundamentally two requirements:

"First—That all such activity contribute to the successful conduct of the war.

"Second—That it relieve suffering caused by the war.

"Work done with the civil population may have a more important bearing on the military situation even than work done with the forces, for men in the field will be able to carry out their work better with the knowledge that those left at home are being taken care of.

"We cannot state too strongly the critical situation that will arise during the coming Winter and the necessity of action in every line and in every field which will conduce to the firm establishment of the morale of the people and the armies. The amount of work that can be done in this direction will be limited solely by the resources at our command, both money and material.

"If the American people can get a real picture of the misery among those who have been, and are being, daily driven out of their homes and dumped in poverty upon other parts of the country, often in the terribly sick or mutilated, they will gladly do all in their power to help."

To Feed Our Men in Germany.

The Red Cross War Council has appropriated $31,212 to buy seventy-five tons of food for American prisoners in Germany. The food is to be forwarded to the Red Cross warehouse at Berne, Switzerland.

At present the number of American prisoners in Germany consist of about 100 seamen. Twenty-five tons of food for their relief, enough to sustain them for three months, have been sent to Berne up to this time, and the other seventy-five tons will insure their sustenance for an additional nine months or will suffice for a larger number for a shorter period.

Soldiers and sailors captured by the Central Powers are not provided by their captors with sufficient food to keep them in good health, nor with sufficient clothing, so these necessities must be provided from home, and in view of this condition, the American Red Cross and the United States Government are preparing to feed all American soldiers and sailors who may be taken prisoners by Germany during the war. A complete system for sustaining prisoners is now being worked out jointly by the War and Navy departments and the American Red Cross, which will be the agency through which the American prisoners will be reached.

It is expected that sufficient food to sustain a considerable number of men for several months will have been accumulated in Berne before the American troops begin active service on the fighting front. Already the Navy Department has shipped 100 outfits of clothing for the interned seamen in Germany, and the Quartermaster General's Department sent eighty-five cases of clothing for soldiers and interned civilians.

Under existing arrangements with the German Government food and clothing for American prisoners are sent in bulk to a neutral country and there repacked by agents of the American Red Cross in standard containers. Ellis L. Dresel, who, before the war, was attached to the American Embassy at Berlin, is in charge of this work at Berne.

To Resume Denmark Sailings.

The agents of the Scandinavian-American Line announced yesterday that their passenger and freight service to Denmark would be resumed within the next two or three weeks.

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ENGAGEMENT.

Miss Iphigene Ochs Betrothed to Lieut. Arthur Hays Sulzberger.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph S. Ochs announce the engagement of their daughter, Iphigene Bertha, to Lieutenant Arthur Hays Sulzberger, United States Field Artillery, Reserve Corps.

Miss Ochs is the only child of the publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES. She is a graduate of Barnard College, Class of 1914. Lieutenant Sulzberger is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, 516 West End Avenue. He is a graduate of Columbia College, Class of 1913; a Son of the American Revolution, and is now stationed at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

DENIES HELP FOR GERMANY.

League of Small Nations, Dr. Howe Says, Did Not Censor Speakers.

Fifty-five persons, a large percentage of whom were speakers, attended the opening session of the League of Small and Subjection Nationalities at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon. Miss Marion A. Smith, the Secretary of the league, said that new speakers had been found to represent the countries whose originally selected champions had resigned on the ground that they suspected the convention was not called to do any good to the Allies.

Before the meeting, Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, denied that any effort had been made to soften denunciations of Germany and Turkey. In his opening speech Dr. Howe quoted at length from speeches of President Wilson and argued that permanent peace depended upon equitable solution of the problems of small nations. Professor Henry Allen Overstreet of the College of the City of New York urged that the greatest step toward the prevention of future wars would be the establishment of international control over "absentee capital," or over the investments of the citizen of one nation in the territory of another.

Ivan Konigsberg, a Danish-American lawyer, vigorously assailed Germany in setting forth the wrongs which had been committed against Denmark. The Rev. F. S. Noll spoke on the Albanian problem, and Professor William J. Hull of Swarthmore College discussed the general subject of small nations.

2 DIE IN BROOKLYN ROBBERY

Youths Confess to Part They Played in House Burglary.

Three boys between the ages of 16 and 21 were the burglars who broke into the cigar store of Harry Regensberg, at 636 Park Place, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning when the proprietor, his wife, and his brother, Samuel Regensberg, were shot. Hughes Davis, aged 17, who made the plans for the burglary, and Samuel Regensberg died yesterday morning at the Jewish hospital. It was said Harry Regensberg and his wife would not recover.

Hughes Davis refused to tell the police how he had planned the burglary until he learned that his brother, Leonidas, 21 years old, and Paul Chapman, 16, had told of their part in the robbery plan. Then he gave the details of his first attempt at burglary. He said he selected the apartment house at 638 Park Place, with the cigar store on the ground floor, because he had lived in the house and knew every window and door in the building. He also told how he had gathered chloroform in small doses from many drug stores so that he would have enough to stupefy sleepers. He said he had bought the pair of rubber gloves so that his hands would leave no marks for Bertillon experts to trace.

SAYS DOCTOR TOOK JEWELS.

Widow Denies She Gave Them to Him for "War Purposes."

Dr. Karl Edwards, a Detroit physician, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Mulqueen and a jury in General Sessions, on a charge of stealing $35,000 worth of jewels and $500 in cash from Mrs. Minnie K. Strangman of Buffalo. Edwards's attorney said the defense would show that Mrs. Strangman, who is the widow of Carl A. Strangman, who owned the German-American Brewery of Buffalo, had delivered her jewels to Edwards for a "war purpose." Mrs. Strangman, however, said:

"That's a crazy defense. I am of Irish descent and not German, and I thought too much of my property to give it away."

Mrs. Strangman testified that Edwards, who was known to her as Dr. Karl "von" Edwards, offered to buy some property left by her husband and, thereafter, met her at several social gatherings. Finally he proposed marriage and she rejected him. After this she mentioned her intention to visit New York on a shopping trip and on the train met Edwards.

"We dined here and then went to Lord & Taylor's," said Mrs. Strangman. "Dr. Edwards remained in the automobile on Fifth Avenue, while I went into the store. I left my mesh bag with him, which contained my jewelry and cash. When I again reached the avenue, Edwards had disappeared."

MISS COZZENS A BRIDE.

Wed to Joseph J. Bodell in Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The wedding of Joseph James Bodell, a son of Mrs. Joseph Bodell of Providence, R. I., and Miss Marie Christine Cozzens, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley T. Cozzens of 410 Park Avenue, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The church decoration was unusual in its effect, palms and growing trees inclosing the centre of the church, including the galleries, into a circular close, with white chrysantemums on the altar. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, performed the ceremony.

Capt. Snyder Marries Miss Brown.

Captain Frederick Stanley Snyder, Nineteenth Cavalry, P. F. A., stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, and Miss Beatrice Brown, a daughter of Mrs. George S. Brown of 308 West Eighty-second Street, were married quietly at noon yesterday in St. Mark's Church in the Bowery by the rector, the Rev. Dr. William N. Guthrie, in the presence of less than twenty relatives and intimate friends. The bride's brother, Charles B. Brown of Shanghai, China, gave her in marriage. She wore a traveling costume. There were no ushers, but Lieutenant William R. Jutte, also of the Nineteenth Cavalry, was Captain Snyder's best man.

Simon-Doblin.

The marriage of Miss Minna Doblin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Doblin of 680 West End Avenue, and Joseph J. Simon took place at noon yesterday in the ballroom of the Hotel Gotham. The Rev. H. G. Enelow performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Murray Klauber was her sister's matron of honor, and George Louis of Cincinnati acted as best man for his brother.

After their wedding trip, the couple will reside at 340 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Weddings.

Ensign John Gurley Quinby, Jr., son of Mrs. John G. Quinby of the Plaza, New York, and Brewsters, and Miss Margaret Slocum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Slocum of Boston, were married at St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, on Saturday last. Mrs. Quinby made her début in 1916, and was a member of that year's Junior League. Mr. Quinby was graduated from Harvard in 1916, and is a member of the Harvard Clubs of New York and Boston, and of the D. K. E. and Institute of 1770.

Miss Marjorie Lewis Prentiss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hunt Prentiss of Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, and Dudley Dakin Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin G. Campbell of Albany, were married quietly in Albany on Sunday last by the Rev. C. V. S. Kearton in the presence of the families only.

JAPAN'S ARMY READY IF NEEDED IN WAR

Head of Parliamentary Commission Pledges Support to American Ally.

MUST HAVE RAW MATERIALS

T. Masao Says Diplomatic and Economic Obstacles Are Still to be Overcome.

Should the European Allies ever be reduced to such extremities that the brunt of the war would be upon Japan and America, Japan would send a great force of soldiers into Europe, according to T. Masao, Chairman of the first Japanese Parliamentary Commission ever sent to this country. Mr. Masao, a Yale graduate who for seventeen years was chief adviser to the King of Siam, reached New York yesterday with the other members of the mission.

He qualified his pledge only by declaring that diplomatic and economic obstacles, which at present seem insurmountable, would have to be overcome before Japan could send forth her armies as freely as did she her navies in the cause of allied victory. While he did not explain in detail just what must be accomplished before Japanese soldiers would fight shoulder to shoulder with their American allies, he made it plain that supply of raw materials, particularly of steel, would be a great essential.

In sending his greetings to the people of New York, Mr. Matsao said his mission, being a parliamentary one, marked the first attempt of the Japanese people to speak directly to the American people. Its purpose, he said, was fourfold. First, to convey greetings of friendship; second, to study conditions in America, brought about by the war; third, to visit those places in the west where there have been dissensions between Americans and Japanese, and fourth, to carry back to Japan an exact account of conditions in America affecting the relations between the two nations.

That he would be able to assure his country that America was in full, earnest participation in the war, Mr. Matsao said, his observations had made a certainty. He expressed great pleasure at what he described as vastly bettered relations between Americans and Japanese in such sections of the West as he had visited thus far. He had impressed upon the Japanese the importance of dwelling in friendly relationship with their neighbors, and had found American sentiment toward his countrymen vastly better since the two countries had became war allies. He had also found the gradual demand of Japanese workmen for higher wages had eliminated much of the opposition to them as "cheap labor."

Besides Mr. Maso the members of the mission are Uyihara, who is Vice Chairman; T. Shimada, K. Machisuka, and M. Yamane. They represent all the four political parties in Japan and all are men of scholarly achievement and of important rank in their country. Commander Morinosuke Yokura of the Imperial Japanese Navy will open a purchasing bureau for naval materials required in Japan in the Metropolitan Building. He said he anticipated some difficulty in getting permission to transfer the machinery Japan needs, but hoped this Government would recognize the great need of her ally.

MINNEHAHA NOT CONVOYED.

U-Boats Waiting for Her When She Left Queenstown Without a Guard.

According to news received yesterday from England the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha was not under convoy when she was sunk on Sept. 7 off the Irish coast with the loss of forty-three of her crew, but was entirely alone. There was a 20,000-ton steamship, bound for New York, about four miles away ahead which put on full speed and zigzagged away when the officers on the bridge heard the explosion of the torpedoes on the Minnehaha astern.

The Minnehaha had left Queenstown at 8 A. M. in clear weather. Apparently two submarines were watching for the ship and waited at noon, one on either side, for her to pass between them.

As the steamship got near the two U-boats they launched their torpedoes simultaneously, and the missiles struck the Minnehaha fore and aft, one on each board sides by the engine room, making such big holes that the water poured in, and she went down inside four minutes, stern first, with her bow pointing like a column in the air.

The two torpedoes sounded like one great explosion, which was so terrific that the Marconi operator could only send out half a message before the wireless room went under water, and he had to swim for his life.

The steamship which escaped the submarine picked up the incomplete S O S call, it is stated, and relayed it to the naval station ashore, and an hour and a half later a patrol boat arrived on the scene and rescued the survivors of the Minnehaha from the rafts. Nothing was seen of the submarines or the torpedoes by the crew of the steamship.

At the time of the explosion all the twelve lifeboats on the steamship's deck were over the side ready to be lowered to the water in case of emergency.

Although the officers and men ran to the boats directly after they recovered from the stunning effect of the explosion, they could not get a single boat into the water during the four minutes the steamship was afloat.

Most of the officers and men, except those killed by the explosion of the torpedoes, were drawn under by the suction as the Minnehaha sank, and came to the surface again amid cinders and other kinds of debris from the ship. Two rafts had floated off the hurricane deck, and these kept the survivors alive until the patrol arrived. If the other steamship had not witnessed the disaster and sent out the call for aid, the crew might have drifted about all night without being picked up.

The survivors said that had the ship been equipped with twelve rafts in addition to the boats all the officers and crew of the Minnehaha, except the three engineers and three firemen killed in the engine room and stoke hole, would probably have been saved

Obregon Presented to Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—General Alvarez Obregon, formerly Minister of War in President Carranza's Cabinet, was presented to Secretary of State Lansing today by Ambassador Bonillas. It was said at the State Department that the visit had no special significance.

THOS. FORTUNE RYAN WEDS MRS. CUYLER

Continued from Page 1.

a papal Countess, and gave many millions toward the advancement of the various charities maintained and controlled by the Roman Catholic Church, besides contributions to non-sectarian institutions. She built at least 100 new chapels, schools, churches and hospitals, among them the cathedral at Richmond, Va., the Chapel of Perpetual Adoration at Washington, D. C., and the hospital at Suffern, N. Y.

Mr. Ryan had five sons by his first wife. John Barry Ryan, who lives at 18 West Tenth Street, would make no comment on his father's marriage.

Mr. Cuyler was a classmate and cherished friend of President Wilson, and a brother of T. De Witt Cuyler of Philadelphia. He was a life member of the Board of Trustees of Princeton, and willed the university $100,000. He married the former Mrs. Lord in March, 1903.

SEIZE RUMOR MONGERS WHO TOLD OF MISHAPS

Six Germans Here Will Go to Prison Camps for Spreading False War Tales.

Six Germans, listed as "rumor mongers," who had been spreading reports to the effect that American overseas forces had met disaster, that soldiers received brutal treatment in army cantonments, that an American transport had been sunk with all on board, and that several American soldiers had been shot following their conviction of outrageous conduct, were arrested yesterday and interned on Ellis Island pending their transfer to prison camps in the South.

One of these men is said to be an upper east side butcher who had made it his business of late to tell women whose sons are in the army that conditions had become so unbearable in the service that scores of soldiers were committing suicide. He also told them that the men were poorly fed and that they were compelled to pay for all their food. The whole story of course was absolutely false, but some of the women are said to have taken the man seriously.

Another of the rumor mongers circulated a story that a transport had been sunk within a few hundred miles of the American coast and a large number of men lost. Still another is said to have told of the execution of a soldier for assaulting an officer. Another told everybody who would listen that German submarines were operating off the coast of the United States, and that the newspapers had been forbidden by the Government to print the news of their activities. In every instance the report was false.

MEXICAN CONSUL INDICTED.

Burns' Assistant Refused to Submit to Draft Examination.

Jesus Martinez, the Mexican Vice Consul, who refused to submit to examination by Draft Board 145, and in so doing acted under instruction from Juan T. Burns, the Mexican Consul General, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday, and will have to stand trial. Burns denounced the board for calling Martinez, and referred to its members as men "who are on a par with the savage hordes of Villa." Under the law all aliens must submit to examination, after which they are exempted as soon as they file the proper affidavits to establish their foreign citizenship. Burns held that his word was as good as an affidavit and ordered Martinez to defy the law.

Roger B. Wood, director of the draft in New York City, said last night that a few of the men whose names were printed yesterday as among the 1,490 who have been called to the colors, but failed to respond, are known to have been listed as technical deserters by the military authorities, have been found.

Mrs. Philip Brady of 333 East Fortieth Street, whose husband is listed as delinquent by the Government, said yesterday that her husband had been given a three weeks' leave of absence by his board. Under the law boards have no authority to grant any drafted man a leave of absence. A woman with whom Patrick Smith of 201 East Fortieth Street boarded said that when Smith was called by his board he went away and is now in Ireland. Gregory Legore, according to the janitor of 212 East Forty-fourth Street, is in hiding, while E. Kakahenid, a Greek, said to be in Greece, having fled when called to the colors by his board.

In several instances delinquents who were investigated by THE TIMES yesterday proved to have given false addresses to their examining boards.

Alfred Balk of 111 West 111th Street, who was listed as delinquent, is at Camp Wadsworth with the New York Division, while Nat Frgncht of 205 Livonia Avenue, Brooklyn, is a Lieutenant of Engineers under overseas orders.

The 1,386 negro draft soldiers of New York City depart for Camp Upton this morning.

Robert Harbeson Wrongly Included.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Robert A. Harbeson, now in training here in the Tenth New York Company, for a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps, was erroneously included in the official list of drafted men who ignored the summons to Camp Upton and are now classed as deserters. Harbeson was accepted for the national army and for the Plattsburg camp on the same day. In such cases orders were issued relieving these from the draft for three months to attend the instruction camp. Harbeson obtained such an order, copies of which he sent to the Adjutant General and to his local draft board. Having fulfilled all the requirements, he naturally is aggrieved at being classed as a "deserter."

SOLDIER INSULTER KILLED.

Civilian Who Called Uniform a 'Rag' Attacked by Crowd.

A civilian who told a soldier on a Pavonia Avenue street car in Jersey City yesterday that his uniform was a "rag" was attacked by other men in a crowd and injured so severely that he died in the City Hospital. The civilian, who was identified as Gustav Roselle of Fourth Street, Bayonne, formerly an employe in one of the plants of the du Pont Powder Company, continued his insults to the soldier, who ignored him, until other civilians in the car interfered. When Roselle left the car he was followed. He continued his remarks about the uniform and the soldiers, it is said, until blows were struck. He was knocked down and his skull fractured. Edward Gansle of 388 Monmouth Avenue, Jersey City, was held on a charge of manslaughter. The soldier did not leave the car. The police were unable to determine the nationality of the dead man.

Tablet in Honor of Simon Baruch.

Dr. Simon Baruch was honored yesterday when a bronze tablet commemorating his connection with the campaign for public baths was unveiled at the Rivington Street baths, renamed yesterday "The Dr. Simon Baruch Public Bath."

Borough President Marcus M. Marks made an address in behalf of the city, and among those present were the physician's two granddaughters, the Misses Bella W. and Simona Baruch; Rose Livingston Schuyler, and Dr. William M. Polk. The tablet was donated by Mrs. Belle Baruch, the physician's wife, through the Association for the Promotion of Hygiene and Public Baths.

Stephen Little, Railway Pioneer.

Stephen Little, formerly Secretary and Controller of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, the Rio Grande Western Railroad, and the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, died yesterday at his home, 362 Riverside Drive, in his eighty-eighth year. He had been identified with railroading in the United States since 1860.

Mr. Little was born in Ireland and came to America as a boy.

James Lansburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—James Lansburgh, President of the firm of Lansburgh & Bro. and a lifelong resident of Washington, died at his home here today. Lansburgh & Bro., a department store, was closed for the day. Mr. Lansburgh, who was 70 years old, was one of the founders of the firm, having been connected with it for fifty-seven years.

Congressman Charles Martin.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Charles Martin, Democrat, serving his first term in Congress from the Fourth Illinois District, died here today after a prolonged illness. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., fifty-eight years ago.

J. B. BRADY ART SALE NOW TOTALS $125,980

"Diamond Jim's" Diamond and Pearl Collarette Brings $2,450; His Gold Theatre Pass $230.

Yesterday was the most interesting day of the "Diamond Jim" Brady sale at the American Art Galleries, with returns of $27,809, bringing the grand total to $125,980. The famous gold theatre pass and the silver presentation cup were sold, and the costly and elaborate silver gilt Russian enamel table ware and the pearl and diamond collarette, which brought the highest price of the day and of the sale so far, $2,450.

This went to Mrs. K. Jungbluth of 330 Park Avenue. The collarette was composed of 1,467 pearls in fifteen strands, with four large diamonds and many small brilliants, with elaborate workmanship in platinum. Badges, society and club emblems, some in gold and jewels and including a Special Deputy Sheriff's badge, went to Charles J. Brooks for $80.

The name of the buyer of the theatre pass was not given. It went to W. W. Seaman, agent, for $230. The pass was in a gold case with a diamond clasp and inscribed:

"James Buchanan Brady, No. 7 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York." It contained a gold and enameled card on which was the portrait of Mr. Brady and inscribed: "By these presents I command all our people to pay court to the bearer, James Buchanan Brady, pass himself and party to all part of Theatreland where Klaw & Erlanger attendants are on guard." Signed A. L. Erlanger. It was in an extra leather case.

The presentation cup was silver, with three handles and with the signatures of the donors, C. B. Dillingham, Sam H. Harris, George M. Cohan, and others. It was eleven inches high and weighed seventy ounces, and went to Fred Hausman, the broker, for $150.

Fred Keyser paid one of the highest prices for the famous Russian enamels, $800 for eighteen dinner plates in brilliant colors. A dozen Russion enamel ice cream bowls on tall stems, with spoons to match, went to Seaman, agent, for $610. Mrs. Frederick Brann paid $210 for a pair of Russian enamel bonbon dishes, boat-shaped, on standards, with figures on the prow and a tall curved handle at the back. A. Bradford, who bought all of the flat silver in individual lots, bought the first of the Russian enamels, a sugar bowl, spoon, and tongs, for $145, and an egg-shaped tea service with two cups for $190.

The gold-lined Russian enamel punch bowl with bear handles and bears engraved on the lip, gold-lined, went to A. Deutsch for $400. A large silver centrepiece for flowers on a standard with four small bowls and candles monogramed went to F. Baumeister for $830, and a pair of candelabra to match to the same buyer for $660. A silver tea and coffee service went to Mrs. S. B. Johnston for $975. Fifteen toilet articles in gold went to Ethel Le Blair for $570. Among the smaller personal articles sold, Grace E. Jones paid $40 for a man's pocket purse, leather mounted in gold with ruby and diamond clasp, and another $40 for a gold flashlight with the initials J. B. B.

Table china and glass, the elaborate linens with lace and embroidery, cushions, etc., will go today, the last of the sale.

The Rev. Jacob Whitehurst.

Rev. Jacob Whitehurst, founder of the East End Baptist Church in Brooklyn and head of the Brooklyn Bible School, was found dead in a chair at his home, 343 Ashford Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. Mr. Whitehurst was born in Bolington, England, seventy-eight years ago, and was ordained a minister Reformed minister forty-five years ago in the Bethany Chapel, where he was the pastor for several years. In 1888, he built the East End Baptist Church, and ten years later caused the erection of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, of which he was pastor for nine years, and which was later consolidated with the West End Baptist Church. He left a widow.

Obituary Notes.

Miss FLORENCE STARR, a member of an old Brooklyn family and active in church work in that borough, died in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, on Sunday. She was a daughter of the late Lucius Parker Starr, and was active in charities, especially the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum. Her home was at 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY L. ANDERSON, a resident of Brooklyn for half a century and the wife of John Anderson, died from pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 154 Wolcott Street, Brooklyn, aged 64 years.

Mrs. NELL FORBELL PORTER, wife of William H. Porter, Secretary and Treasurer of the Guanabano Mining and Smelting Company, died on Saturday at her home, 331 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of the late George U. Forbell, who was a member of the old Kings County Board of Supervisors.

JULIUS NOLL, 67 years old, a retired shoe merchant of Brooklyn and a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in that borough for fifty years, died at the home of his daughter in Montclair, N. J., on Sunday.

RICHARD A. SIMPSON, for many years connected with the Simpson Crochet Company enterprises at Rockaway Beach, died on Saturday, and the funeral will be held from the home of his sister, 340 Linden Avenue, Flatbush. Mr. Simpson was 76 years old. His early life was a hatter in old Williamsburg.

The Rev. BENEDICT NILSSON, pastor of the Bethany Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 1,208 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Nilsson was born in Sweden fifty-four years ago, and had lived in this country for thirty-three years. He is survived by his wife, a son, and daughter.

JOHN BRECKWOLDT, 56 years old, a travelling salesman and a member of Henry Clay Lodge No. 377, F. and A. M., and the Commercial Travelers' Association of Utica, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home, 1,084 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JOHN HEALY, mother of Coroner Jerome F. Healy of the Bronx, died yesterday at her home, 61 East 178th Street, in her eighty-first year.

ALBERT STEIN, a pioneer in the flower and feather trade in this city, died on Sunday in his eighteth year, at his home in this city. He was a son of the late Dr. Louis Stein.

JOHN GARDNER GARDNER, a retired shoe manufacturer, died on Sunday in his home, 1,186 Madison Avenue, in his seventieth year.

DANIEL LEONARD, former President of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Albany and the Albany Safe Deposit Company, and later a member of the firm of Cottrell & Leonard, makers of Albany caps, died at Richmond, Va., in his seventy-ninth year.

JOHN A. DEMPSEY, formerly employed for forty-five years as an engineer on the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry of the Long Island Railroad, died on Sunday night at his home, 72 East Avenue, Long Island City, in his eighty-third year.

Miss ALICE SMITH, a nurse, died on Sunday at the Nurses' Home in Willow Street, Montclair, N. J. She was in her thirty-sixth year.

SAMUEL L. EMLEY, 83 years old and for many years an engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in East Whitehouse, N. J.

GEORGE MULLER, formerly proprietor of the Old Roseville Park in Newark, is dead at his home in East Orange. He was 59 years old.

PHILIP HILL, 68 years old, a supply train driver for the Custer troops, and who claimed to be the last survivor of the Custer massacre, died yesterday at Fargo, N. D.

JOHN R. OLDFIELD, manager of the Lawrence (Mass.) Opera House, died suddenly at his home in Lawrence yesterday in his sixtieth year.

DAVID DAVIS, a member of the firm of Gansand Sons & Co. of Water Street, and a tobacco merchant in this city for more than thirty years, died on Sunday at his home, 247 West 130th Street, in his sixty-fourth year.

FRANK W. WHITE, a retail hardware dealer in Mount Vernon, N. Y., died on Sunday at the Stamford Sanitarium. He was born in this city sixty-one years ago.

CARL RATHEMACHER, an importer, died on Sunday at his home, 214 West 138th Street. He was born in Germany forty-six years ago. He was a member of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo.

ALBERT L. MORSE, a furniture auctioneer and dealer in antique furniture at 419 Fourth Avenue, died on Sunday at his home, 2,880 Broadway. He was a member of the Auctioneers' Association.

ARTHUR T. GREGOIRE, 46 years old, a restaurateur, died on Sunday at his home in Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Mrs. ALICE M. O'DOWD, wife of Michael O'Dowd, a merchant, died on Sunday at Lincoln Hospital. She was born in Buffalo thirty-seven years ago. Her home was at 350 Amsterdam Avenue.

SAMUEL VOGEL, a shoe dealer, died yesterday at his home, 190 Fairmont Avenue, Newark. He directed shoe stores in Newark, Brooklyn, and Elizabeth, N. J.

JAMES J. HALTIGAN, 68 years old, publisher of The Celtic Monthly, died on Sunday at his home, 17 Euclid Avenue, Yonkers. He had been connected with The New York World for more than thirty years.

JACOB VORHAUS, a retired fur merchant and father of Louis J. Vorhaus of the law firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus at 115 Broadway, died last night at his home, 327 Central Park West, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Vorhaus was a native of Crscow, Austria.

INDORSES GARY SYSTEM.

Labor Leader Pleased with Interest Pupils Take in Studies.

Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and a member of the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor, after visiting Gary School 45, in the Bronx, yesterday, indorsed the school system. Mr. Duffy, who has been interested in industrial education for fifteen years, is a member of the State Board of Education in Indiana. He declared that neither in Indiana nor in New York is there any trace of "Rockefeller influence" in the Gary schools. He was pleased with the interest the children took in their studies, as well as in the manual arts.

"I cannot understand how any one can be opposed to the Gary system," he added. "I regret, of course, that the school question should be injected into the campaign. If there is any one thing that ought to be kept out of politics it is education. It is a question of the best education for our children. The Gary plan in New York seems to fill the bill."

Mr. Duffy was accompanied by D. F. Featherston and Henry W. Blumenberg, organizers of the Carpenters' Brotherhood. They also expressed themselves in favor of the Gary plan.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

THOMPSON.—On Oct. 29, at Flower Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. Nelson W. Thompson, a son.

Engaged.

BRUSTIEN—GREENWOLD.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Greenwold announce the engagement of their daughter Esta to Simon Brustien.

Married.

ADLER—KUMMETH.—Mr. Louis Adler and Miss Catherine Kummeth beg to announce their marriage on Oct. 23, 1917.

CAMPBELL—PRENTISS.—On Sunday, Oct. 28, 1917, in N. Y., by the Rev. C. V. S. Kearton, Marjorie Lewis Prentiss, daughter of Mrs. George Hunt Prentiss, to Dudley Dakin Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin G. Campbell of Cherry Valley, N. Y.

HUNTER—SHARPE.—On Monday, Oct. 29, Ferne Isabel Sharpe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sharpe, to Robert Hunter, Jr., of Boston, Mass.

RYAN—CUYLER.—Thomas F. Ryan and Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler of New York were married at Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 29, in the Winter chapel of the Holy Comforter Catholic Church by the pastor, Rev. Thomas A. Rankin. Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, and Mrs. Alderman were the witnesses to the marriage.

SNYDER—BROWN.—On Monday, Oct. 29, at Saint Mark's in the Bouwerie, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Stitt Brown, to Captain Frederick Story Snyder, United States Army.

Died.

BESSELL.—Entered into life eternal, Sunday, Oct. 28, 1917, at Scranton, Penn., John Hulme Bessell, aged 72 years. Interment private, Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.

CLARK.—At 46 Caroline St., West New Brighton, S. I., on Oct. 29, Margaret, daughter of the late Philip and Mary Clark. Requiem mass at the Sacred Heart Church, Thursday, Nov. 1, at 10 A. M.

DUGAN.—Michael, suddenly, on Oct. 29, beloved son of the late Bridget and Patrick Dugan. Funeral from his late residence, 1,917 Bathgate Av., on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church, 10 A. M. Interment at St. Raymond's.

FELSENFELD.—At East Orange, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 29, 1917, after a short illness, Louis Felsenfeld, in the 73d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Kindly omit flowers.

FLOQUET.—Paul, entered into rest after a long illness at his home, 146 East 126th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, in the seventieth year of his age. Funeral services at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

FOSDICK.—At Orange, N. J., Oct. 29, 1917, Elizabeth Kneeland, wife of the late William Frederick Fosdick of Stamford, Conn. Funeral private.

FOWLER.—Charles L., at 88 Clinton Av., Roslyn, N. Y. Interment Greenbush Cemetery, Rensselaer, N. Y. Knickerbocker Press, Albany, N. Y., please copy.

GEHORSAM.—On Oct. 28, in her 73d year, Hannah, (nee Rothschild,) widow of Nathan and devoted mother of Ernest and Albert. Funeral from her late residence, 50 West 129th St., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.

GREER.—On Oct. 25, Wm. A. Greer, Jr., son of Wm. A. and Mary Greer, in his 17th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 377 Parkside Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery Wednesday morning.

HICKEY.—On Monday, Oct. 29, at his residence, 189 Clairmont Av., New York, James J. Hickey, beloved husband of Honora, (nee Kennedy.) Funeral notice later. Kindly omit flowers.

HUNT.—At his residence, 1,424 Richmond Av., Graniteville, S. I., on Oct. 29, Charles Hunt, in his 80th year. Funeral services from his late residence Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 2 P. M.

JEWETT.—Major R. Dickinson Jewett died at his late residence at Nyack, N. Y. Dr. Muyskens will conduct the funeral services from his late residence, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M., at the Reformed Church at Piermont, N. Y. Interment at Oak Hill Cemetery.

JEWETT.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, U. S. A.—Announcement is made, with regret, of the death of Major R. Dickinson Jewett, Tenth Company.

THOMAS DIMOND, President.

JUERGENS.—Entered into rest Sunday, Oct. 28, 1917, Emilie Juergens, (nee Brustacher,) dearly beloved mother of Ernest R. Juergens and sister of William and Ernest Brustacher, in her 64th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 432 West 160th St., Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also members of Ladies' Mission Society of Immanuel Church, 89th St. and Lexington Av., are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

LANSBURGH.—On Monday, Oct. 29,

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LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE STILL POURING IN

$1,650,000,000 Remains the Best Estimate for the New York District.

COMMITTEE THANKS PUBLIC

New Bonds, Traded in on Stock Exchange for First Time, Sell at Par or Higher.

Reports of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan kept piling up at the office of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York all day yesterday, every mail bringing a large stack of letters from banks and trust companies situated in various parts of the New York district. At 5 o'clock it was announced that recorded subscriptions totaled $1,410,152,500, the increase for the day amounting to about $75,000,000, and the gain since late Saturday night, $110,000,000. Today's mail will be unusually heavy for the reason that the applications received by the various banks late Saturday were not tabulated until yesterday and will not reach the Reserve Bank until this morning. The banks have until Thursday to transmit their final reports, and it is generally believed that when the last report is in the New York district will show a total of $1,650,000,000, which for the present remains the best estimate.

The new 4 per cent. Liberty Loan bonds were traded in for cash on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday for the first time. The initial trade of $1,500 worth was made at par, L. & E. Schafer being the sellers and Asiel & Co. the buyers. A sale of $3,000 was made at 100.02, ($1,000.20 per $1,000 bond,) and bonds to the amount of $179,000 were subsequently sold at par. The day's sales totaled $183,500. The bonds dealt in were the small denomination bonds that have already been issued and which have been sold for cash by the banks and stores, &c., in the course of the four weeks' campaign. The Exchange has not yet authorized dealings in the bonds on a "when issued" basis. The bonds are dated Nov. 15, and consequently begin to carry interest from that date.

The 3½ per cent. bonds of the first Liberty Loan closed unchanged at 99.96, the total transactions amounting to $2,551,500

The Committee's Statement.

The Liberty Loan Committee issued a signed statement yesterday compliminting this district for the excellent response it made to the appeal for subscriptions. The record achieved furnished "unparalleled evidence of a nation bound together and animated with a single spirit of mutual good-will and devotion to the country," declared the members of the committee. Their statement follows:

The second Liberty Loan has been a complete success. How high the oversubscription will go cannot be known for several days. It is estimated that the total subscriptions in the Second Federal Reserve District will be in excess of $1,500,000,000, and what is equally important, the total number of subscribers in this Second Federal Reserve District is greatly in excess of the number of subscribers to the first loan. Both in the total amount received and in the number of subscribers, the results are beyond our expectations. The reports from the other Federal Reserve districts would indicate a similar surpassing of the estimates.

This great success of the loan has been due to two factors. The first is the spontaneous outburst of patriotic feeling and effort that has been common to the whole country. The second is the excellent work of the organizations in every Federal Reserve district. Without this latter the campaign could not possibly have gained its stupendous success.

Naturally our own observation has covered particularly the Second Federal Reserve District. As to this we desire to go on record as stating that we have never before witnessed such an extraordinary response in the way of organized, effective work, and unremitting, intelligent effort. From the moment the campaign started this spirit was manifest, and as time went on it daily grew in loyalty and intensity. The record which the Second Reserve District has made is, indeed, a proud one, and it is a record achieved by the united effort of all—by the villages and hamlets throughout the State as much as by the larger towns and cities. To all the workers who have thus made this result possible we wish publicly to make this expression of our appreciation.

Of greater import even than the securing of a great loan for the Government has been this unparalleled evidence of a nation bound together and animated with a single spirit of mutual good-will and devotion to the country.

BENJAMIN STRONG, Chairman.
JAMES B. FORGAN.
GEORGE F. BAKER.
ALLEN B. FORBES.
WALTER E. FREW.
GATES W. McGARRAH.
J. P. MORGAN.
SEWARD PROSSER.
CHARLES H. SABIN.
JACOB H. SCHIFF.
FRANK A. VANDERLIP.
MARTIN VOGEL.
JAMES N. WALLACE.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN.
WILLIAM WOODWARD.

How to Convert Liberty Bonds.

Persons holding interim certificates or definitive bonds of the 3½ per cent. first Liberty Loan and who desire to convert them into 4 per cent. bonds of the same maturity as the 3½s, but possessing the tax exemption features of the second loan, may apply at the Federal Reserve Bank (Bond Exchange Division, 50 Wall Street,) on or after Nov. 8 and arrange for the exchange. The conversion privilege expires six months after Nov. 15, but those who do not exchange their 3½ per cent. bonds into the 4 per cent. will have the right to convert them into bonds of the third Liberty Loan should the same be issued at a rate higher than 4 per cent. Subscribers to the new 4 per cent. loan are entitled to convert the new bonds into subsequent issues paying a higher rate.

Dr. John Huston Finley, President of the University of the State of New York and State Commissioner of Education, reported yesterday that students and teachers of New York State had raised at least $20,000,000 for the Liberty Loan. Fifteen of the high schools in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn have collected $3,229,750 in subscriptions. Fourteen public schools of New York City have turned in pledges amounting to $900,000.

The Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee announced yesterday the following subscriptions, previously unreported:

First National Bank, (additional)... (Total, $85,500,000.)	$7,500,000
Equitable Trust Co., (additional)... (Total, $30,000,000.)	4,700,800
United States Trust Co., (additional) (Total, $10,115,850.)	2,242,300
Corn Exchange Bank, (additional)... (Total, $25,125,000.)	1,258,950
Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, additional (Total, $4,700,000.)	1,258,850
Garfield National Bank, (additional) (Total, $3,729,900.)	1,043,850
American Malleables Company.....	1,000,000
People's Trust Co., (additional)... (Total, $4,441,800.)	979,000
New York Trust Co., (additional)... (Total, $22,883,850.)	883,850
Transatlantic Trust Company.....	741,100
New York Produce Exchange Bank, (additional) (Total, $4,775,800.)	612,750
Brooklyn Trust Co., (additional)... (Total, $1,200,800.)	529,850
International Bank, (additional)... (Total, $1,797,500.)	481,000

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New York County National Bank, (additional) (Total, $1,337,100.)	$15,850
Bank of Metropolis, (additional)... (Total, $2,125,350.)	383,400
Second National Bank, (additional) (Total, $4,640,650.)	227,500
Union Exchange National Bank, (additional) (Total, $2,412,650.)	312,500
L. Vogelstein & Co.	200,000
Butler Brothers	125,000
Auto Sprinkler Co. of America.....	100,000
Interstate Iron and Steel Co.	100,000
U. T. Hungerford	100,000
Kupfer Brothers Co.	100,000
American Malleables Co., (employes)	90,000
Keller Mechanical Engraving Co., (additional)	85,000
Fuchs & Lang	78,200
American Woodworking Mach. Co...	65,000
Judkins & McCormick	65,000
J. H. Williams Foundry Co.	51,000
Olin J. Stevens	50,000
Safety Ins. Wire and Cable Co.	50,000
Banca Tosi	50,000
American Type Founders Co.	50,000
American Radiator Co.	50,000
John A. Moran	35,000
Butler Brothers, (employes)	33,500
H. L. Judd & Co., (additional)	30,000
Cary Mfg. Co. officials, (additional)	30,000
David Williams Co.	26,800
Columbia Mills, Inc.	25,000
Morris Herrman & Co.	25,000
New England Enamel Co.	25,000
T. C. Conklin & Co.	25,000
D. P. Winne Co.	25,000
James Thompson Co.	25,000
Flint-Horner Co.	22,000
Dilworth, Lockwood & Co., (partner and employes)	20,000
Newman-Andrew Co.	20,000
Julius Blum	15,500
Ox Fibre Brush Co.	12,000
Illinois Zinc Co., (employes)	10,850
Robert D. Geswein of Hecla Iron Works	10,000
Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.	10,000
Loehler Die Casting Co., (additional)	10,000
McHutchison & Co.	10,000
Leonard & McCoy	10,000
U. S. S. Hannibal, 160 men	7,000
James Thompson, (additional)	6,400
Frits Reuter Altenheim	6,000
New York Central Scheutzen Corps.	5,000

The report that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. had doubled its $25,000,000 subscription, published yesterday, was erroneous. The application calling for $25,000,000 of the bonds, which was filed Saturday, was a subscription that had been previously announced.

LOAN REPORT ON THURSDAY.

Treasury Unable to Give Total Accurately Now.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Liberty Loan tabulations were at a standstill at the Treasury tonight, awaiting further reports from the Federal Reserve Banks.

The Treasury has decided to make no further announcements until Thursday, by which time the Reserve Banks are expected to have their reports somewhere near in shape. After a day of rest yesterday the banks' officers and employes devoted themselves to tabulating results today, and most of them did not even communicate with Washington.

LUTHERANS GIVE A DINNER.

Society Commemorates Anniversary of the Reformation.

The ceremonies commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation, which will close tomorrow night, the actual anniversary of Luther's nailing of the ninety-five theses on the door of the castle church at Wittenberg, were continued last night by a dinner of the Lutheran Society at the Hotel Astor. The Rev. O. H. Pennkoke, Secretary of the committee which has arranged the celebration of the quadri-centennial, pointed out the difficulties attendant on the event in view of the fact that "a world war was usurping the interest of all mankind, and this country was at war with the people in whose bosom the great Reformation struggle began." "It is due in a great measure," he continued, "to the wisdom, judgment, and tact of your committee that the celebration was carried through without any incident, without even the slightest occasion for misunderstanding and recrimination."

The Rev. Dr. F. H. Knubel, pastor of the Church of the Atonement, said that every centennial of the Reformation had come during just such a time of lust after a widespreading war, and said that this had given a deep meaning to the present anniversary. "Men have again deeply felt the need," he said, "of the Reformation principles—liberty of conscience, liberty of thought, liberty of action. They have again deeply felt the Reformation ideals, love of duty, readiness to sacrifice for truth and progress." He said that the quadri-centennial had had much to do with bringing about the union of the three great English-speaking branches of the Lutheran Church in America and expressed the hope that before long all Lutheran bodies in this country would be united, if not in outward organization, then in spirit.

Dr. O. Mees, President of Capital University of Columbus, Ohio, talked on Lutheran hospitality. George D. Boschen was toastmaster.

MANY TO HONOR LUTHER.

Nation, State, and City to be Represented at Meeting Tomorrow.

The celebration of the quadricentennial of the Reformation will reach its climax tomorrow night, when a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall will bring together representatives of the city, the State, the nation, foreign Governments, universities, and religious bodies in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of Luther's promulgation of the ninety-five theses, Oct. 31, 1517.

George D. Boschen, Chairman of the New York Reformation Quadricentenary Committee, will preside; Dr. J. Singmaster, Dean of Gettysburg Seminary, will talk on the spiritual significance of the Reformation; Dr. F. P. Claxton, National Commission of Education, on its intellectual significance; Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania on its political significance. Lieutenant Governor Edward Schoeneck and Dr. W. H. Roberts, Chairman of the Reformation Anniversary Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of America, will also speak.

Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck will represent the State Government, and the city will be represented by Commissioner of Corrections Burdette G. Lewis and other officials. There will be official delegations also from Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and New York Universities, Union Theological Seminary, the International Y. M. C. A., the Reformed Church Union, the Methodist Social Union, the Missionary Education Movement, and the French Protestant churches. The Governments of Denmark and Sweden will be represented by the Consuls General in New York.

McADOO TO ADDRESS WOMEN

Will Speak at Final Rally of Suffragists' Campaign.

At an executive meeting yesterday of the Woman Suffrage Party a program of meetings was arranged for the last week of the campaign. The final rally will be held Saturday night at Durland's Riding Academy on West Sixty-sixth Street, when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Senator Robert L. Owen, James W. Gerard, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will speak. The meeting will be preceded by a parade, led by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, which will assemble at the suffrage headquarters at 2,146 Broadway.

A rally will be held tonight at Cooper Union under the auspices of the industrial section of the Woman Suffrage Party. Congressman Jeannette C. Rankin, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, and others will speak. Walter Damrosch will preside at a mass meeting to be held tonight at 152 East Eighty-second Street. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will speak at a mass meeting tomorrow night at Terrace Garden.

Street meetings also will be held during the week and suffrage literature will be distributed.

Newark to Enlarge Its Port Terminal

With the $1,330,000 the United States Government is expected to pay for land at Port Newark Terminal for a site for the Quartermasters' Supply Depots, the City of Newark plans to develop 400 more acres of the terminal. This would give the city four miles more of dock front and make it one of the big terminals of the East. The terms on which the city will sell 133 acres to the Government were drawn up and submitted Saturday. The Government has asked an option on 190 acres more.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 237, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Elliot<CP Birdsall Corp
Cymerys<Cr Rlt of NJ
Mexican Petroleum Co. of Del
Monk<Lehigh Val RR.
US<Four Packages Cut Diamonds.
Same<One Package Cut Diamonds.
Same<Goldstein.
Wright<Clyde SS Co.
Lindes<Ch Spotcok.
Leibman<Same.
Morjarty<NY & Cuba Mail SS.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Bayley & Sons, Inc<Standard Rt. Glass
Wm A. Rogers, Ltd<Rogers Silverware R Bureau.
Nat X Ray Ref Co<Geo C Lynch Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Dwyer<Tug W'shester
Ackerman Lighterage Co<Tug Britannia.
Crane<Tug J Ruggs.
Lehigh Valley Transp Co<SS Santa Clara.
Union Ferry Co<Tug NY Cent 17.
Lee<Tug Industry.
Sailan<Tug Downer.
Hudson River L Co<Tug A E Jokerman.
Thomas Towboat Co<SS Alston.
Gans SS Line<Am S & R Co.
Charlesworth<Gen Lighterage Co.
Newtown Creek Tow Co<Bark Gundalhorn

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.—10 A. M.
US<Forsythe.
Same<Pond.
Admiralty, 10:30 A. M.:
Coast Transit Co<City of NY, (on trial.)
Lewis<Notman.
Campbell<Crystal Theatrical Co.
Tompkins<NY, NH & H RR.
Nelson<Standard Film Industries.
Shrum<Penn RR.
Gammons<same.
Barclay-Westmoreland Tr Co<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Moskowitz<Moskowitz, NY Title & Mtg Co<
McCormack.
Blum<Nachod.
Re Young.
Winkler<Winkler.
Winkler Willis.
Century Bank<Herzberg.
Washburn<NE SS Co.
Smith<Gehrlich, (2.)
Plock<Emmer.
Irving Silk Co<Lang.
Re Danenbaum.
Ambro<Usher Simon Realty Co.
Salomon<Tampa Shipbuilding & Eng Co.
Schief<Small Jewood.
Gen'l Platers Supply Co<Philip Brps, Inc.
Burke<Well.
Straus<Guignlony.
Randolph<Randolph, Mindes<Mindes.
Blossom<Chisholm.
Salomon<Salomon.
Hutchinson<Hutchinson.
Murray<Del Drago, (2.)
Re Col Trust Co, (Hines' suit.)
Vidocotyky<Bishop Sons & Co.
Bowers<Greenberg.
Hedges<Mountjoy.
Bruckheimer<Bruckheimer.
Reynolds<Lewis Pub.
Randolph<Randolph.
Fallich<Cons Gas Co.
Lebalt & Co<Same.
Fitzgerald<Same.
Fallich<Cons Gas Co.
Silverman<Same.
Ahlers<Rich.
Boiardi<Marden Orth & Hastings Co.
Mattison<Hudson River Tel Co. (2.)
Levant Amer Com Co<Thomson.
Murphy<Hill.
McCullum<Beau & Site.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—No parte business.

PART III.—Dehebanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Re Dexter, (92 2d Av.)
Same<Levett.
Rottenberg<Englander
Vorhaus<City Nat Sec
James<James.
Kennett<Newold.
Klraify<Klraify.
Kenny<NY Homeopathic Med College.
Preferred causes:
Preston<Murray.
CNY<Camardella.
General calendar:
Walker<Matchett Co.
Kiddle<Dunham.
Berger<Gerrado.
Mueller<Mueller.
Humphrey<Int R T.
Dlange<Berwind
White Coal Trimming Co.
Samet<Oshrin.
Straus<Parker, Stearns & Sutton.
Ramsey<Bainbridge.
Ramsey<Wright.
Serafini<Lehigh Val.
Re Stephens.
Re Brooks.
Russek<Russek.
Pearse<Gt No Hotel.
Schwarz<Meyer.
Bogart<Bogart.
Krohnthal<Ranger.
Heath<Gutman.
People ex rel Kings Co Light Co<Straus.
Hoy<Hirsch & Schwarts.
City of NY<Blyna.
Brock<Brock.
Re Maltby.
Moskowitz<Moskowitz, NY Title & Mtg Co<
McCormack.
Blum<Nachod.
Re Young.
Winkler<Winkler.
Winkler Willis.
Century Bank<Herzberg.
Washburn<NE SS Co.
Smith<Gehrlich, (2.)
Plock<Emmer.
Irving Silk Co<Lang.
Re Danenbaum.
Ambro<Usher Simon Realty Co.
Salomon<Tampa Shipbuilding & Eng Co.
Schief<Small Jewood.
Gen'l Platers Supply Co<Philip Brps, Inc.
Burke<Well.
Straus<Guignlony.
Randolph<Randolph, Mindes<Mindes.
Blossom<Chisholm.
Salomon<Salomon.
Hutchinson<Hutchinson.
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Straus<Parker, Stearns & Sutton.
Ramsey<Bainbridge.
Ramsey<Wright.
Serafini<Lehigh Val.
Re Stephens.
Re Brooks.
Russek<Russek.
Pearse<Gt No Hotel.
Schwarz<Meyer.
Bogart<Bogart.
Krohnthal<Ranger.
Heath<Gutman.
People ex rel Kings Co Light Co<Straus.
Hoy<Hirsch & Schwarts.
City of NY<Blyna.
Brock<Brock.
Re Maltby.

Scandinavia B Co<Asbestos Rubber Works.
Cardinal Film Co<Crystal Film Co.
Testevin & Cottil Mfg Co<M Ettinger Co. Inc.
A. J. Lavinger<Herlitschek.
N Levinger<same.
Carpenter<Air RR.
Pozarskis<NY State R & T Co.
Tolk<Press Pub Co.
Silberlarm<Wis Cond Milk Co.
Gormley<Greeley Sq Amus Co.
Sherman<Vincent.
D'Alessandro<Klimmelman.
Potosky<Oppenheimer.
D'Alessandro<Klimmelman.
McKay<Int R T.
Murphy<Walls.
Goldstein<Kehroulas.
Silverman<I Haas & Co, Inc.
Fruchrmann<Whitridge.
Silverman<Cons Gas Co of NY.
Ringler<Strathcone & Co.
Galup<R Carvel Co, Inc.
Rustiva<42d St, &c, Ry.
Ginsberg<Goodman.
Dubrowski<Barber.
A Montemarono<F L Realty Corp.
R Montemarono<same
Train<Cohen.
S Tapper<Friedman.
H Tapper<same.
Swan<Payen.
Sinclair<NY Herald.
Herman<Jamaica Bay Yacht Co.
Prager<Garfinkel.

J.—At 10 A. M.

Wing<Spilsbury.
Nat Surety Co<Nat City Bank of Bklyn.
Auerbach<Man Wrecking, &c, Co.
Brady Oltarsh Co<CN Y.
Garzilla<Bouchet.
Sisson<102 Atty St.
Same<Lobden.
Fine & anc<Longchester Realty Co.
Pechinsky<Cook's Linoleum Co.
Goldfarb<Eldlits.
Harris<Manchester Garage Co.
Ferlman<Donohue.
Schlanger<Heyman.
Gallin<Allemania F I.
Fowler<Am Carbide.
La Vin<Copley-Plaza Oper Co.
Col-Knick Trust Co<Barnaley.
Dore<Legry.
O'Beirne<Bullis.
M. Samuels & Son<Hudson & Man RR.
Branower<Waldes.
Scherf<Konigwald.
Seger<Harris & Co.
Johnson<McGoldrick.
Elsenberg<Lustgarten.
Phillips<Monder.
People<Every Color, &c, Co.
Same<Crawford.
Israel<Ritz Rest Co.
Townsend<Samuels.
Buchane<Gallagher.
Stringer<Lambert.
Sabine<Morocco.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—No day calendar.
PART X.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
West<Beardsley.
PART XVIII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Mary A McPartland,
Catherine M Reed,
John Schreyer,
Henry Dietz,
Anna M McGirr,
Annie Lee,
James Pitney,
Morris Littman,
Lena Stern,
Johannes D E M De Ridder, &c,
Fritz Weise,
Elias Holmgren,
Albert Pittke, &c,
Lucy Palmiery,
Amelio Peterino, &c,
John McCrae,
Margaret Corbett, &c,
Thomas R McNeil,
Giuseppi Scafidi,
Karl Masur,
Samuel London,
Kopel London,
Kate London,
Julius London,
Katie Silver,
John Hickey,
Grace Hickey,
Dorothy Hickey,
Arthur M Nelson,
Helene F Nelson,
John H McGurk,
G A MacRoesie,
Salome Weis, &c,
Frank E Waters,
Friederike Hehndorf,
Bridget Carroll,
Johannes D E M De Ridder, &c,
Sherburne B Eaton,
Jacob Appell,
Peter Schaeffler,
Bridget Minton,
Caroline A Sims,
William H Deal,
Joseph C Burns,
Mortier Gardner,
Amalie L Muller, &c,
Samuel Schwartz,
Thomas Kelly,
H McK Ferriday,
S L Fleischer,
Matthew Byrnes,
Melanchton Burr, Jr,
Major P Woods,
Elizabeth C Hornby,
Drake infants,
Leon Lauvier, &c,
Marie Sterdis,
Mary Healy,
Mathilde Odermatt, &c,
Hyman Kurtzman,
Anna Perlemac,
Thomas Poppas, &c,
Mary F Kelly,
Jacob Newman,
Ahrn Isaac Morris,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Lowy<30th St Garage,
Jacobowitz<Weil, (2.)
Scott<Pac M C Exch.
F S James & Co<Com Nat Fl Co, (3.)
Rosenfeld<Germania F I Co.
Minkov<B Baff & Son.
Bruchero<Murphy Con Co.
Halaburda<Keller.
Diets<Doris Mfg Co.
Am Gas Governor Wks<Haelscher.
Weinberg<Poristein & Rosenthal.
Pawnee Bill Buffalo R. &c, Co<Ritchey.
Hirschberger<Bradley Con Co.
Klein<NY Rys.
Colabella<same.
Carraher<same.
Connelly<same.
De Orsellas<same.
Di Bella<same, (2.)
Dym<same.
Freiman<same.
Edmond<same.
Epstein<same.
Fisher<same.
Gelfand<same.
Getter<same.
Wasserman<same.
Weiss<same, (2.)
Klang<same.
Kelly<same.
Klein<same.
Kerecsk<same.
Karo<same.
Kaesler<same.
Jacobowitz<same.
Aarons<Gutsman.
Scharfman<NY, O & W RR.
Levis<NY Disposal Corp.
Weiss<Sally Weisbader, Inc.
Bordi<Beaver.
Kelly<King.
Keane<Behrens.
Pototsky<Meyer.
Greene<Richard Carvel Co, Inc.
Schwartz<Morris.
ashnoff<Radin.
B Solomon<Waterhouse.
H Solomon<same.
McGrath<Heaney.
Thater<Fields.
Abramowitz<Goldberg.
Miller<Klapper.
Bernstein<Gerinsky.
Cullinan<Levidiotis.
Schwartz<Liberal Trading Co, Inc.
Topeloff<Stanton.
A Baumann<Ostricha.
F Bauman<same.
Brunstein<Shanske, (2.)
Monckley<Int R T.
Gorigliano<Allen.
Newish<E I du Pont de Nemours Co.
Gibiharo<Duggan.
A Terravecchia<Jackson.
M Terravecchia<same.
Crowley<Bentham.
Casamasio<Tym.
Crawford<Carman.
Sankowitz<Childs Co.
Polasky<NY Rys.
H Peterson<S D Davis Const Co.
J W Peterson<same.
Lee<Int R T.
Roth<C I & B RR.
Reichner<same.
Lozes<Fargo.
F Hudson<Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumb.
M Hudson<same.
F and A Cooney<Leh Val RR.
Desmond<NY Rys.
Graff<same.
Lipshitz<42d St, &c, Ry.
Cuomo<Beaver.
Murray<Landow.
Gaeta<NY Rys.
M Nugent<Katz.
J Nugent<same.
Rosoe<Freidus.
Shepherd<NY Rys.
Cooney, Jr<same.
Rolph<Mack.
Goodman<Bates Bros Real Estate Co.
Mandel<Grief.
Cohen<World Exam Work.
Chertow<NY Rys.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Usdansky<Lane.
Davis<Isman.
Saxe<Pearlman Co, Inc.
Henkel, Jr<Rudolphy.
Leary<East River Nat'l Bank.
Bassoe<Blum.
Robertson & Co, Inc<Cent Cuba Sug Co.
Fine & anc<Longchester Realty Co.
Pechinsky<Cook's Linoleum Co.
Goldfarb<Eldlits.
Harris<Manchester Garage Co.
Ferlman<Donohue.
Schlanger<Heyman.
Gallin<Allemania F I.
Fowler<Am Carbide.
La Vin<Copley-Plaza Oper Co.
Col-Knick Trust Co<Barnaley.
Dore<Legry.
O'Beirne<Bullis.
M. Samuels & Son<Hudson & Man RR.
Branower<Waldes.
Scherf<Konigwald.
Seger<Harris & Co.
Johnson<McGoldrick.
Elsenberg<Lustgarten.
Phillips<Monder.
People<Every Color, &c, Co.
Same<Crawford.
Israel<Ritz Rest Co.
Townsend<Samuels.
Buchane<Gallagher.
Stringer<Lambert.
Sabine<Morocco.

Schillmbach<same.
Schirmacle<same.
Hurley<R E Taylor Corp.
Waters<Int R T.
Novak<O Ringler & Co
Kamila<Lish Val Coal
Tinger<Chorney.
Re Pollack (Bd of Education of GNY.)
Duokers<Reid.
McGuire<NY Rys.
Pick<Victoria Co, Inc.
I Linzer<Halhorn.
E Linzer<same.
De Bow<Richardson.
F I King<Starlow Cor
W King<same.
Stoibach<Richardson & Boynton.
Rainsberry<Lauppe.
Theil, NY & W RR
Green, Sr<Kempt.
Berger, Sr<same.
Berger, Jr<same.
Green, Jr<Kempt.
Balinski<Mayer.
Ungar<Livingstop Trading Co.
Michelson<Sommer.
Gunck<Clark.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL, furs, jewelry; entire stocks; silks, woolens, furnishings. America's greatest buyers. "Aarons," 742 6th Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 4765.

APPAREL.—Cash; coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway, Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

APPAREL, piece goods; anything; have $100,000. Call Chelsea 9192. Remarkable, 62 West 14th.

BEAVER.—Open for any quantity of Raritan, 1278-1600 beaver, all shades, for cash; also will exchange green and brown for navy and burgundy. Farr. 2449.

BROADCLOTH.—Will buy for spot cash, any quantity, 218 or Columbia; also pompoms, kerseys, velours, all colors. Madison Square 8490.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange 218 Botany broadcloth in colors for black. Madison Square 3824.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. or botany, burgundy, and taupe. Madison Sq. 2715.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for all shades F. & H. or botany; $2.18 net, cash. Chel. 4676.

BURELLA.—Open to buy American 11070, all shades. Farragut 2347.

CHECKS.—Open for quantity Spring weights fancy velour checks. Gramercy 6518.

CHEVIOTS.—¾ blue, brown, and green. Chelsea 9535.

CHINCHILLA.—Open for quantity Flagler's white, also red and blue chinchilla, all makes. Gramercy 6518.

CHINCHILLAS.—Gray, navy, brown, ¾ chinchilla; spot cash. Farragut 5246.

CLOTH W. & L. 538 line or 538 line & mixture, 618 line 16 Burgundy, 618 line 17 taupe. H. Goldwater Co., 36 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Manufacturer's samples or odd lots, for spot cash. Call mornings, Room 1218, 2 West 32d.

CLOAKS.—Open for all kinds of fur trimmings for cloaks. Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St.

CLOAKINGS of any description for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 30 West 19th St.

COATS.—Am open for jobs in good coats and suits. Apply Room 1110, 1133 Broadway, between 10 and 11:30 A. M.

COATS.—Jobber open for quantity fur trimmed cloth coats for spot cash. 12 East 33d St., 4th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Looking at Spring line of the better grade. 45 West 25th St., 1st floor.

COATS.—Job or regular up to $12; must be good values. Piager, 48 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock orders; call all week. Horowitz, 26 East 20th.

COATS.—Will look at Spring line. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st.

COATS.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

CREPE AND FLANNELS.—Can use large quantity white crinkled plisse crepe; also guinea hen flannel in gray, brown, and blue; also fancy striped and checked outing flannels. Call Farragut 5163 for appointment.

CREPE DE CHENE.—Three threads, gold, wanted for cash. Columbia Ladies' Waist Co., 49 Spring St. Phone Spring 5390.

DRESSES.—Open for large quantity of Fall serge and silk dresses at a price. Call with samples and stock list, I. B. Skudowitz & Brother, 128 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—We are looking for snappy Spring style silk dresses; orders placed immediately. 33 East 53d, ninth floor.

FURS.—I will buy last year's stocks of furs for special sale; cash. Telephone at once Vanderbilt 4765.

GINGHAMS.—Plaid, any width; must be very cheap. 9097 Farr.

JAP SILK.—Open for quantity 5¼ & 5½ mummy. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

KERSEYS and Velours.—Heavy weight, in all shades. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St. Farragut 2815.

MADAGASCAR SHAWLS wanted; submit samples with prices. Frank P. Held & Co., Philadelphia.

MESSALINES.—Can use odd shades; for cash. Times Annex.

OXFORD MELTONS.—Wanted for cash, L. & K., 12 West 31st.

PEAU DE CYGNE russahs, paisleys, fancies, silk poplin; quantity cheap. Merit Co.

PIECE GOODS.—Surplus stocks disposed of; send samples; no commission. Reference if a year in advance. Piece Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway, Madison Sq. 5636.

POM POM.—Will pay $3.25 for amethyst, brick, pirate red, and black. J. Levy, Madison Square 7119.

POM POM.—American; all colors; will pay spot cash. Farragut 3885.

POM POM.—Open for all shades, spot cash. Mad. Sq. 7843.

POPLINS and cotton panamas, open for quantities. Wiener Bros., 14 W. 17th St.

POPLINS.—Taupe, gray, at cash. Chelsea 5846.

SERGES.—Wanted, mannish, any make of quantity, at reasonable price, for cash, submit samples, with particulars. K 102 Times.

SERGES.—Mannish, Whitman's, Juilliard's, Andrews, Cleveland's, others; cash if reasonable. Madison 6717.

SERGES.—Whitman's 54 and 99 black and navy, at a price, for cash. Stuyvesant 2240.

SERGES.—Quantity for cash in cotton and wool navy, copenhagen. Farragut 5248.

SILKS, striped taffeta and satins; also Susquehanna poplin, any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS.—Open for silk skirts and dresses for Spring. J. & S. Fox, 115 West 29th.

SUITS.—Snappy styles, better grade; call with samples. 23 West 32d, second floor.

SWEATERS.—Will buy juniors', misses, and ladies' wool fibre, silk, and shetland sweaters; Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday. Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., 395 Broadway.

VELOURS.—We are open for a quantity of wool velours in all shades; will pay cash. Crown Cloak Co., 40 West 17th St. Chel. 5561.

VELOURS.—Will pay cash for rose, taupe, reindeer, 0359 American; also all shades of pom pom. Waxman, Chelsea 1979.

VELOURS.—Open to buy lightweight velours and broadcloth in all desirable colors. Farragut 2847.

VELOURS.—0359, or lightweight Burgundy and Plum, for cash. Charles Wershe, 117 West 31st St.

VELOURS.—Can use all shades of K544 and 11060. Ben Ginsburg Co., 136 W. 21st St.

VELOURS—11050, 15020, 13046, 13045, 540, 0359, all colors, for cash. Mad. Sq. 1540.

VELOUR, heavyweight, wanted; $2 up; cash. Fust Bros., 30 West 15th; Chelsea 6512.

VELOURS.—Will buy all heavyweight velours and kerseys. Chelsea 9048.

VELOURS, Kerseys, Tricotine, Gabardines, Madison 5013. Room 1101, 404 4th Av.

VELOURS.—Lightweight and heavyweight burgundy and taupe. Madison Sq. 2715.

VELOUR.—American, all shades. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st.

VELOURS.—Heavyweights, navy and brown, for cash. Chelsea 1858.

VELOUR—Open for heavyweight velour of all kinds. Farr. 3462.

VELOUR, taupe and navy; coating weight. Farr. 3875.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BLANKET CLOTH for sale, 500 pieces 48-in. goods and 1,000 pieces 60-in. T 345 Times Annex.

BLANKET MANUFACTURER is open for offer to make military blankets. M 327 Times Downtown.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and Botany; all colors; $2.10 net; also American Kersey 30260. Farr. 257.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany broadcloth; also pom pom and silvertone velour. Mad. Sq. 7437.

BROADCLOTH.—Medicine, black, $2.05; velveteens, 27 inches, twill, all colors. Gramercy 845.

BROADCLOTH, botany and F. & H., black, navy and green, $2.10 net. Greeley 4396.

BROADCLOTH.—All colors at $2.10 net. Farragut 2615.

BURELLA.—09087-4 black at the opening price; 0310 2 green, 1 brown, 1 taupe, at the opening price. Call Chelsea 7345.

BURELLA.—Brightwood's 4880 pekin, burgundy, taupe, brown, green, $1.55 net. Gramercy 6552.

CHEVIOTS.—Black and navy and Oxford suitings; reasonable. Farragut 5128.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, fur trimmed, popular prices. Morris Miller, 13 West 28th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS, SUITS.—Broadcloths, velours, pompoms; latest models, best shades, good value; immediate delivery, orders filled in 48 hours. Shapiro & Davis, 132 West 31st. Chelsea 8783.

COATS.—Of every description, all materials and colors, including the newest chicken styles; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 23d St.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats; coney collars; $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 35 East 20th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, kerseys and Silvertip Bolivia, $13.50 to $35. Hirshfield, 142 West 29th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery pom pom, velours, up to minute styles and colors, also plushes. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed; novelty materials, $9.50 up; good assortment, colors, sizes; ready be shipped. Rubin & Ullius, 50 W. 17th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 33 West 28th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, immediate delivery; also suits in the most desirable materials. Bisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATINGS and Suitings, O 320, 15020, K 544, 1040, 3795, tricotine, burella, broadcloth, and oxford. Gramercy 2091-2.

COATS AND SUITS.—100 pom pom coats and 100 fur-trimmed suits to close out. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush, fur trimmed, for sale purposes; $10.75, $12.75, $13.75, and $15.25. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers in broadcloth coats, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth and velour coats very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed velours and plush coats to close out; wonderful value. Savoy Cloak Co., 13 West 27th.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; immediate delivery; also jobs, reasonable. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 29th St.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed velours and broadcloths; immediate delivery. Jacob Goldberg, 1,204 Broadway.

COATS.—3,000, for immediate delivery; sizes 2-4 and 36-44, at a price. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, from $16.90 up; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 13 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS, latest styles, for immediate delivery. M. Kanarack, 129 West 27th St.

COATS — Coats — Coats. — Fur trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. Korostoff, 36 West 30th.

COATS, suits.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and juniors'; will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Wonderful values in cloth; fur trimmed and plain. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS. — Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 28th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long; guaranteed lining, $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobs children's plush and cloth coats; close out. Schwarz, 31 West 15th.

COMBS.—Have large quantities of combs, underwear, hosiery, overshirts for export. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

CORDUROY.—Narrow and wide wale, white and colored; immediate delivery. Gordon & Cohen, 102 Bleecker St. 5320 Spring.

DRESSES.—Sateens and serges to close out at a price; mostly large sizes; something new all the time. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th St. Farr 3295.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; velvets; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 white embroidered voiles, serges, silks at your own price. Olympic Dress, 55 West 3d St.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Fur-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Two hundred serges and 100 jerseys, close out, cheap. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serges, $3.75; velvet, $5.50; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Job serges, velvets, dancing dresses to close cheap. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Jobs serges and satin; sacrifice price. A. Abeles, 1,161 Broadway.

DRESSES.—100 Serge dresses close out at sacrifice. 36 East 22d St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—All wool French serges, to close out. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $3.75 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—French serge to close out at low price. Simon, 136 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs, 100 silk, 100 serges; close out. Right Dress, 75 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge; sell at job. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Serge and velvet, latest styles; close out. Chauser, 48 West 27th.

FURS.—About 50 dozen 3-inch and 1-inch black opossum to close out whole lot; can also supply all kinds of fur collars for immediate delivery. Apply Room 704, 18 W. 27th.

FURS.—For sale, 500 skunks, Northwestern narrow stripes, assorted, in 20-skin bundles, never less than market price. H. Markowitz Sons, 99 Madison Av.

FUR.—Kit coney collars, brown coney collars, borders and cuffs; natria collars and cuffs; immediate delivery. J. Kaplan, 53 West 28th.

FURS.—Samples of misses' sets and fur hats to match; will close out at a sacrifice. 151 West 23d St. 4985 Chelsea.

FURS.—Ten dozen 1¼-inch genuine mole at $18; also 12 dozen 1-inch Hudson seal at $8. Madison Square 1112.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's, $7.35; No. 101 Metcalf broadcloth, $1.92½; woolens and serges of all kinds at less than market price. Piece Goods Exchange, 31 East 31st. Madison Square 8125.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's mole; cheap. Republic Velvet Works, 230 5th Av. Madison Square 1504.

KERAMI.—One piece Blumenthal's mole, 09-V-XW; price $6.50. Madison Square 3824.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's keramI at $7.50. Chelsea 9867.

MACHINES.—300 plain and special sewing machines, all motors; bargains to cash buyers. Uneeda, 25 East 28th St.

NECKWEAR.—Special lot (men's) to close; also Xmas boxes. Gumpert, 708 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS.—1,000 pieces, consisting of white voiles, flowered voiles, grenadines, Tussah organdies, &c. Olympic Dress Co., 55 W. 3d St.

PLUSHES.—Peerless T-10, Esquimette, Peco, 40-40s Lapinex; also Chase's beaver, all widths; also mole and tipped. Chelsea 7250.

PLUSH.—We have 200 yards Wirtheimer's white plush, 36 inches wide, at 65 cents. Roth & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

PLUSHES.—Peco esquimette, guaranteed resistless, Duban's plush. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSHES. — Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

PLUSHES—50 pieces Sidney Blumenthal's plush, also 4040, for cash. Farr. 9406.

PLUSHES.—Silk, 50 inches, $2.10 net. S. Glaistone & Son, 230 Greene St.

POM POM.—All shades, immediate delivery, $3.25 net, cash. Jefferson Worsted Mills, Madison Square 7350.

POPLINS.—Pacific P. P. L., in burgundy, Chelsea 9896.

RAINCOATS.—Have two good lots to offer cheap. Yorkshire Manufacturing Co., 58 University Pace.

RAINCOATS.—Large stock to close out; can save 50 per cent. Schwarz, 31 West 15th.

ROMPERS AND CREEPERS.—Fall and Winter styles; immediate deliveries to close out. S. & S. Mfg. Co., 45 Lispenard St.

RUBBERIZED NOVELTIES, every description, traveling, first aid, Pitfall and Kumfort kits, laundry bags, tennis racquet covers and presses. National Novelty, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2009.

SATIN.—Sol; quantity for sale at opening price; labels given. Y 300 Times Annex.

SATIN.—1,200 yards of yarn-dyed satin in brown, navy, and gray. Farragut 3930.

SERGES—6301 Amoskeag, navy, black, green, and garnet, $1.06; 27 Whitman, navy; Amesbury, navy. Farr. 9010.

SERGES.—All wool and cotton warp, 36, 50 and 54 inches; C. S. G., W. S. G., S. B. G. L., 1210, 3059, 2654, 57, X. X., 5500, F. G. L., M. F. L., N. T. A. Gramercy 2901-2.

SERGES.—Amoskeag, style 6301, black and navy; Whitman's style 104, black and navy, below mill price. Phone 4787 Gramercy.

SERGES.—Juilliards 54292, 54289, all colors; 7120 and Whitman 1210. Gramercy 3001.

SERGES.—C. S. G. L. 36-in. cotton, wash, navy serge, 150 pieces. 8867 Mad. Sq.

SERGES.—100 pieces navy 1210, Whitman's Olympic Dress Co., 55 W. 3d St.

SERGES.—All wool cream, any quantity and any width; cash. Greeley 6172.

SKIRTS.—Silk plaids, brown purple grounds, $2.25; bright satins, taffetta and blacks, $2.75 up; serges, pleated, $2.25. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Have quantity to sell. Madison Square 5464.

STOLES, Capes.—Plush and krami; also Baffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SUITS.—100 to close out; principally broadcloths; the better merchandise; "chicken" effects; sizes and colors. L. C., 59 West 25d St.

SUITS.—Serge and broadcloth suits, $16.90 up; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—To close out, 150 navy broadcloth. 63 West 30th. Jacob Bernstein.

VELOURS, heavyweight Oxfords, also suitings; Lymansville 813 wool plushes, Pierson mercerized plushes, fine velveteens; very cheap. Farr. 9812.

VELOUR.—Lightweight, all colors; Bolivia, heavyweight, all colors; immediate delivery. L. Dannenbaum, Son & Co., 285 4th Av.; Gramercy 6120.

VELOUR.—American 0359, Reidel 5250, Andrew 5884, in colors; silk velour, 50 inch, Blumenthal's 350 H. W., Madison Sq. 6375.

VELOURS. — Burgundy, taupe, pekin, reindeer, brown, green, navy, black. Jefferson Worsted Mills, Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS.—50 brown, 50 green, Arthur G. Meyer, $2 net. American, 0359, 40 green, $2.05 net. Gramercy 6552.

VELOURS.—0859, Buckley and Cohen, 7822, F. & H. botany, velours, pom poms, Madison Square 3121.

VELOUR DE LAINE.—Beetroot, burgundy, green, plum; $2.25 regular. Greeley 8218.

VELOUR—11050, navy and green, 544 green; will exchange for brown. Farr. 3894.

VELOURS.—15009, 15020, 11050, 13046, 13045, 544, spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELVETEEN and narrow wale corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery, B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN. — Imported, all widths, all colors, Worrall dye; immediate delivery. J. Schlang & Co., 151 W. 26th St. Gramercy 3445. Among the sheeting sales were 4-yard 48 squares at 12¾ cents for delivery in November, December, and January. Spot printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	15c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-72s	14c	38½-inch, 63-56s	10½c
39-inch, 67-72s	12½c	38½-inch, 64-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	8¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	7½c

*Asked.

VELVETEENS.—Run of the mill, in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, imported, 27-inch; all colors, $1.15. Import Silk Co., 170 5th Av.

VELVETEENS—Plushes, silk and cotton poplin kerami. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

VENETIANS.—Marquise de Luxe, 54 inch, 87½c. S. Gialstone & Son, 230 Greene St.

WAISTS.—For sacrifice, cotton, $3.50 dozen; crepe de chine, $18; Georgette, $24. Orchard 9383.

WAISTS. — Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WOOLEN.—Very fine plaids, useful for cap makers; close out at very low price. Louis Noechim, 37 1st 28th.

WORUMBO—977 and 991, all shades. Phone Madison Square 6300.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN experienced in white cotton goods to sell waist, dress and skirt manufacturers in New York City; commission basis. S. E. Goldmann Co., Inc., 461 4th Av.

Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR, experienced, with 60 machines, specials, &c., open for middy blouse work. M. S., 211 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5¼@5¾ per cent. for the best names
Saturday..5¼@5¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Fall Garment Trade Good.

The closing Fall season in coats and suits for women is said by local manufacturers to have been a very good one, in spite of the many war activities which naturally would distract to some extent women's attention from the matter of dress. Though there is no question that suits have been slower than coats in sections, taking the country as a whole, it is generally felt that they have at least held their own. Coats and dresses, however, have been strong in every section, and skirts also were good. As in other lines of merchandise, the two extremes in the scale of prices have been the favorites.

Burlaps at Record Prices.

With prices in the local burlap market at the highest levels in a great many years, buyers are showing more interest in the goods offered than was the case a while ago, when they did not cost so much. Quite a little business was sold off here yesterday in which both spot and afloat burlaps figured. The bulk of the trading was in the latter, due to the scarcity of spots. Seventeen cents was the price quoted on standard 40-inch burlaps at the close of the day, with the other 40-inch styles showing this way: Ten-ounce, 16¾ cents; 8-ounce, 13 cents, and 7½-ounce, 12¾ cents.

Hand-Made Dark Waists Popular.

Hand-made waists in the various suit shades are said to have become unusually popular, considering their ordinarily limited appeal. To begin with, it is pointed out that suits have been highly favored in this city this Fall, and waists in colors to match have won a strong following. Owing to their darker colors it was not felt that the handwork on these garments would be very generally sought. But authorities in the trade say now that many women who want only hand working are seeking these waists in suit shades, and that sales have been mounting constantly as a result.

Calls Bustle by Another Name.

Even those who are in favor of the "bustle effect" feature of the Fall styles for women are said to have found that in order to move stocks they have to dispense with the word "bustle" and use in its place the less startling description "draped." Thus the horrors of half a century ago are not subconsciously suggested, and the "neatest and smartest in draped effects" is viewed from an unbiased and unprejudiced standpoint. However, it is said that even the most temperate treatments of this silhouette are not meeting with anything like general acceptance, even among those who can afford the extremes of style that come and go in a night.

Spring Styles for Women.

If the fat man is to groan at the new Spring styles for men, his stout sister may throw up her hands in horror at the Paris offerings for the 1918 season. Local importers say that not only are skirts to be considerably narrower at the bottom, but tight fitting, figure-accentuating jacket suits are to be the order of the day. Sleeves are to be set-in and skin-tight, and severely plain tailor-made effects in dresses are to be in vogue. It is further said that satin and silk jersey will be used a great deal. Wool conservationists could not themselves have recommended styles more in keeping with their plans. Serges and other woolen fabrics will, of course, be used, but, as pointed out, the style tendencies for Spring are decidedly away from them.

Linoleum Sales Hold Up Well.

While it was said by well-known factors in the linoleum end of the floor coverings trade yesterday that no general date for showing next Spring's lines had been decided on, it was also said that Fall business in linoleums was keeping up surprisingly well, considering the lateness of the wholesale season. While the call was quite generally good, it was said that more business was being put through on heavy and inlaid goods than on printed. So large has been the demand for linoleums of the battleship type all season that deliveries earlier than late December cannot be given on orders taken now. As Spring deliveries begin about that time in a normal year, there is some question as to whether these shipments will be held up or whether the matter will be settled by wiping off the slate all Fall orders still undelivered on a certain date.

Announce Spring Opening Date.

Not a little surprise was caused in the local floor coverings trade yesterday by the announcement of the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane of this city that the goods for which they are the sole selling agents, including linoleums, carpets, and rugs, would be put on sale for Spring delivery on Monday next. While there had been more or less speculation concerning the probable general opening date, the Sloane announcement was the first definite idea given as to when it might occur. Inquiries made yesterday of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, and of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company brought the reply that as yet no opening date had definitely been decided on by them. In certain quarters the question was raised as to the advisability of having a general opening on the day before election day.

Great Call for Fibre Sweaters.

Salesmen who have returned from their initial trips with Spring lines of staple and semi-staple fibre silk sweaters report large orders from a money point of view and a merchandising situation that is out of the ordinary. Some buyers, they say, are plunging on this class of goods, while others are buying little or nothing because they think prices are too high. The "plunger" type of buyer appears to be placing larger individual orders than many of the smaller jobbers do, one well-known Middle Western store ordering close to $15,000 worth of four numbers from a certain local firm. Buying of this kind is thought to be due to the present high cost of real silk sweaters, which is said to be taken even the simplest of them out out reach of the average purchaser. As opposed to this, however, some buyers are asking for more expensive lines of fibres than have been shown them.

Gray Goods Buyers Active.

The break in cotton here yesterday did little to lessen the demand for gray goods for 1917 delivery, but the same cannot be said of queries for cloths to be shipped in the early part of next year. However, some business for both periods was done. December sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made at 12½ cents, with January-March contracts placed at a quarter less. For shipment in the last two months of this year, 38½-inch 60-48s disposed of at 9¼ cents early in the day; later large bids of 9¼ cents were refused. An eighth more was asked for all 1917 deliveries, but so far as known there were no sales at the price. January-February contracts of 38½-inch 64-60s were sold at 10¾ cents. Among the sheeting sales were 4-yard 48 squares at 12¾ cents for delivery in November, December, and January. Spot printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	15c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-72s	14c	38½-inch, 63-56s	10½c
39-inch, 67-72s	12½c	38½-inch, 64-52s	9½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	8¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	11¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	7½c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

GEORGE HYATT ROBINSON of 478 Park Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the above by three creditors: Henry L. Marshall, $1,129; George Kingsfield & Shotland, Inc., $6,226. It was alleged that he made preferential payments and transfer of property, $10,000.

ALBERT MUNDORFF, proprietor of the West End Restaurant at 226 and 228 West 125th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $90,472, of which $57,006 are secured, and assets of $80,170, consisting of real estate, $15,250; cash in bank, $150; stock, $2,000; fixtures, $42,500; chattel mortgage for $42,500, and I O Us, $320. Among the creditors are Rudolph Oliver, $43,500, secured by a third mortgage; John O. Keeney, $7,500, secured by mortgage; Jesse W. Ehrich, $5,000; B. Michaels & Son, $6,480, and I. Herman, $5,867. The real estate comprises two houses, 226 and 228 Heath Avenue, and 2,900 Heath Avenue, Bronx. Judge Mayer appointed Martin C. Amorgos receiver.

CHARLES FRIEDLANDER & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles and William Friedlander, wholesale dealers in auto supplies at 58 Warren Street, by these creditors: Specialty for Ford Cars, Inc., 4778; Gibbs Machine and Stamping Company, $31, and Essex Rubber Company, $92. Liabilities were reported to be $100,000 and assets $76,000.

CHASANOFF, LOWENTHAL & MEISLER, INC., fur dealers at 5 West Thirty-first Street. A bankruptcy petition against the corporation has been filed by these creditors: Henry Greenstein, 17; Bertram Ochs, $200, and Henry Pinis, $300.

SAMUEL FARWELL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Farwell, doing business as Bleecker Manufacturing Company, dealer in general merchandise at 688 Broadway, by these creditors: Joseph Berlinger, $300; Bernard Willing, $211, and Harry Rothman, $211. Judge Mayer appointed Phineas Lewinson receiver. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $500.

MAX WEINTRAUB, furniture dealer at 219 Rivington Street, A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Excelsior Furniture Company, $129; Peacock Furniture Company, $75, and Colonial Mantel and Refrigerator Company, $524. Judge Mayer appointed Marcus Heifand receiver of the assets, estimated at $5,000.

SONSIN HOLDING CORPORATION, 1,344 Bristow Street. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against it by these creditors: John McKinsey, $1,500; Arcangelo di Roberti, $35, and James A. Driscoll, $2,000. These creditors also filed a petition against the Sonsin Construction Company, building contractors and dealers in real estate at 1,344 Bristow Street.

ISAAC LAXER, dresses at 19 to 27 West Twenty-first Street. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Leon Bloch, $330; Henry Warshon, $125, and Henry N. Abrahams, $34. Liabilities are said to be $5,000 and assets $500.

HENRY COHEN.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Henry Cohen, trading as Hence at 63 Bayard Street, by these creditors: Pinkielstein Clothing Company, $200; Bertha Graboff, $145, and Jacob L. Halbfinger, $204. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

HENRY GROSSMAN, salesman of 515 West 150th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,442 and no assets.

FRANCIS DE SALSO, chauffeur, of 16 Arden Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,844 and no assets.

WALLACE H. MANHEIMER, teacher, of 2,350 Davidson Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $727 and no assets.

GEORGE LAPPAS, doing business as the Baltimore Trading Company, commission merchant, at 373 Fourth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $20,553 and assets of $21,815.

WILLIAM B. BRAININ.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of William B. Brainin, manufacturer of dresses at 9 West Thirty-first Street, at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

HAROLD FEISTENBERG, manufacturer of furs at 47 West Twenty-ninth Street, has made an assignment to Herman Adlerman.

MORRIS RUBINSKY, shoe dealer at 175 Clinton Street, has made an assignment to Hugo Levy.

JOSEPH VOGEL, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Vogel of 55 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: William Goldenberg, $250; B. Hirsch, $200; Samuel Gorden, $167.

IRVING E. GLASER, 156 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Isidor Davis.

Judge Mayer granted discharges yesterday to these bankrupts:

H. L. HERBERT & CO., corporation, wholesale coal dealer at 1,457 to 1,461 Broadway; liabilities, $135,422.

GEORGE D. MOSS, accident lawyer, 150 Nassau Street; liabilities, $88,218.

ESTHER HOROWITZ, 965 Prospect Avenue, Bronx.

ISIDOR J. HERMAN, 630 Beck Street, Bronx.

MARTHA E. BAUM, 564 West 149th Street.

MARIETTA J. HORTON, Kingston.

CLARENCE L. ANGELL, New Rochelle.

LOUIS LEYES, City Island.

CLINTON G. PRICE, Poughkeepsie.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Oct. 29.—Arthur H. Decker, a builder, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $25,350 and assets of $18,000. The Berkshire County Savings Bank is the principal secured creditor, with mortgages for $8,000 on real estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The Stoddard Construction Co. of 343 South Dearborn Street has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $41,027 and assets of $2,133.

Unlisted Investments.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and Over.

Babcock, Harry G., and Charles H. Seberg—S. Anenberg $112.85
Bernstein, John H.—Same 151.74
Barnolicius, Emil—S. H. Jackson, costs. 111.08
Bernstein, Morris—M. S. Kakels 121.70
Burnett, Agnes—Crown Market, Inc. 115.80
Bova, Raffaele, and Antonio Fargiano—M. P. Cerrato 183.20
Cohen, Abram—M. MacMillan 288.50
Campbell, H. Douglas—Mfrs. Nat. Bank. 165.05
Columbus Circle Const. Co.—Tompkins Kiel Marble Co. 372.96
Columbus Circle Const. Co. and Henry Mandel—Same 374.25
Coddington, Percy H.—J. Rubens 178.70
Cricsula, Matteo—S. Gemma 1,405.06
Dailin, Minnie—Hostetter Co. 120.30
Doyle, John J.—E. B. Dench 242.40
Dartner, Samuel—F. B. Hall 114.29
De Lucca, Pietro and Theodore—H. F. Carndren 209.45
Deykes, C.—H. H. Jackson et al. 170.20
Everett, Simon J.—Mutual Paper Co., Inc. 117.62
Ford Uptown Agency, Harry Johnston, and William Kleaman—Naughton & Co. 229.95
G. P. Express Co. and Henry W. Garing—J. Schuitz et al. 513.47
Horwitz, Hyman—L. Barth et al. 250.20
Hoffman, Lee G.—P. Gliebman 275.20
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—W. Margolis 750.00
Koalbla, Alphonse G., and Four-in-Hand Pub. Co.—Trent & Co. 1,204.42
Jensen, Nita—A. Sanford 104.70
Knight, Lotta S.—S. F. Peavey, Jr. 241.90
Kohn, Sigmund—American Baptist Home Mission Society 193.06
Kelson, Charles G.—J. Robertson, et al. .. 131.91
Kosofsky, Abraham—N. Y. Railways Co., costs 119.45
Koski, Jacob—Lake's Garage—De Vere S. Strand, Inc. 201.66
Landals, Francis—J. Landals 630.20
Lemberger, Solomon—K. L. Lemberger 10,176.25
L. M. Const. Co. and Louis Miller—P. W. Wistar et al. 403.92
Lown, Mary A.—Standard Gas Light Co. of N. Y., costs 117.84
Mason, Carlisle—Same 302.68
Marell Chemical Co.—Madero Bros., Inc. 1,179.01
Milroy, James W.—M. H. Arkenburgh 1,544.27
Morris, Nicholas A.—Henry Elias Brewing Co. 845.35
Meyer, Louis—State Industrial Commission of the State of N. Y. 6,852.51
Moffat, James H., and James H. Moffett & Co.—W. C. Niblack 2,046.81
Nicholas, George—W. Whret et al. 105.91
Percy, L. Jennie—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. 5,756.95
Sawyer, Max, Isaac Hermann, and Jennie Wener, committee, &c.—C. Liberman 40,996.51
Pinkert, Peter—M. Eberhart & Son Co. 742.11
Peerless Am. Products Co. and Titus & Bobula—Candee, Smith & Howland Co. 2,067.89
Rumion, Edw. C. J. E. Hadger et al. 189.14
Rosel, Herman L.—F. T. Fleitman et al. 263.89
Rega, Abraham—R. M. Hollingshead Co. 143.57
Schroeder, Anton—N. Y. Railways Co. costs 111.45
Singer

WAR REVENUE BILL

A special treatise discussing the new War Revenue Bill and its effect on various industrial corporations has been compiled by our Statistical Department and will be ready for distribution in a day or two.

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3,000	1930
21,000	1931
43,000	1933
10,000	1934
19,000	1936
12,000	1937

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Italian Reverse Causes Slump—Swedish Exchange Reflects Fear of New War Entry.

Throughout most of the session yesterday the Marine issues moved forward, while other active stocks on the board were sliding backward, but in the last hour the Marine shares turned about and followed the general trend. The market was chiefly influenced by the collapse of the Italian offensive and the infliction of such severe punishment upon the Allies in an unexpected quarter. At the same time, rumors of the probable entry of the Scandinavian countries into the war on the side of the Central Powers added to the feeling of uncertainty and perhaps even contributed to the influences working for declines.

The weakness in the list at the opening was surprising, notwithstanding the bad news from the Italian front, for most people had prepared themselves for a further demonstration on the bear side as an evidence of satisfaction over the heavy oversubscription of Liberty bonds. The weakness in some of the higher-price issues, among them General Electric, General Motors, American Sugar, Texas Company, Canadian Pacific, and Lorillard, was particularly striking. General Motors fell at one time to 86½, closing a point higher than that, but with a net loss of 6¼ points, while General Electric broke to 129¾, rallying 2 points to reduce its decline to 4 points. Canadian Pacific closed almost at its lowest price of the day at 138¾, down 6¼. A great many issues lost 2 points or more. Steel was very active on a descending scale, closing at 103¾, with a net loss of ⅞. Utah Copper lost nearly as much, and there were few changes on the other side. The rails were soft, Reading losing 2 points, Atchison 1¼, Erie 2¼, and Union Pacific 1⅝.

The movement in Marine preferred carried that issue to a new high for several months at 106½, but the achievement of that point invited selling which carried the price down with little difficulty to 102 at the close, representing a net decline of 1¾ from Saturday's final figure. Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies was active and weak, closing off 5 points. All told, the declines served to extinguish most of the gains scored Friday and Saturday on the expectation that the Government loan would be well taken.

In view of the change in the war situation, banking circles were keenly interested in the course of foreign exchange quotations. As was to be expected, rates moved strongly against Italy, lire falling from Saturday's price of 7.81 to the dollar to 7.90¾ yesterday. Rates on Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Christiania moved violently against this centre, reaching new high levels. The new Government 4s sold on the Stock Exchange for the first time at par, with the 3½s rising to 90.95. Cotton declined in the belief that the Italian disaster means prolonging the war.

TRADING SAGS IN LONDON.

Italian News Checks Recent Firmness on the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Italian news checked the recent firmness on the Stock Exchange today, and caused a sagging tendency in gilt-edged securities and speculative favorites. There was no pressure to sell, however, and the declines were mostly precautionary marking down.

The effect was softened by the splendid result of the American Liberty Loan, and the market closed above the lowest. Russian issues were better, and Scandinavian shares and mining and oil stocks were steady, but Spanish securities were weak.

Money was in fair supply and discount rates were firm.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 70 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4 Last 4
Low	4 Renewals 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5 @5¼	Sixty days	5¼@5⅝
Ninety days	5¼@5⅝	Ninety days	5¼@5⅝
Four months	5¼@5⅝	Four months	5¼@5⅝
Five months	5¼@5⅝	Five months	5¼@5⅝
Six months	5¼@5⅝	Six months	5¼@5⅝

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2¼@2⅛
Non-member and private banker, eligible, 60 to 90 days	2¼@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 60 days	3¼
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.74⅛	5.74¼	5.74⅛	—.02⅜
Cables	5.72⅜	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	—.02¼
Rubles—				
Demand	13.70	13.60	12.70	+.30
Cables	13.95	13.85	13.95	+.10

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
London	$4.75½	$4.76⅛
	5.74⅛	5.72⅝
China—		
Hongkong	71.00	71.25
Peking	105.00	105.25
Shanghai	98.00	98.25
Greece	19.50	19.55
Holland	44.50	45.50
India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.50
Calcutta	35.00	35.50
Italy	7.90½	7.89½
Japan—		
Kobe	52.00	52.50
Yokohama	52.00	52.50
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.25	50.50
Russia	13.70	13.95
Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	39.50	39.75
Copenhagen	33.75	34.00
Christiania	33.25	33.50
Spain	23.42	23.53
South America—		
Rio	25.25	25.38
Buenos Aires	44.21	44.31
Switzerland	4.52	4.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $483,257,040; balance, $58,801,040; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,040,788; Federal Reserve credit balance, $45,858,700.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.87500@5.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43d, up ½d; in New York, 84⅝c, up 1½c; Mexican dollars, 65c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$12,304,839	$89,213,614
Ord. internal revenue	48,160,103	179,244,055
Income tax	5,711,871	25,965,119
Miscellaneous	9,880,799	40,263,194
Total	$71,057,406	$304,185,983
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	$40,528,879	$42,145,688
Exc. of total receipts over total disburse.	106,151,400	486,018,746
Expenditures	$411,581,285	1,246,831,622

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Vice President Max May of the Guaranty Trust Company has returned to his desk after a three months' vacation trip through the West and South.

Basil Blackett, a member of the British Finance Committee now in this country, will address the convention of the Investment Bankers' Association in Baltimore, which meets Nov. 12.

Milton S. Harrison, who has been connected with the National City Bank organization for the last ten years, has just been appointed Secretary to President Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Company. His successor, W. J. Noonan, who has been called to the colors.

R. J. Morgan has been appointed supervisor of sales of the American Steel Export Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	840,710	1,059,210	1,135,747
Year to date	155,072,389	167,713,935	144,277,479

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
2⅝	21⅝	700	Advance Rumely pf	21¼	21¼	19	19⅜	—2¼
55	60	200	Ajax Rubber	58	58	58	58	—2
3⅜	3⅝	300	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	3¾	200	Alaska Juneau	3½	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	—1
20⅝	20⅞	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	79¾	79¾	79½	79½	— ⅝
78	80	100	Am. Beet Sugar	76¾	76¾	74	75	—2½
74½	75	500	Am. Can	42⅝	42⅝	40½	41¼	—1⅝
41	41⅝	5,300	Am. Can. pf	96	96	94	97	+ ⅛
96	100	200	Am. Can pf. ctf	96¼	96½	94⅝	95	—3¾
65¼	65¼	1,000	Am. Car & Fdry	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ½
108½	118¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	29	29	29	29	— ½
25½	30	100	Am. Cotton Oil	..	..	..	..	..
13½	13¾	5,700	Am. H. & Leather	12¾	12⅝	12½	12¾	+1¼
57¼	57½	3,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	55	57⅝	55	57⅜	+2⅝
11	12	100	Am. Ice	11	11	11	11	..
55½	59½	3,100	Am. International	50	50⅞	50⅛	55½	—1½
23	24	1,200	Am. Linseed	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23	—3⅛
56⅛	58	200	Am. Locomotive	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	—1½
61	62	500	Am. Malting 1st pf	62	62	60½	60½	—3½
83¾	84	8,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	85¾	86¼	83⅝	83⅞	—1
103	104	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104⅝	104⅞	103	103	—2½
59½	60	400	Am. Steel F'dries	62	62	60	60	—1
110	111¼	800	Am. Sugar Ref	112	116	110	110	—5
110	111¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	..	..	..	..	..
57¼	57½	3,100	Am. Sumatra Tob	59¾	59¾	57¼	57¼	—3
112¾	112¾	3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	113¾	113⅝	112¾	112¾	—1¼
184	185	800	Am. Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..
43	44⅛	1,000	Am. Woolen	43	44	43¼	43½	..
92¾	95	100	Am. Woolen pf	93	93	93	93	..
24	25⅝	100	Am. Writing P. pf	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
14	15	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14	14	14	14	..
42	49	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	45	45	45	45	..
62¾	62¾	6,700	Anaconda Copper	63¾	63¾	62¾	62½	— ⅜
48½	55½	100	Asso. Dry Gds. 1st pf	51	51	50½	50½	..
46¾	55½	80	Do. odd lot	..	..	..	..	..
37	54⅝	40	Asso. Dry Gds. 2d pf	36½	36½	35½	35½	—1¼
92	93	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	93¼	93¼	92	92½	—1¼
89¾	90	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	90¼	90¼	90	90	—2
100	101	200	Atlantic Coast Line	101	101	101	101	—1½
100	102⅝	14,000	At., Gulf & West I	104	104	99¾	100½	—5
100	102⅝	400	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	60	60	60	60	..
60	60¼	100	Atlantic Gulf & W. I. pf	60	60	60	60	—3
60	60¼	11,200	Baldwin Loco	62	63	60	60¾	½
95¾	96¼	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅜	95⅝	—1⅝
56¾	59¾	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	57⅝	57⅞	56⅝	56⅝	—1¾
61¾	62	400	Baltimore & O. pf	61¾	61¾	61½	61½	+⅛
100	102	300	Barrett Co. pf	101	101	100	100	—3
..	1	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1	1¼	100	Bethlehem Steel	84½	84½	84½	84½	—3¾
83	87	46,800	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	85	85½	82	82½	—1½
82¾	83	3,800	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.r.p.	100¾	100¾	98¾	98¾	— ½
98½	99	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	50	50	49¼	49¾	..
50¼	51¼	400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
7¾	7¾	1,100	Burns Brothers	106	106	104	105½	—1⅝
106	105½	100	Butterick Co	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
12	13¾	200	Butte & Superior	20	20	20	20	..
19½	20	300	Callfornia Petrol	13¾	13¾	13	13	—1
12¾	14	100	California Pet. pf	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
36¾	37½	30,300	Canadian Pacific	144	144	138½	139¾	—6¼
138¾	139	7,900	Central Leather Co	72¼	73⅜	70	70	—4½
70	70½	400	Cerro de Pasco	31⅞	31⅞	31¼	31½	— ½
31½	31⅝	400	Chandler Motor	71	71	70¾	70¾	— ½
71	72	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	51	51	49⅞	50	— ⅛
50	50¼	200	Chi. Great West. pf	23	23	22⅜	22⅜	—1⅛
22	25	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	—1⅝
45¾	45½	300	Chi. & Northwest'n	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	—1½
96¼	98¾	2,800	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	21½	21½	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
20	20¾	1,200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 1 p. c. pf. t. c.	56¼	56¼	55	55½	—1½
55	56	1,100	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	47	48	47	47	—1⅝
46¾	47¾	1,100	Chi., St. Paul & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	48¾	54⅝	47	47	—1⅝
15⅝	16	1,100	Chile Copper	16¾	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
42¾	43¼	900	Chino Copper	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
50	65¼	400	Cluett, Peabody	55¼	58	54	58	—4
37	37⅝	2,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	38¾	38¾	36⅞	37	—2½
33¼	34	7700	Columbia Gas & El	34½	34½	33½	33½	— ½
88	89	1,300	Consolidated Gas	89	89	88	88	—2½
94	94	100	Continental Can	94½	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
28¾	29	11,300	Corn Products Ref	30¾	30¾	28¾	29	—1⅝
90	91¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91	91	91	91	—3½
64¼	64½	22,700	Crucible Steel	67½	67½	64	64½	—2¼
29¼	29½	4,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	31½	31½	29½	29½	—2½
80½	82½	500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	82½	82½	80½	80½	—2½
100	100¼	100	Deere & Co. pf	99	99	99	99	—1
96½	100	200	Del. & Hudson	97¾	98½	97¾	98½	—1
13	14	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	13	15	15	15	..
36¼	36⅝	9,700	Distillers' Secur	37⅜	37⅜	35¼	37	— ⅝
7⅛	7⅜	500	Dome Mines	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
16	16¼	18,600	Erie	18¼	18¼	16	16⅛	—2⅛
24⅞	25	1,600	Erie 1st pf	27	27	24⅞	25	—1⅝
18	20	200	Erie 2d pf	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	—3¼
33¾	34	300	Gaston, W. & W	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ½
130	130⅝	6,900	General Electric	134½	134½	128¾	130¾	—4
87¼	87½	19,500	General Motors	91¾	92⅜	86½	87½	—6¼
75	76¼	400	General Motors pf	76	76	75¾	75¾	—2¾
39½	40	1,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	40¾	40¾	39¾	40	— ⅛
100	100	200	Goodrich pf	100	100	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
96½	99¼	500	Great Northern pf	100	100	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
27	27½	300	Greene-Cananea	28	28	27¼	27¼	—1¼
29¾	29¾	300	Greene-Cananea	30¼	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
93	95	100	Gulf States Steel	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
31	32	200	Haskell & Barker	31	31	31	31	—1½
43¾	44¼	1,500	Inspiration Copper	45¾	45¾	44	44¼	—1⅝
7¼	7⅝	800	Interboro Consol	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
46	46¾	800	Interboro Con. pf	46	46¾	45¾	46¼	+ ½
10¼	11	100	Int. Agricultural	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
38	40	100	Int. Agricultural pf	38	38	38	38	..
103	104	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
58	58	600	Int. Harvester Corp	59¼	59¼	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
30	30¾	57,100	Int. Mer. Marine	30½	31⅞	29	30	—1½
101	102¼	120,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	101	103¾	100½	102	—1½
102	102¼	5,900	Int. Nickel	28¾	28¾	27	27¼	—1⅛
27	27½	200	Int. Paper	23	23	22¼	22½	..
16¾	18	500	Kansas City South	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
44½	46½	400	Kelly Spring Tire	45¼	45¼	45	45	+ ⅝
33½	33¾	2,300	Kennecott Copper	33½	33½	33	33	—1
78½	80¾	900	Lackawanna Steel	80	80	79	79¼	—1½
80	90	100	Laclede Gas	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¾
10	12	200	Lake Erie & West	10	10	10	10	..
58	58	600	Lehigh Valley	57¾	58	57¼	57¼	— ⅝
165	201	100	Lorillard, (P.) Co	172½	172½	172½	172½	—5½
117⅜	119	200	Louis. & Nash	117¼	117½	117½	117½	—1½
74	77	200	Mackay Cos	75½	75½	75	75	..
31¼	32½	100	Maxwell Motors	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅝
63	64½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	64¾	64¾	64	64	— ¼
83¼	84½	5,100	Mexican Petroleum	86¾	86¾	83¼	83¾	— ½
83¼	84	1,600	Miami Copper	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ½
31¼	31⅝	2,800	Midvale Steel	46	46	44¾	44¾	—1½
45¼	45¼	60	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	93	93	93	93	..
93	93	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
4¾	4¾	1,700	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	27¾	27¾	26¼	26¾	—1⅛
26¾	26¾	100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	47	47	47	47	—2
47	49	700	Nat. Acme	30¼	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅝
30¼	30½	700	Nat. Cond. & Cable	24½	24½	23¾	23¾	—1
23¾	24	1,300	Nat. Enam. & St	40	40	38½	38½	— ½
38¾	39¼	1,800	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅜	18⅜	18	18	— ½
17⅞	18⅛	1,700	N. Y. Central	72	72	71¼	72	+ ⅛
71½	72¼	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	27¼	27¼	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
26¾	27	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	—1⅛
20¼	20¼	200	Norfolk & Western	107¾	107¾	106¼	106¼	—1¼
106¼	107	1,600	Northern Pacific	95¼	95¼	93¾	93¾	—2
93½	94	6,100	Ohio Cities Gas	39¼	39½	37¾	37¾	— ⅝
37	38¼	700	Ontario Mining	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4¼	4¾	200	Owens Bottle Mach	83	83	83	83	+2½
84	90	100	Pacific Mail	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
100	100	3,000	Penn. R. R	50¾	50¾	50	50¼	— ⅛
50¼	50¾	700	People's Gas, Chi	40½	41	40	40⅝	— ⅛
40	41	100	Philadelphia Co	30	30	29	30	—1¼
100	102	200	Pitts. Coal	46¾	46¾	46½	46¼	—2
1	1¼	100	Pitts. Coal pf	84½	84½	82¾	82¾	+ ½
82	87	200	Pitts. & West Va	25	25½	24½	24½	— ¾
82¾	83	46,800	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	85	85½	82	82½	—1½
98¼	99	3,800	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.r.p.	100¾	100¾	98¾	98¾	— ½
50	51½	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	50	50	49¼	49¾	..
7¼	7¾	400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
106	106½	1,100	Burns Brothers	106	106	104	105½	—1⅝
12	13¾	100	Butterick Co	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
19½	20	100	Butte & Superior	20	20	20	20	..
12¾	14	300	Callfornia Petrol	13¾	13¾	13	13	—1
36¾	37½	100	California Pet. pf	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
138¾	139	30,300	Canadian Pacific	144	144	138½	139¾	—6¼
70	70½	7,900	Central Leather Co	72¼	73⅜	70	70	—4½
31½	31⅝	400	Cerro de Pasco	31⅞	31⅞	31¼	31½	— ½
71	72	400	Chandler Motor	71	71	70¾	70¾	— ½
50	50¼	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	51	51	49⅞	50	— ⅛
22¾	25	200	Chi. Great West. pf	23	23	22⅜	22⅜	—1⅛
45¾	45½	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	—1⅝
96¼	98¾	2,800	Chi. & Northwest'n	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	—1½
20¾	20¾	1,200	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	21½	21½	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
55	56	1,200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 1 p. c. pf. t. c.	56¼	56¼	55	55½	—1½
46¾	47¾	1,100	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	47	48	47	47	—1⅝
47¾	48	1,100	Chi., St. Paul & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	48¾	54⅝	47	47	—1⅝
15⅝	16	1,100	Chile Copper	16¾	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
42¾	43¼	900	Chino Copper	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
50	65¼	400	Cluett, Peabody	55¼	58	54	58	—4
37	37⅝	2,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	38¾	38¾	36⅞	37	—2½
33¼	34	7700	Columbia Gas & El	34½	34½	33½	33½	— ½
88	89	1,300	Consolidated Gas	89	89	88	88	—2½
94	94	100	Continental Can	94½	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
28¾	29	11,300	Corn Products Ref	30¾	30¾	28¾	29	—1⅝
90	91¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	91	91	91	91	—3½
64¼	64½	22,700	Crucible Steel	67½	67½	64	64½	—2¼
29¼	29½	4,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	31½	31½	29½	29½	—2½
80½	82½	500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	82½	82½	80½	80½	—2½
100	100¼	100	Deere & Co. pf	99	99	99	99	—1
96½	100	200	Del. & Hudson	97¾	98½	97¾	98½	—1
13	14	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	13	15	15	15	..
36¼	36⅝	9,700	Distillers' Secur	37⅜	37⅜	35¼	37	— ⅝
7⅛	7⅜	500	Dome Mines	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
16	16¼	18,600	Erie	18¼	18¼	16	16⅛	—2⅛
24⅞	25	1,600	Erie 1st pf	27	27	24⅞	25	—1⅝
18	20	200	Erie 2d pf	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	—3¼
33¾	34	300	Gaston, W. & W	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ½
130	130⅝	6,900	General Electric	134½	134½	128¾	130¾	—4
87¼	87½	19,500	General Motors	91¾	92⅜	86½	87½	—6¼
75	76¼	400	General Motors pf	76	76	75¾	75¾	—2¾
39½	40	1,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	40¾	40¾	39¾	40	— ⅛
100	100	200	Goodrich pf	100	100	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
96½	99¼	500	Great Northern pf	100	100	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
27	27½	300	Greene-Cananea	28	28	27¼	27¼	—1¼
29¾	29¾	300	Greene-Cananea	30¼	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
93	95	100	Gulf States Steel	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
31	32	200	Haskell & Barker	31	31	31	31	—1½
43¾	44¼	1,500	Inspiration Copper	45¾	45¾	44	44¼	—1⅝
7¼	7⅝	800	Interboro Consol	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
46	46¾	800	Interboro Con. pf	46	46¾	45¾	46¼	+ ½
10¼	11	100	Int. Agricultural	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
38	40	100	Int. Agricultural pf	38	38	38	38	..
103	104	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
58	58	600	Int. Harvester Corp	59¼	59¼	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
30	30¾	57,100	Int. Mer. Marine	30½	31⅞	29	30	—1½
101	102¼	120,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	101	103¾	100½	102	—1½
102	102¼	5,900	Int. Nickel	28¾	28¾	27	27¼	—1⅛
27	27½	200	Int. Paper	23	23	22¼	22½	..
16¾	18	500	Kansas City South	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
44½	46½	400	Kelly Spring Tire	45¼	45¼	45	45	+

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THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Decline on Unfavorable War News, with Net Loss of 26 to 65 Points.

Bad news from the Italian war front had its effect on the cotton market, as well as others, yesterday. The weakness which had developed toward the close of last week was only accentuated by the war bulletins, and nothing but the persistent bad weather reported from the South and the tendency to scale down crop estimates still further saved prices from a very marked decline. As it was, January cotton sold down at one time 77 points, and finally closed at 26, with the general list winding up from 26 to 65 points below Saturday's closing.

The market opened easy at a decline of 18 to 31 points and active months sold off 20 to 37 points right after the call. These early offerings were pretty well absorbed by the buying of trade and Liverpool interests, with the market showing rallies of about 20 points toward the middle of the morning on the appearance of another cold wave in the Southwest and a Memphis report estimating frost damage at 1,171,000 bales. This bulge met increased offerings, however, and the market soon weakened, with active months showing net losses of about 60 to 77 points during the afternoon. The close was several points up from the lowest on covering.

The demand from trade sources was less in evidence after the early rally, and Southern spot advices were conflicting. Scattering reports that buying had fallen off and that holders were showing more disposition to sell were colored by the appearance of larger Southern selling orders around the ring. Southern spot markets as officially reported were about 13 to 60 points lower, with Southwestern markets relatively easy. According to a local authority growers are selling their cotton as rapidly as it is picked in the Carolinas and also in Georgia, although in the latter State some are holding a small percentage for higher prices. There were reports of increased difficulty in securing ocean tonnage. No exports were reported for the day. Exports so far this season are 1,269,561, against 1,688,958 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat'day.
Nov	....	....	....	26.90	27.60
Dec	27.10	27.19	26.55	26.60@26.74	27.25
Jan	26.42	26.60	25.87	26.00@26.03	26.62
Feb	26.15	26.15	26.15	25.80	26.45
March	26.12	26.22	25.55	25.72@25.74	26.28
April	25.90	25.90	25.90	25.63	26.19
May	25.96	26.07	25.47	25.62@25.64	26.05
June	....	....	....	25.53	25.90
July	25.70	25.86	25.29	25.53@25.54	25.90
Aug	....	....	....	25.34@25.35	25.80

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 75 points lower at 27.85; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.20c; New Orleans, 27.75c; Savannah, 27.50c; Augusta, 26.94c; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 26.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	41,962	36,680	48,065
Exports	....	1,391	38,164
Season's exports	1,269,561	1,173,550	1,688,958
Port stocks	927,638	782,949	1,216,672
Interior receipts	44,676	42,530	68,760
Inter. shipments	22,702	20,886	55,919
N. Y. arrivals	5,807	2,484	11,310
N. Y. stocks	112,877	101,834	105,279

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand; prices unchanged at 20.42d for middling and 21d for good middling. Sales, 4,000; American, 3,000. No imports.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Rain and colder Tues.; fair and colder Wed.

Ga.—Fair Tues.; fair and cold Wed.

Fla.—Rain Tues.; fair and colder Wed.

Ala.—Fair and colder Tues. and Wed.

Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Tenn.—Fair and colder Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.

Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ohio—Rain in early morning, followed by fair and colder Tues.; cloudy Wed.

Ind.—Fair and colder Tues.; cloudy and warmer Wed.

Mich.—Snow and colder Tues.; cloudy Wed.

La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark.—Fair Tues.; fair and warmer Wed.

Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues.; unsettled and warmer Wed.

Mo.—Fair Tues.; cloudy and warmer Wed.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues.; rain or snow Wed.

Minn.—Snow Tues. and Wed.

Iowa—Cloudy Tues.; rain or snow Wed.

N. Dak.—Unsettled and warmer Tues.; fair and colder Wed.

So. Dak.—Cloudy and warmer Tues.; fair and colder Wed.

Neb.—Fair and warmer Tues.; fair and colder Wed.

Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Sept. gross	$3,341,700	$3,187,900	$2,787,000
Net aft. taxes	425,900	732,600	909,900
3 mos. gross	10,591,800	10,707,000	6,702,300
Net aft. tax	1,924,000	3,002,000	1,554,000

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Total op. rev	2,787,563	2,445,408	2,215,770
Net revs	690,782	611,555	272,111
Oper. inc	552,042	471,054	233,405
Gross inc	817,219	574,756	361,743
Balance	441,752	219,786	5,020
Surplus	353,352	131,386	4,259

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Sept. gross	7,525,563	6,461,001	5,756,563
Net aft. tax	1,702,628	1,614,455	1,327,350
9 mos. gross	64,252,607	53,565,586	45,652,973
Net aft. tax	14,219,661	11,355,581	7,567,189

MAINE CENTRAL—

Sept. gross	1,283,366	1,187,049	1,053,439
Net aft. tax	267,358	386,983	274,581
9 mos' gross	10,562,948	9,473,290	8,230,940
Net aft. taxes	2,243,486	2,611,671	2,034,799

MOBILE & OHIO for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Total op. rvs	12,850,866	11,868,038	10,982,146
Net op. rvs	3,281,668	3,324,302	3,048,468
Oper. inc	2,754,858	2,925,201	2,660,702
Gross inc	3,812,009	3,182,491	2,727,702
Surplus	1,230,903	607,067	84,756

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—

Sept. gross	1,571,416	1,333,439	1,100,166
Net aft. tax	409,396	459,881	222,872
9 mos' gross	12,712,817	10,135,371	7,785,609
Net aft. tax	2,718,233	3,729,956	1,885,459

Public Utilities.

BANGOR RAILWAY & ELECTRIC CO—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross	$80,896	$74,833	$6,063
Net aft. tax	35,195	36,589	1,545
Sur. aft. chgs.	19,185	18,425	710
12 mos. gross	873,399	810,465	60,895
Net aft. tax	374,574	369,722	4,852
Sur. aft. chgs.	149,761	157,157	*7,396
Bal. aft. pf. div.	44,761	52,157	*7,396

*Decrease.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Sept. gross	349,881	289,975	*59,906
Net aft. tax	105,326	112,066	6,732
Sur. aft. chgs.	63,117	69,196	6,079
12 mos. gross	3,884,890	3,426,016	*458,874
Net aft. tax	1,220,210	1,418,963	197,838
Sur. aft. chgs.	677,006	906,404	231,398
Bal. aft. pf. div.	375,385	622,992	247,307

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT CO.—

Sept. gross	281,195	270,012	*11,183
Net aft. tax	121,705	114,437	*7,268
Sur. aft. chgs.	51,475	45,339	*6,136
12 mos. gross	3,049,234	2,803,676	*245,548
Net aft. tax	1,047,853	1,101,323	53,470
Sur. aft. chgs.	235,038	299,516	66,478
Bal. aft. pf. div.	95,038	161,516	66,478

DENVER TRAMWAYS SYSTEM—

August gross	810,413	268,257	*12,146
Net earnings	139,274	148,592	9,318
Sur. af. int. & tx.	36,586	45,745	9,159
8 mos. gross	2,256,247	2,154,605	*101,642
Net earnings	1,020,374	1,062,370	71,996
Sur. af. int. & tx.	196,745	264,016	64,271

*Increase.

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN COMPANY System—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross	320,857	260,888	59,969
Net aft. taxes	101,975	107,966	*5,991
Sur. aft. chgs.	36,480	44,816	*8,336
12 mos. gross	3,548,807	2,862,053	681,755
Net aft. taxes	1,240,063	1,160,465	79,598
Sur. aft. chgs.	466,703	407,496	59,207
Bal. aft. pf. div.	286,703	227,496	59,207

KANSAS CITY RAILWAYS COMPANY—

Sept. gross	684,799	667,388	17,411
Net aft. taxes	171,531	227,024	*55,493
Total income	172,677	230,133	*57,456
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,646	41,845	*2,199
Bal. aft. pf. div.	13,514	15,713	*2,199
3 mos. gross	1,895,863	1,986,015	*90,652
Net aft. taxes	354,700	620,272	*265,572
Total income	358,150	630,794	*272,644
Def. aft. chgs.	45,357	†110,215	155,572
Def. aft. pf. divs.	123,753	†31,819	155,572

†Surplus.

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY—

Sept. gross	501,149	453,731	47,418
Net aft. taxes	201,999	209,538	*7,539
Sur. aft. chgs.	24,454	30,727	*6,273
12 mos. gross	5,835,067	5,422,737	412,310
Net aft. taxes	2,035,614	2,569,966	265,648
Sur. aft. chgs.	470,494	190,234	280,260

*Decrease.

TENNESSEE RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO. (Inter-company items eliminated)—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Sept. gross	410,940	443,095	32,155
Net after tax	68,628	176,400	107,772
Def. after chg.	67,884	151,973	122,857
12 mos. gross	5,217,676	4,722,101	*495,575
Net after tax	1,883,076	2,176,497	293,421
Sur. after chg.	351,070	697,882	346,812

†Surplus.

Earnings were affected by strike of railway employes in Chattanooga and increased operating expenses. Earnings of Tennessee Power Co. were affected by drought.

TENNESSEE POWER CO., a Tennessee Railway, Light & Power Co. subsidiary—

Sept. gross	162,071	167,241	5,170
Net after tax	45,455	33,780	18,325
Def. after chg.	5,289	127,345	*32,634
12 mos. gross	1,848,123	1,553,511	*294,612
Net after tax	645,996	756,064	110,068
Sur. after chg.	129,658	347,664	217,976

†Surplus.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.—

Sept. gross	849,506	854,747	5,241
Net	292,751	349,937	57,186
Sur. after tax and chgs.	125,130	200,110	74,980
9 mos. gross	7,732,106	7,594,988	*137,118
Net	2,627,246	2,902,212	274,966
Sur. after tax and chgs.	1,270,531	1,609,217	338,686

*Increase.

Miscellaneous.

COMPUTING-TABULATING-RECORDING CO. for the ninth months ended Sept. 30—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Earnings	*$1,201,283	$1,035,729	$165,554
Interest	262,384	258,378	4,006
Net earnings	938,899	777,351	161,548

*Net earnings of subsidiary companies after deductions for maintenance, depreciation, &c., including $130,000 for extra war taxes.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat at interior points continue to increase slowly, but steadily, and the question of distribution is becoming somewhat less acute. The visible supply increased 4,812,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 14,524,000 bushels, compared with 67,114,000 bushels last year. Most of the increase was at Buffalo and Eastern points, and apparently represents the importation of Canadian wheat for the use of Eastern mills. The Food Administration continues to urge stringent economies in order to provide a liberal surplus for shipment to our soldiers in Europe and to our Allies.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.88, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market at the present time is in a very uncertain position, and during yesterday's session prices moved rather feverishly and closed ½c to ⅝c net higher. The visible supply decreased 154,000 bushels for the week, and the total is now 1,495,000 bushels, compared with 2,361,000 bushels a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.15 and No. 2 mixed at $2.16, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	$1.19	$1.17⅛	$1.18⅛	$1.18⅜	.87
January	1.16⅛	1.15¼	1.16⅛	1.16⅜	....
May	1.13⅝	1.12¼	1.13¼	1.13⅝	.88⅝

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were narrow and final quotations were steady, showing net gains of ¼ to ⅜c. Receipts at Western points were larger, owing to last week's business, but it was thought that farmers would be less disposed to sell as prices have declined over 2 cents per bushel during the past three days. The visible supply gained 420,000 bushels during the week, bringing the total to 16,624,000 bushels, compared with 45,580,000 last year. The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 65¼c; No. 2 white, 65¼c; No. 3 white, 65c; No. 4 white, 65½c; fancy clipped white, 68c; ordinary clipped white, 67c, all asked, elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛	58⅛	54⅝
May	60	59⅜	60	59⅞	58¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, but prices were steadier. Packing interests seemed to be on the buying side in a moderate way and offerings were small. The hog market was steady and at 16.70 for best grades in Chicago appears to have marked the extent of the decline; at least, prices have remained at that level for several days past. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 23,000; estimated for Tuesday, 17,000; Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 6,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
November	24.77	24.72	24.75	24.75	....
January	22.40	22.25	22.40	22.80	....
Ribs—					
October	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.20	....
January	22.25	22.05	22.17	22.10	13.85
Pork—					
October	....	....	....	42.00	42.00	....
January	41.20	40.80	41.00	40.85	26.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was strong and higher, prices making new high records. The advance was apparently based on the pronounced strength in crude oil, which was quoted at $1.82 per gallon in the South. Shorts were anxious buyers and there was thought to be buying here by trade interests as hedges against requirements. Closing prices were 29 to 40 points net higher. Total sales were 15,300 barrels. Reports that the Government may take further action in connection with cottonseed oil as well as other products caused some uneasiness. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	18.50	....
November	18.70	18.55	18.60@18.90	18.30
December	18.40	18.20	18.40@18.45	18.20
January	18.45	18.15	18.42@18.45	18.06
February	18.35	18.06	18.35	18.00
March	18.40	18.20	18.40@18.50	18.09
May	18.40	18.40	....	18.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market was irregular within a narrow range. The reported scarcity of steamer tonnage available for shipment from Brazil served to check selling, but the news from Italy had rather a depressing effect, and there were also reports that coffee was being offered more freely by sailing vessels. On the whole, however, prices made a fairly steady showing, and after opening unchanged to 2 points lower, the market closed net 1 point lower to 3 points higher. The local spot market remained quiet so far as immediate business was concerned, with quotations on the basis of 8c for Rio 7s, and 9¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	....	....	7.04@7.06	7.04
November	....	....	7.04@7.06	7.04
December	7.11	7.06	7.11@7.12	7.11
January	....	....	7.19@7.20	7.18
February	....	....	7.27@7.28	7.25
March	7.35	7.30	7.35@7.36	7.32
April	....	....	7.43@7.44	7.42
May	7.51	7.47	7.51@7.52	7.52
June	....	....	7.60@7.61	7.60
July	7.70	7.64	7.68@7.70	7.68
August	....	....	7.77@7.78	7.75
September	7.83	7.82	7.84@7.86	7.82

SUGAR.

Raw sugar continued to be quiet and still under control of the Government, with no fresh business reported. There were no fresh developments in refined sugar. The Government promises speedy relief from the West and from Louisiana, but it is believed that the situation in this territory will not feel the full benefit of these arrivals of sugar until well along into November. Cable advices from France report the beet crop there much improved. One leading authority estimates the growing Cuban crop at 3,200,000 tons, against a total of 3,023,720 tons for the season just closed. The spot market remains nominally unchanged, with the tendency downward, however, as soon as there is any relief in the supply and demand situation. Spot prices follow: Centrifugal, 6.90c; molasses, 6.02c; cost and freight, 5¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,734 packages. Trade is still very quiet and the market eased off about ¼c on most grades of fresh creamery, with the secondary qualities dull and weak at the close. A little trading in storage goods, but at somewhat easier figures. Ladies dragging and packing stock is weak. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb. 45½@46c; extras, (92 score,) 45c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43@44½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41¼@42½c; thirds, 40@41c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 44@45½c; seconds, 42½@43½c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 44½@45c; extras, 44@44¼c; firsts, 42¼@43½c; seconds, 41@42¼c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 44@44½c; good to prime, 41¼@43½c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 40¾@41½c; lower grades, 37@39c; imitation creamery firsts, 39@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 36½c; lower grades, 35@36c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2, 35½c; lower grades, 34@35c.

EGGS.—Receipts 7,431 cases. High grades of fresh scare and firm. More seriously mixed qualities and lower grades dull, urgently offered, and weak. Storage eggs still in buyers' favor under pressure to meet wider outlets. Nearby whites very scare and fancy lots command extreme prices. Mixed qualities irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 46@47c; extra firsts, 44@45c; firsts, 40@43c; seconds, 38@39c; thirds and poorer, 35@35c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 39¼@40c; No. 2 and poorer, 36@38c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 32@33c; undergrades, 28@31c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34½@35c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 33@34c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 32@33c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 28@31c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 41@46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 46@47c; ordinary to good, 45@46c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 39@46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby white, pullets, 45@46c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery browns, 39@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@47c.

SOLDIER MAIL WEIGHT CUT.

Parcels for Troops Abroad Now Limited to Seven Pounds.

An order issued by the Postmaster General, to become effective Nov. 1, limits fourth class or domestic parcel post matter intended for the American Expeditionary forces in France, to seven pounds. The order is a modification of that of July 24 last which fixed the weight limit at twenty pounds. The change is made necessary because the French railway companies will not carry mail packages of more than seven pounds. In order to prevent confusion, delay, and perhaps the loss of packages anxiously awaited by American soldiers at the front, the postal authorities have expressed the hope that the change in weight will not be forgotten.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

Cincinnati, O., October 11, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 21st day of October, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Poll will continue open until 11 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

MORE SPEED ON SHIPS.

Hurley Confers with Builders and Lumber Men to Check Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Plans to end delay in the wooden ship building program were discussed today at a conference of builders from Atlantic and Pacific yards with Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board. It has been found that upon delivery some of the work has not been up to the required specifications. In every instance, it was explained today, the fault was traceable to a lack on the part of the contractor of intimate knowledge of technical requirements.

The situation was gone over today and Mr. Hurley expressed himself as immensely satisfied with the spirit shown by the conferees. The work of constructing the wooden ships, Mr. Hurley said, was now progressing rapidly and would go even faster. He would not give an estimate of tonnage that would be available in the near future, but said it would be "huge." In every yard, he said, work was going on apace, either with wooden or steel ships.

Southern pine lumber producers at a conference here today with Shipping Board officials gave assurance that they will furnish ship timbers for the wooden shipbuilding program as fast as needed by building concerns. The Shipping Board had threatened to take over and operate lumber mills unless timber was forthcoming in more liberal quantities.

ENEMY PROBLEM PERPLEXES PALMER

Policy as to Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish Property Seizures Not Determined.

TO GET FULL POWER TODAY

Already, as Custodian, Has Invested $100,000 German Money in Liberty Bonds—Only a Beginning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—By proclamation President Wilson tomorrow will confer all the powers given to him in the Enemy Trading act upon A. Mitchell Palmer as Alien Property Custodian. Mr. Palmer today conferred with the President on the scope of his work and the big problems involved. These problems are delicate, inasmuch as this Government has avoided any unnecessary step against the allies of Germany. The Enemy Trading act empowers the Property Custodian to confiscate the property of the enemy and the allies of the enemy.

What might be construed as a hostile act would be taken by Mr. Palmer should he take over property owned by subjects of Turkey, Bulgaria, or Austria-Hungary. Although he will tomorrow deposit his bond of $100,000 and begin his duties, it is likely that he will not have to take any such step for some months, and he will do it then only after conference with the Secretary of State. He will call upon all corporations to notify him of money owed to Germany and her allies and institute an inquiry to determine the property owned by these countries. At least sixty days will expire before he will be called upon to seize property or money of Germany's allies.

Confessedly, Mr. Palmer finds himself in a perplexing position. If he carries out the definite terms of the law he will run counter to the nominal policy of the Administration, namely, that we are not at war with the allies of Germany. But Bulgaria, Austria, and Turkey have large stores of war supplies in the United States, and it is just as important that their property and money be taken over as that owned by Germany.

The definition of "enemy" or "ally of enemy" is carefully worked out in the act. In the first place, any person, no matter of what nationality, who resides within the territory of the German Empire or the territory of any of its allies, or that occupied by their military forces, is expressly made an enemy or "ally of enemy" by the act. Even citizens of the United States who have elected to remain within such territorial bounds are enemies within the scope of this law. Further, any person not residing in the United States, of whatever nationality and wherever he resides, who is doing business within such territory is placed within the definition of enemy.

On the other hand, as to subjects of Germany who are residents in the United States, attention is called to the importance of remembering that, while this law makes it possible to intern them, the mere fact of their nationality does not make them enemies within the meaning of the law and so prevent persons in this country from having ordinary commercial relations with them. Neither can their property be seized.

Mr. Palmer today explained these provisions fully and issued a statement to quiet the fears of such residents here that their savings were liable to seizure. He said:

"Some misapprehension seems to exist relative to the status under the Trading with the Enemy act of citizens or subjects of Germany or its allies resident in this country. Such persons are not included within the term 'enemy or ally of enemy' as employed in the act. Deposits in the Postal Savings Banks of the United States belonging to such persons are not liable to seizure by the Government and will not therefore be taken into the possession of the Alien Property Custodian or be interfered with in any way whatever."

The first check which came to the Custodian was for $100,000. It was received late Saturday from a New York firm and was used by Mr. Palmer to purchase that amount of Liberty bonds. He said today that he would buy Liberty bonds from time to time as the money came into his possession and that all of the money owed to residents of Germany would be employed to finance the war against Germany.

Unlisted Securities Department
WANTED
New River Collieries Pfd.
Penn Seaboard Steel
Wright-Martin Pfd.
FOR SALE
Dayton Power & Light Pfd.
Guantanamo Sugar
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmint."

SUGAR STOCKS

Cardenas American	Matanzas American
Central Aguirre	National
Fajardo	New Niquero
Federal	Pennsylvania
Guantanamo	Santa Cecelia
Manati	Savannah

DUNHAM & CO.
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Pl. Phones 4501-2-3 Hanover

WE WISH TO BUY
Atlas Portland Cement Com.
Kings Co. E. L. and P.
Borden's Milk Com.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Bank of Commerce
Irving Nat'l Bank
Westchester Fire Ins. Rts.
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805 25 Broad St.

Glenrock Oil
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Orders executed on New York Curb at the Market.
H. G. Einstein & Co.
Tel. Broad 4515. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

We Will Sell
Indian Refining Com.
Aetna Explosives 1st 6s
GWYNNE BROS
Private Wire to Hartford
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y.
Salmon River Power Co.
1st 5s 1962
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Marlin Arms
STOCK AND NOTES
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Atlantic Fruit
Atlantic Holding
Beverley Bogert & Co.
Tel. Broad 3317. 25 Broad St.

National Fuel Gas
Stock and Rights
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

By-Products Coke
Corn Exchange Bank
Borden's Cond. Milk Com.
Michigan State Telephone Pfd.
Tri-City Railway & Light Co. Pfd.
Westchester Insurance Stock & Rights
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 8876. New York

Amer. Light & Tract.
Stock & Warrants
H.F. McConnell & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York

Den. & Rio Grande Adjt. Inc. 7s, 1932
Den. & Salt Lake 5% Equipments, 1920
Cinc., Ham. & Day. 5s, 1942; 4½s, 1937
Balt. & O., Toledo, Cinc. Div. 4s, 1959
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

Your Surplus Funds
deposited with this Company will earn a liberal interest.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
60 Wall Street.

DES MOINES UNION BONDS.

The holders of the bonds of the Des Moines Union Railway Company, due November 1, 1917, will please present the same on that date to Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.

DES MOINES UNION RAILWAY COMPANY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Peerless Motor Car Company of New York, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 19th day of October, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this nineteenth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

[Seal.] A. B. PARKER,
Deputy Secretary of State.

J. HUNTER LACK, Attorney for Peerless Motor Car Company of New York, No. 40 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Please take notice that ISIDORE RABINOWITZ has this day withdrawn from the Firm of the INTERNATIONAL DRESS & SKIRT CO., and severed all relations and connections therewith, pursuant to agreement this day made and entered into, and that all his right, title, and interest in and to said firm, including the firm name and good will, have been sold to the undersigned, MAX ZAHN and LOUIS WEINSTOCK, who will continue to conduct said business under the said firm name and style of INTERNATIONAL DRESS & SKIRT CO., at its present place of business, 138 W. 25th St., City of New York.

Dated N. Y., Oct. 26th, 1917.

INTERNATIONAL DRESS & SKIRT CO.,
By MAX ZAHN,
LOUIS WEINSTOCK.

Short Time Investments

GUARANTY BANKING

5. Self-Liquidation.

The Collateral Trust Securities issued by the Guaranty Securities Corporation are secured by underlying notes and trade acceptances which mature at definite times considerably in advance of the Securities. Each note and trade acceptance bears at least two names of approved credit standing.

These underlying notes and trade acceptances are not subject to renewal. The quick-sale value of the physical collateral back of each note or trade acceptance is at all times greater than the amount due on the note or trade acceptance so that it is always to the advantage of both maker and endorser to meet the payments when due, and of course ultimate recourse to the physical collateral would protect the entire debt.

Yet, as the Collateral Trust Securities are issued up to only 80% of the amount of the notes (90% in the case of Commercial Vehicles), only that percentage of the notes need be paid out in order to liquidate the Securities upon their maturity.

Out of 46,650 underlying notes and acceptances bought to August 31, 1917 ($39,873,783,63) there have been only 26 repossessions necessary to recover the debt.

On August 31, 1917, of the $39,873,783,63 pa

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—Forty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capital of $4,296,000, were chartered today. They include:

Manila Tobacco Co., Manhattan, $50,000; H. Hall, T. F. Bourne, F. Delin, 218 Penn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Liberty Photo-Drama Production, Manhattan, $500,000; G. Zu. Dodge, W. H. Tauber, C. T. MacLean, 27 E. William St.

M. & K. Exploration Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Kirschstein, C. E. Ward, J. A. Walsh, 154 Nassau St.

Crandall Realty Co., Dunkirk, $10,000; T. M. and H. L. Crandall, D. F. Swan, Dunkirk.

Lake Erie Storage and Cartage Co., Dunkirk, $10,000; T. M. and H. E. Crandall, D. F. Swan, Dunkirk.

Loenee Auto Supply Co., Queens, $10,000; A. and J. Loenzizo, C. Schnee, 623 Ocean View Av., Woodhaven.

Grossman Leather Co., Buffalo, $5,000; L. Greesman, L. Moll, J. F. Zenner, Buffalo.

Farben-Fabriken of Elberfeld Co., Manhattan, pharmaceutical preparations, dyestuffs, and general warehousing, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $100,000; G. A. Reiss, W. F. and T. M. McDermott, 15 Dey St.

Acme Mfg. Co., Manhattan, autos and motor trucks, $250,000; H. Hartman, D. S. Leiberman, B. H. Resnick, 54 Cathedral Parkway.

Fordbrad Realty Corp., Central Valley, $200,000; B. B. Mead, J. E. Malino, M. C. Sullivan, 100 West 183d St.

Gebhard Const. Corp., Central Valley, $250,000; B. B. Mead, J. E. Malino, M. C. Sullivan, 100 West 183d St.

Edward Moritz Brokerage Co., Manhattan, $5,000; B. B. Mead, J. E. Malino, M. C. Sullivan, 100 West 183d St.

Sterling Metal Goods Mfg. Co., Bronx, $10,000; R. S. Darling, B. E. Storm, J. E. Watson, 30 Church St.

The Rycroft Realty Corp., Yonkers, $5,000; M. F. and C. M. and A. F. Ryan, Yonkers.

Colonial Dye Works, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000; E. Drexler, S. Selkir, M. Charles, 47 Division Av., Brooklyn.

Eagle Hat Co., Manhattan, $20,000; E. L. Goodman, J. K. Field, G. A. Grant, 218 West 57th St.

Dorothy Operating Corp., Manhattan, masonry, railroad and steamship apparatus, $150,000; M. L. Buchanan, J. A. Reilly, G. Benker, 80 Broad St.

Saratoga Co., Half Moon, Saratoga County, White Corp., Half Moon, Saratoga County, preparation for removing oil from water and steam, $10,000; D. G. Wakeman, H. H. Williams, H. Press, 96 William St.

Charles H. Huisking, Inc., Manhattan, drugs, chemicals, and medicines, $300,000; G. H. and C. F. and C. L. Huisking, 145 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn.

Laurett, Inc., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $5,000; D. J. Ploselli, G. W. Hahn, E. Laurett, 73 West 3d St.

M. J. Weinberg & Bro., Manhattan, eggs, butter, and cheese and farm products, $10,000; M. J. and E. Weinberg, I. J. Landsman, 815 East 168th St.

The Seamless Top Co., Manhattan, toys, dolls, and animals, $10,000; J. J. Halpin, S. Seifer, E. J. Fraenkill, 268 East 17th St.

Empire State Railroad Corp., Syracuse, $3,750,000; H. S. Holden, W. Nottingham, H. R. Tenney, Syracuse.

Amaesus Products Co., Esopus, food products, $200,000; O. P. Restell, H. J. B. Willis, M. Fox, 953 Aldus St.

The Hauck Food Products Corp., Kingston, $300,000; A. and J. and M. M. Hauck, Kingston.

The Selmur Corp., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $10,000; J. Gru, R. E. J. Corcoran, Lorenz, 44 Morningside Drive.

United Overgaiter Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. S. Frankosky, W. B. and S. Rubin, 129 Rivington St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Estate of Morris Nason, Manhattan, $10,000 to $150,000.

Consolidated Drug Co., Manhattan, $75,000 to $105,000.

Steinhardt Bros. & Co., Manhattan, $1,230,000 to $2,250,000.

Last Long Underwear Co., Stuatsburg, $10,000 to $100,000.

The National Cold Storage Co., Buffalo, $500,000 to $1,000,00.

Schoonmaker Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $20,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

John Morgan, Manhattan, $60,000 to $12,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

The New York Quinine and Chemical Works, Inc., Del., $10,000. Representative, M. E. Walsh, 160 William St.

Malcolmson Briquet Engineering Co., Mo., no capital given. Representative, H. J. Kulicek, 50 Church St.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

Diamond State Fibre Co., Del. New representative, C. M. Bogart, 111 Broadway.

The U. S. Mercantile Co., Utah, formerly the Western Merchants Association. New representative, A. M. Malouf, 141 5th Av.

REVOCATION AND SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

Reliable Flour Co., Mass.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Hucheson Shoe Co., Mass., to Smith, Inc., Mass.

Sherman Park Fire Co., No. 1, Tarrytown, to the Cornwood Fire Dept., Inc.

Dunlop Wire Wheel Corp. of America, Manhattan, to Ajax Wire Wheel Corp. of America.

Brodsky-Sovak-Capek Co., Manhattan, to F. A. Sovak Co., Inc.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Atlantic Forwarding Co., Manhattan.

McLoughlin Baughan Supply Co., Manhattan.

Lewis Grain Co., Inc., Buffalo.

Adlae Realty Co., Brooklyn.

Excelsior Gas and Electric Fixture Co., Yonkers.

Automat Tool Works, Inc., Manhattan.

The Middleton & Buck Shoe Co., Watertown.

Gumpel Realty Corp., Manhattan.

Miller Furniture, Tonawanda.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 29.—Charters filed:

National Auto Accessories Co., Orange, $250,000; J. C. Beck, Roy Cohen, and Moses Roth, all of South Orange.

Niasco Chemical Co., Hobeken, $250,000; Henry J. Camby, R. E. Hetsel, and F. Frandehoft, all of Hoboken.

Eureka Shoe and Finding Co., Union, to deal in footwear and other goods, $20,000; Aaron Oschrin and George Steinberg of Jersey City and Theodore Steinberg of Union.

New Jersey Store Fixtures Co., West Hoboken, $25,000; Solomon Slatkin of West Hoboken, Julius Sanger of North Bergen, and Alfred Pytosnik of New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Oct. 29.—Charters filed:

Eugene Dietzgen Co., to manufacture supplies for artists and draftsmen, &c., $5,500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner of Wilmington.

The Ice Making Refrigerator Co., $1,500,000; Fred W. Wolf, G. W. Friend, V. A. Johnson, all of Chicago.

Coin Controlled Clerk Co., to manufacture clocks of all kinds, $1,000,000; E. E. Fish, Jr., Bennett, L. C. Sayls, all of Bridgeport, Conn.

Kingston Dome Oil Co., $1,600,000; John C. Percival, Joseph B. Cotton, Samuel Brener, all of New York.

Semetic Limited, exporters and importers, $1,000,000; Joachim P. Anderson, F. Freeman, K. R. Norton, all of New York.

Increase in capital stock of J. W. P. Tire Co., from $300,000 to $1,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.
N. Y. City, October 24th, 1917.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.

The Board of Directors of Standard Milling Company have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. (8%) on the Common Stock of the Company out of the surplus and net profits of the Company for the fiscal year ending August 31st, 1917, payable one-half in cash and the other one-half in Common Stock at par, in equal quarterly instalments (of cash and Common Stock) as follows:

(a) On November 30th, 1917, One Per Cent. (1%) in cash and One Per Cent. (1%) in Common Stock at par, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on November 10th, 1917;

(b) On February 28th, 1918, One Per Cent. (1%) in cash and One Per Cent. (1%) in Common Stock at par, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on February 18th, 1918;

(c) On May 31st, 1918, One Per Cent. (1%) in cash and One Per Cent. (1%) in Common Stock at par, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on May 21st, 1918;

(d) On August 31st, 1918, One Per Cent. (1%) in cash and One Per Cent. (1%) in Common Stock at par, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on August 21st, 1918.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.
N. Y. City, October 24th, 1917.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 32.

The Board of Directors of Standard Milling Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend and a special dividend of One and One-Half (1½%) upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable out of the earnings for the current fiscal year, on November 30th, 1917, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on November 19th, 1917.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable November 1, 1917, to stockholders of record October 27, 1917.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York September 11, 1917.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock of Southern Railway Company has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on Tuesday, November 20, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, October 31, 1917.

F. S. WYNN, Secretary.

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25th, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Scott Paper Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½% payable November 1st, 1917, on the preferred stock of the company.

WM. S. ROGERS, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

As the transfer books for said Stock Trust Certificates have been closed since July, 1914, when the Voting Trustees announced their intention to surrender the trust and notified the holders of their certificates to exchange them for stock certificates, the Voting Trustees realize that in many cases the registered ownership of July, 1914, may no longer correspond with the actual ownership of the Stock Trust Certificates, and in order that the actual owners promptly may obtain the dividend of 2½% on the Preferred Stock of Southern Railway Company to be paid on November 20, 1917, on the stock registered in the names of the Voting Trustees on October 31, 1917, **the Voting Trustees again urge you to present your Stock Trust Certificates at the office of the undersigned for exchange for definitive stock before October 31, 1917.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for the Voting Trustees,
23 Wall Street, New York.

October 15, 1917.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation quarterly dividends of 2% were declared on both the first and second preferred stocks. The dividend is payable November 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record November 1st, 1917.

C. H. FORSTER, Secretary.

October 22, 1917.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY.

Preferred Dividend No. 78.

A dividend (No. 78) of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Graphophone Company, payable November 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 1, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

C. W. WODDROP, Treasurer.

UNION AMERICAN CIGAR CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the full shares of Preferred Stock, payable November 15th, 1917, to Stockholders of Record November 1st, 1917.

Transfer books will be closed November 1st to November 15th, inclusive.

N. D. LEAN, Treasurer.

DUTCH SHIPS UNLOAD GRAIN.

Some of Those Here Have Corn Reconditioned for Later Shipment.

The sixty Dutch steamships which have been lying idle in New York harbor for the last five months, waiting for a permit from the United States and British Governments to sail, have been gradually discharging their cargoes of grain and other foodstuffs which were deteriorating in the holds. After the corn had been reconditioned it had been reloaded into some of the steamships and would keep for another four months, the agents said yesterday.

Others of the Dutch steamships, after discharging their grain at the elevators, have gone back in ballast to their anchorage in the North River ready to load cargoes for South or Central American ports on receipt of orders from the owners in Holland, who on their part have to await the instructions from their Government at The Hague. The freighters move about the harbor under their own steam, which saves the cost of hiring tugboats.

Some of the largest of the Dutch steamships in the harbor have been loaded with corn and food products for the Belgian Relief Commission. One vessel came up from Brazil two weeks ago with 10,000 tons of coffee for Holland and plenty of bunker coal to carry her across the Atlantic.

The crews of the Dutch steamships have become tired of inaction, and are asking for an increase in pay in order to send money to their families in Holland, but until the six months' service which they signed before sailing for America has expired they cannot do anything to enforce their demands.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98	4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105¾
2s, registered, 1930	90	100	2s, coupon, '38, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	2s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	2s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90	2s, registered, 1930	97	98
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¾			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s June, 1965	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s Mar., 1963	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s Nov., 1957	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s May, 1957	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s Nov., 1917	97¼		97¼
4½s April, 1936	97¼	98	97¼
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97	98	97¼
4½s Mar., 1964	97	98	97¼
4½s Mar., 1962	97	98	97¼
4½s Sept., 1960	97	98	97¼
4s May, 1959	93½	94	93¾
4s Nov., 1958	93½	94⅛	93¾
4s May, 1957	93½		93¾
4s Nov., 1956	92¼	93¼	92
4s Nov., 1955	92¼	93¼	92
4s Nov., 1936	94	96	94
4s May, 1919	99¼		99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99½		99¼
3½s Nov., 1954	82	85¾	83
3½s May, 1954	82	83	82¼
3½s Nov., 1953	81¾		82

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1922	4.40	4.20	4.23
4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.35
April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
1922-1926	4.50	4.25	4.50
1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.49

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000 ‡Aetna Expl.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
200 ‡ Do pf	51	47	47
250 ‡Alt. Hedge	80	78	78
100 ‡Car. L. & P.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
340 Carwen Steel	10	9	10
700 Chev. Motor	71	71	71
1,210 ‡Cit. Service, old	211	206	208½
965 ‡ Do pf	79	78¾	78½
200 Curtiss Aero	31	30	30
100 Ev.-Hes., Inc.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
2,500 ‡Int. Lube Co.	3⅜	3½	3⅜
700 Angio-Am	15	17¾	17¾
600 Anglo rts	3	3	3
4,000 ‡Midwest	139	130	133
550 ‡ Do Ref.	140	135	136
11,000 ‡N. W. Oil	89	85	86
5,000 ‡Okla. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 ‡ Do pf	30	29	30
4,000 Okla. F. & R.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,000 ‡OmarO. & G.	19	18	19
1,500 Osage-Hom.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000 ‡ Penn.-Mex.	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,700 Penn.-Ohio	12½	12½	12½
5,500 ‡Rice Oil	¼	¼	¼
3,900 ‡Sequoyah	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,100 ‡Somerset	¾	¾	¾
1,000 ‡TexipunaStar	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000 ‡Unit. West	1½	1½	1½
630 ‡VictoriaOil, new stock	5	4¾	5
500 ‡Wyo. Utilized Oil, new	5⅜	5½	5⅜
1,900 ‡Wyo. Wonder, (pros.)	32	30	32

MINING STOCKS.

8,400 Acme C. H.	2¼	1⅞	2
2,100 A.-B. Col. M.	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,500 ‡‡Atlanta	9½	9	9½
5,000 B. L. C. Co.	2	1⅝	1⅝
4,000 ‡Boston & M.	57	54	57
5,400 ‡ Trust	2¾	2⅜	2⅜
600 ‡Brant M.	58	58	58
400 Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	8¼	8	8⅛
500 Butte Coal M.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
200 ‡Butte-R (C. & (a pros)	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
2,500 ‡‡Caledonia	54	53	54
10,000 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1½	1½
5,000 Cashboy	5	5	5
5,000 ‡C. P. M. Co	42	41	42
550 ‡Coco R. M.	3¼	3	3
2,300 Con. A. Sm.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,500 Con. M. & M.	8⅝	8	8⅛
500 ‡Con.-Home	16	16	16
7,400 ‡Emma Con.	2	1⅞	2
6,000 ‡Forl. Con.	42	38	42
500 Gila Copper	17½	17½	17½
3,700 ‡Gold. Con.	44	42	42
900 ‡G. Verde E. Copper Co.	2	1⅞	2
2,000 ‡Green M. M.	3	2¾	3
1,700 Hecla Min'g.	5¾	5½	5¾
3,800 ‡Int. Mines	10	8	10
450 ‡Iron Bl'm.	19	19	19
1,500 ‡Jim Butler	79	79	79
3,000 ‡J. Verde, (a pros)	1¼	1	1¼
7,000 ‡J.-Pres. C.	2¾	2½	2¾
1,000 ‡‡Mexican	94	94	94½
11,000 ‡U.S.Lib'ty 4½reg.'42.100	100		100
5,000 ‡N.Y.C.2-yr. notes, w.i.	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Sat'rday. Bid.
Astna ctfs. of deposit	⅛	¼	⅛
Am. Chicle	5	10	5
Do pf	28	35	28
Am. Drug. S.	10	15	10
Am. Stores	10	18	27
Do 1st pf	96	98	98
Am. Tin & T.	¾	⅞	¾
Atlantic Steel	140	170	140
Am. Writ. P.	2¾	3	2¾
Brit.-Am. Tob. Reg.	15¾	16¼	15½
Do coupon	16	18	16
Can. Nat. Gas	⅜	½	⅜
Carbon Steel	75	80	73
Chalmers Mot.	4	8	4
Chal. Mot. pf.	30	..	30
Charcoal Iron	6¾	7½	6¾
Do pf.	5	6	6
Cramp Ship	80	90	80
Curtiss A. pf.	83	88	83
Eastern Steel	122	127	122
Fall Motors	7	9	7
Fed. D. & C.	5	10	5
Free, Texas	42½	43¼	42¾
Grant M. C.	4⅝	5½	4⅝
Hall Sig. pf.	10	18	10
Havana Tob.	⅝	1⅛	⅝
Do pf.	4	5	4
Holly Sugar	45	50	45
Do pf.	98	101	98
Hendee Mfg.	16	23	16
Hupp M. Car.	2¾	3¼	2¾
Int. M. 2d pf.	15	20	15
Intercon. Rub.	9	11	9
Kath. S. pf.	⅜	2	⅜
K. T. & R. pf	14	18	14
Key. T. & R.	13¼	13¾	13¼
Kresge	83	88	83
Do pf	104	112¾	104
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf	6	8	6
Lima Locos	55	57	55
L. Val. C. S.	64	70	64
Lukens Steel	37	44	37
Luk. S. 1st pf.	101	102	101
Marc. of Am.	2¾	3	2¾
Marlin Arms	95	100	95
Mitchell Mot.	39	43	39
N. Y. Transp.	13¼	15	13¼
N. Y. Shipb'g.	..	35	..
Peer. T. & M.	10	13	10
Poca.-L. Coal	4	4¼	4
Poole Engine	60	80	80
Pyrene Mfg.	8¾	10	8¾
Redden M. T.	13	14	13
Rep. Truck	48	52	48
Do pf	90	95	90
Smith (A. O.)	80	90	80
Do pf	89	90	88
Standard Milling	46	49	46
Do pf	95	98	95
Submarine Boat	17	18	17
Texas Pac. Coal	43	46	43
Tob. Products	83	85	83
Do pf	90	92	90
Tonopah Min.	1	1¼	1
Triangle Film	⅛	¼	⅛
Todd Shipyds	78	80	78
Un. E. Aero	4½	4¾	4½
U. S. Aero	4½	4¾	4½
Unit. Zinc Sm.	2¾	3	2¾
World Film	¾	1	¾
W.-Marin pf	40	50	40
Zinc Concen.	1	2	1

OIL STOCKS.

Allen Oil	½	¾	½
Con. Mex. Oil	35	40	35
Cosden Oil pf.	3½	4¼	3¾
Esmeralda O.	⅛	¼	⅛
Elk. C. & G.	⅛	¼	⅛
Ky. Petroleum	18	20	18
N.Y.& Tex. Oil	8½	8¾	8¾
Mid. Oil pf.	1	1½	1
Pan. Am. Pet.	45	50	45
Penn.-Wyo.	8¼	8½	8¼
Penn. Gasoline	¾	⅞	¾
People's Oil	⅛	¼	⅛
Pierce Oil	9½	10¼	9½
R. R. O. & G.	62	65	62
Sapulpa	9¾	10	9¾
Savoy Oil	⅞	1	⅞
United Pet.	37	45	37
Vac. O. & G.	¼	½	¼
Wyom'g Oil	46	50	46
West. St. Pet.	⅝	¾	⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Std.	24	27	24
Big Jim	½	¾	½
Bingham M.	11	12	11
Beoth	5	7	5
Bullard's Pk.	⅜	½	⅜
Bunker H. Y.	1	1¼	1
Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜
Cerro Gordo	1¼	1½	1¼
Cresson Gold	5¼	5¾	5¼
First Nat.	2¾	3¼	2¾
Gold. Merger	5	6	4½
Kerr Lake	4¾	5	4¾
McKinley-D.	60	65	60
Nicklas Min.	¼	½	¼
Nip. Mines	8¼	8½	8¼
North Butte D	13	15	13
Rich. M. & M.	56	58	56
Tri-Bullion	¾	1	¾
United Copper	32	34	32
Unity Gold	2¾	3¼	2¾
U. S. Tung'n	21	23	21
Wilbert Min'g	20	23	20

BOND.

Pierce O.&s.'24 75	78	75	78

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	16	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	69
Am. Cities pf	19	20½
Am. Gas & Electric	95	100
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	43	44
Am. Light & Traction	223	226
Am. Light & Trac. pf	99	101
Am. Power & Light	55	56
Am. Power & Lt. pf	77	80
Am. Public Utilities	39	46
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	62	66
Am. Water W. & El.	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. partic	11	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	60	65
Carolina Power & Lt.	32	92
Carolina Power & Lt. pf	89	..
Cities Service	208	206½
Cities Service pf	78½	78⅝
Colorado Power	24	25
Colorado Power pf	90	94
Columbus Electric pf	78	84
Commonwealth P. & L.	40	70
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	70	92
Conn. Power pf	89	96
Consumers' Power pf	90	96
Dayton Power & L. pf	86	85
Duluth Edison	75	79
Eastern Texas Electric	54	59
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	80	85
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf	91	98
Electric L. & S. pf	90	95
Electric Properties	32	58
Empire Dist. El. pf	84	88
Federal Light & Trac.	9	11
Federal Light & Trac. pf	40	42
Galv. Hous. El. pf	..	95
Gas & Elec. Securities	250	260
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	96	98
Idaho Power & L. pf	96	98
Int. Mt. Ry. L. & P. pf	36	42
Interstate Electric	36	42
Interstate Electric pf	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	16	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf	65	69
Miss. River Power	10	12½
Miss. River Power pf	34	35
Northern Ohio Electric	97	103
Northern Ohio Elec. pf	70	73
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf	55	59
Northern States Power	70	72
Northern States Pr. pf	80	85
Northern Texas Electric	50	55
Northern Tex. Elec. pf	70	77
Ozark Power & Water	45	50
Pacific Gas & Electric	38½	38¾
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	85	86
Pine Bluff T. p. c. pf	96	98
Pub. Serv. Secur. pf	73½	78½
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	18	18
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf	54½	58½
Railway & LightSec. pf	87	92
Republic Ry. & Light	25	27
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	83	87
Southern Cal. Edison	84	87
South. Cal. Edison pf	96	98
Standard Gas & Elec.	6½	8
Standard Gas & El. pf	29	31
Tampa Electric	103	108
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	3	4
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf	20	30
Texas Power & Lt. pf	84	87
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. pf	57	60
United Gas & E. 1st pf	59	62½
United Gas Improve	84	85
United Light & Rys.	30	33
United Lt. & Rys. pf	61½	66
Wash. W. Pow. & P. pf	15	18
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	15
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf	40	60
West. Penn. P. pf	95	100
Western Power	11	13
Western Power pf	48	50
Wisconsin Edison	98	100
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	93	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '29	87	87	87
Am. W. W. & E. coll. 5s	69	73	69
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	72	73	72
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	90	89
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95½	98	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	93	98	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	95	96	96
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	72	75	75
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 5s, 1944	97	98	98
Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963	90	90	90
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	96	96
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	90	90
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	98	98
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	94	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	100	100
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	100
East. Tex. Fl. col. 5s	85	90	90
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100	100
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	78	84	84
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '23	94	96	96
Irter-Mt. Ry., L. & P.	87	90	90
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	81	91	91
Key. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	90	90
L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	85	90	90
Mich. Light 5s, 1945	97½	99	99
Middle West U. 6s, '23	86	90	90
Miss. River Power 1st 5s	68½	70½	70½
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	90
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '48	75	80	80
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	78	83½	83½
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	94	98	98
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	80	93½	93½
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 6s	92	98	98
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1926	100½	98	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95	100
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '24	95	100	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	90	95	95
Roanoke W. & L. 5s, '19	96	98	98
Standard G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96	96
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	89	93	93
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	101¼	92	92
U. S. R. R. & M. 6s, '23	111	113	113
Union Lt. & Rys. 1st 5s, '32	80	87	87
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	100	98	98
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	93	99	99
Utah Securities 6s	98	98	98
Wash. W. Pow. 5s	98	98	98
Western Power 1st 5s	91½	93½	93½

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Farm and Country Home.

Includes 10-room homestead, barn, granary, wagon, chicken and icehouse, all freshly painted; 80 acres of filly, fertile land with small private lake and brook. No stock or implements. Rare opportunity; $3,000 cash. Address Y 208 Times Annex.

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At Nos. 119 & 121 E. 59th St.

Large, light stores, recently altered building, suitable for ladies' tailor, furrier, etc. Rent $75.00. Apply to

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191-193 Cann Street,
between Mott and Mulberry Streets, with two seven-story buildings, each about 25x 97x100, and one has large electric freight elevator. "L" and all subway stations, surface lines and Bridge assures future values. Immediate possession. Estate of Martin Grossman, P. O. Box 252, White Plains, New York, or through any broker.

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West Side, near 14th Street, four lots, renting $30,000. East Side, near 34th Street, 125 ft. facing $60,000.

Both these properties have good, income-producing old buildings thereon.

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Owner going South.
Must sell within 30 days.
No reasonable offer refused.

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Frame detached, on plot 60x130; garage for 4 cars; excellent condition; every convenience; 12 rooms and 2 baths. Unusual opportunity to secure a big bargain. Can be seen by appointment only.

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47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

Overlooking the Lake

modern cottage of seven rooms and bath; 2nd cellar, heat, good location; plenty of ground for vegetables and poultry; only 20 minutes out; can be bought for less than city rent; must have $200 cash, balance $18 per month. GREAT BARGAIN. BOX 275 Times Downtown.

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Nine rooms, overlooking the Sound; magnificent view; every detail; restricted park; handy to depot; 1 minute car; am very anxious to sell. For a bargain, apply M. Hirsh, 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

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6, 7, 8 & 11 room houses, all modern improvements; macadam roads, sewers, gas, electricity. Can be bought for reasonable cash payment, balance mortgage or rental basis. Address S. E., 92 Times.

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PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE

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5-family bedrooms, 5 baths, 3 acres beautifully landscaped; 2-car garage, high elevation; near schools, trolley, and station; exceptional bargain might rent.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.

Larchmont

5 minutes' walk to station; 5 rooms, enclosed sleeping porch, open fireplace; nearly new. Price $6,750. Also 8-room house with 2 baths; $7,500.

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Within commuting distance, on Harlem R. R.; 300 acres; fine soil; ten-room house, with fireplaces; dairy barn, outbuildings; with lake; $75 per acre. No exchange.

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YOUR WIFE can enjoy the country with you next year, keeping house in this conveniently arranged, attractive 5-room bungalow at Laurelton; price $4,900; every modern appointment; ample room for garage and garden; only 30 minutes from Manhattan; reached by electric trains, and plenty of them; close to station, churches, schools, stores, golf; environment for children unexcelled; a rare opportunity; buy this bungalow NOW on very easy terms. LAURELTON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Suite 610, 1 W. 34th St., New York City. Phone Greeley 2741, or on the property, phone Springfield 1864-R.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN
$12.50 PER LOT.

20 lots; 40,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot; will sell for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $5 per month; the property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing nearby; excellent climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates; why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good healthy country for less money than you pay city rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B ESTATE, 245 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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Owner offers his artistic 11 room, 3 bath English house, 1 acre beautiful laid-out grounds, at less than cost price; 1 minute from station; 30 minutes from N. Y.; electrical express service. Terms arranged. R. K., 78 Times.

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Near Huntington. Actual waterfront, on bay; fine beach; private dock; modern house with bath; stable and garage. The most attractive small waterfront on Long Island. For business reasons quick sale imperative. Fine opportunity.

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Home, 8 very large rooms, tile bath, hot-water heat, oak trim, large porches front and side, gas and electricity, all city improvements; 35 minutes out, 5 minutes station; restricted, refined, beautiful, healthy location; opportunity, $7,500. Owner, 594 Broadway, N. Y., Suite 504.

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Right at water, 40 minutes to N. Y. or Brooklyn; 5, 6, 7 rooms, all improvements; can be seen at your convenience. Enough ground for garden and garage. Small cash payment, balance as rent. Address H. A. 70 Times.

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CORNER 45TH STREET. TELEPHONE BRYANT 1965.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR HOME OR INVESTMENT

$30 EACH HUNTINGTON LOTS $2 DOWN $1 MONTHLY

FREE DEED, PERFECT TITLE.

High and Dry Near Depot. Trolley, Stores, Harbor and Main Road to New York.

J. C. SEYMAN, 165 Flatbush Av., Bklyn

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,000 On Easy Terms

and first mortgage of $4,000 buys NEW COLONIAL HOME.
Near Water. Actual Water Rights on Lake, 49 min. by D., L. & W. R.R. Near Lex. Sta. Plot 100x166 ft.

After the $2,000 Is Paid
$26.50 MONTHLY
Pays interest, insur., taxes, water rent.
House of 7 rooms and bath; living room 27 feet long, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood; all conveniences; easy commutation. Full information from
P. D. WORCESTER,
Tel. 1321—Cort. 170 B'way.

YOUR OWN HOME AND GARAGE

Will sacrifice $3,000 on easy terms; almost like rent buys it; balance of $6,500 can remain on mortgage; has ten large rooms; kitchen, pantry, laundry, sleeping porch; tiled bath; steam heat; parquet floors; running water; every convenience; beautifully situated on plot 100x180 feet; fine garden, shrubs and flowers in profusion; within stone's throw of pretty lake stocked with fish; select, congenial neighbors; good markets; school and churches nearby; this is a chance of a lifetime to obtain a home and garage at fraction of real worth; could not be duplicated at less than $11,000; ideal commutation to N. Y. City. Address OWNER, box 380, Times Downtown.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Price, $5,500. Cash Required, $500.

House has seven large, airy rooms, cosy inglenook, with open fireplace; tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation; 33 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences; owing to business changes must sell; this house was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy and no expense was spared. Full particulars, H. E. White, Room 513, 47 W. 34th St.

Montclair Colonial Residence.

9 rooms, 3 large baths, tiled kitchen, sun parlor, sleeping porch, every appointment. Fine lot. Near Lackawanna Terminal. Immediate possession. Price $11,500.

FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.,
At Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

FARMS.
Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Alabama Plantation For Sale

As business interests require my constant attention in New York, I offer for quick sale my Alabama Plantation in Dallas County, Alabama, 1,880 acres, more or less, has splendid reputation for producing cotton and corn. On improved and pike road; fine neighborhood and well tenanted. Has four or five hundred heavy bearing 15-year-old healthy pecan trees. Has several hundred acres hardwood. Is well watered and drains well. Would make one of the finest stock and grain farms in the South. Will be sold at half its value. A bargain for some one down South.

(Mrs.) DARRINGTON SEMPLE,
341 Central Park West,
New York City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

66 East 78th Street.

Private Dwelling For Rent.

17 Rooms—4 Baths—2 Lavatories

Completely renovated. Hot water and steam supplied from the adjoining building; new plumbing and electric fixtures; windows on 3 sides; exceptionally deep house; ready October 1st; will decorate to suit.

Rent $5,500. Apply to
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
505 Fifth Avenue.
Tel. 6960 Murray Hill.

83D ST., 26 WEST

ADJACENT TO CENTRAL PARK

16 Exceptionally well arranged rooms, baths, suitable furnished rooms. Lease. Apply Caretaker, on Premises, or $2,000

JOSEPH P. DAY 522 EIGHTH AVE. TEL. CIRCLE 10.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LEASE

Will consider erecting a new building for a responsible tenant.

330-332 FOURTH AVENUE and 29-31 EAST 24TH STREET.

about

7,000 SQUARE FEET

Full Commission to Brokers.

JOHN W. AHERN
49 Liberty Street.

DESIRABLE LIGHT OFFICE
Approximately 2,000 Sq. Feet
FULTON BUILDING
S. W. Cor. Fulton & Nassau Sts.
William F. Foerst, Inc.,
87 NASSAU ST.

GARAGE OPPORTUNITY

Fireproof, 100x100, 2-story, ramp; going business; great chance before Nov. 1st.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. 15-17 W. 44 St., N.Y. Tel. 5616 Vanderbilt

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED

370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Commonness.
Pestering Blankethan Architecture.
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms,
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 4 room suites, facing front.
Charming Studio Suites, with open fireplaces.

For booklet, floor plan, etc.
See Janitor-Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3227.

Opens Nov. 1st
PARKSIDE HOTEL
31 West 71st Street

New York's Newest Apartment Hotel
1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms, with baths and showers.
$40 a month up per room, unfurnished.
$45 a month up per room, furnished.
Unexcelled for light and air—Near Central Park and all transit lines. Restaurant.

Corner Apt.—9 Rooms

Also 8-room apt. to sublet; modern, refined, high class; elevator.
WESTWOOD COURT,
435 Ft. Washington Ave.
West 179th and 180th Sts.
Apply on premises. Phone St. Nicholas 9842.

WILBRAHAM,

N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $35.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 840.

The Raymore,

1 West 68th St., Cor. Central Park W.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500 to $2,000
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Court,
231st St. Subway Station.
4 ROOMS.....$28-$32
AGENT ON PREMISES.

CONCORD HALL,

468 Riverside Drive (Cor. 119th)
7-8 ROOMS; 2 BATHS AND EXTRA LAVATORY; STRICTLY FIREPROOF BLDG.; $1,300-$1,600; MGR.

65 Central Park West.

A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,800. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $60

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY.

offers the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention. The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St., Facing Sherman Square.
EXPRESS SUBWAY STATION AT 72D ST.

7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800

Including Refrigeration.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space. There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and Service Elevator.

Tel. 3547 Columbus. Resident Manager on Premises.

1 West 67th St.

At the Hotel Des Artistes. The first building to combine privacy of home with conveniences of hotel.

STUDIO Duplex Apartments, 2 to 6 rooms and bath, with large north lights for artists, and similar apartments facing south for non-professionals. Unfurnished only. Rents from $1,600 to $3,000.

Ball Room, Exhibition Room, Swimming Pool, Squash Courts and Roof Playground for children.

MEALS served from restaurant in apartments without charge for service. Raw materials converted into food by best chefs obtainable and brought to apartments by specially constructed electric dumbwaiters—without charge for cooking. Refrigeration free.

The famous Gustave Becker, chief chef Hotel Blackstone, Chicago, conducts restaurants.

Apply on premises. Telephone 4 Columbus 4204.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

135 West 79th St.

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 Apt. 3 Rooms & Bath,
Rental $1,260.

Prince's Court,

N. E. Cor. 164th St. & Broadway
1 Apt. 7 Rooms & Bath,
Convenient to subway. Buses pass door.
Rental $900.

248 West 105th St.

Excellent Location.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath,
$900 to $1,150.

22 West 30th St.

2 Rooms & Bath,
for Bachelor or Couple,
Rental $600.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Avenue.
Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

120 W. 70th St.

Bet. Amsterdam & Columbus
JUST COMPLETED.
For Rent.

6 ROOMS
Southern Exposure
$1700—$1900

Occupancy Nov. 1st.

Mark Rafalsky & Co.,
56 W. 45th St. Phone Van. 2028.
Or Representative on Premises.

55TH ST., N. E. COR. 1,730 BROADWAY.

4 5 & 8 ROOMS

11 only Fireproof Apartments. All Large, Light, Attractive Rentals.

M. A. BREWIN & CO., 56 W. 45th St. TEL. 4483—VANDERBILT.

IN NEW YORK'S MOST ACCESSIBLE NEIGHBORHOOD
Two 7-room apartments,
$1500 & $1700
Two 6-room apartments,
$1000 & $1400
decorated to suit. Every comfort of a home with conveniences of hotel (connecting). Will completely furnish or, if desired, will supply maid service, solving servant problem.

204 WEST 55TH STREET
(Hotel Woodward Housekeeping Annex.)
Tel. 2000 Circle.

150 WEST 79 ST.

9 Rooms—3 Baths $2,800

EDGAR A. LEVY LEASING CO.
505 Fifth Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 6960

SMALL APARTMENTS.

2 Rooms and Bath—$35-$65.
52 West 37th Street.

2-3 Rooms & Bath—$55-$80. Elevator. Telephone. Maid and Meal Service.
645-647 Madison Ave.

MARSTON & CO.,
549 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 840.

30 W. 54th St.

(Restricted Street)

TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6433.

723 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,

Corner 146th St.

Six rooms; high-class elevator apt. house; all night service; rent $62.50. Apply Supt., or E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.,

Near Park Av.

Select Studio Apartment, two rooms and bath, extra large and light; $80; elevator, maid, and hall service. On premises or BALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Vanderbilt 1732.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE WOOLSEY

141 East 44th Street
East of Lexington Avenue.

2 Rooms, Bath Kitchenette

Unfurnished, $60.00 to $72.50
Furnished, $70.00 to $82.50
Satisfactory Reference Indispensable.

Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Phone 6410 Bryant

815 PARK AVE.

S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
New Magnificent 14-Story Structure
EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF

6-7-8 ROOMS

3 BATHS. RENTS $2300 TO $3800

1, 3 & 4 Rooms On Main Floor, $750 to $1,200.

Apartments can be seen evenings.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts., on premises Phone Lenox 6800

ARTHUR HALL, 51 EAST 96 STREET.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av.—One Corner Apt.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,550.
Southern exposure. Apply premises or H. F. Keller, 280 Madison Av. Tel. 3003 Murray Hill

A—HOFFMAN ARMS,

640 Madison Av., cor. 59th St.
6 to 10 rooms, $75 monthly up.
Large light rooms; restaurant in building.

BRONX.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves.
6 Rooms, $45
One flight up.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d St.

An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bath room, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.

ALSO A THREE ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and large bathroom, with shower and needle bath; this apartment is handsomely furnished and leased at $150 per month; maid service will be supplied if desired.

APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.

Telephone 7940—Columbus.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENT

With Every Modern Improvement Including Refrigeration, Linens, Silver, Glassware, Crockery, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.

12 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms
667 MADISON AVE.

Inquire Superintendent or your own broker Telephone Plaza—3534.

HOTEL CALUMET

340 West 57th St.

Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
most complete and unique modern, fireproof English basement dwelling, 56 West 58th St. Terms exceptional, owing to lateness of season.

WM. B. MAY & CO., 717 5TH AV., Near 58th St. Phone Plaza 270.

An ideal home for two families; 5-story private house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; strictly modern; parquet floors, electric lighting, &c.; rent only $75. Inquire 2,114 5th Av., near 129th, or Robert Lovers, 376 Lenox Av.

HOUSE to let at Kingsbridge, 10 rooms, high elevation, 50-foot lot, good neighborhood; rent $40. Inquire A. O. Whaley, 5,548 Broadway.

GREENWICH ST., 786.—Entire house, 12 rooms, baths, ranges; 1, 2 families.

Miscellaneous.

Southern Colonial home, New Bern; fine Winter climate; brick mansion; lately remodeled; all modern improvements; servant rooms, garage, beautiful grounds and view; location in city, on river; best residential section. Charles R. Thomas, New Bern, N. C.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

To rent in Washington Square District, furnished houses, large and small, for season or year.

HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty Street, New York.

125 EAST 70TH ST.
For rent, furnished, for Winter, 2 rooms, 3 baths; $200 per month.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Vanderbilt 1732.

Officer ordered away is anxious to sublet his house; small, sunny, well heated, attractively furnished; references. 1,042 Park Av., telephone Lenox 6540.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.
8 rooms, 2 baths; improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d. Columbus 1242.

Westchester.

Larchmont—Thirty-four minutes from Grand Central; finely situated, with Sound view; furnished, 7 rooms and bath; hot-water heat, 2 open fireplaces, garage; November to April; moderate rental. F. Hawley, 30 5th Av.

New Jersey.

Furnished, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; excellent location; bargain; sublease. S 74 Times.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

WANTED—Seven-room furnished house about to sublease from N. Y. subway line; state address, where I may see. Riverside 1191.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Columbus Circle, (311 West 59th St.)—Store and basement, most suitable for hardware, auto accessories, electric supply; lofts 22x90; light manufacturing; also offices, salesrooms, north skylight studios. Apply on premises or phone Rector, 2350 Madison Square.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE. Every facility; rent $40.50 per month; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 per month. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Brooklyn.

12,000 feet for rent in fireproof loft building, near Flatbush Av. freight depot; excellent location for help; low insurance. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Machinery warehouse and shop space, about two to three thousand square feet, with shipping facilities in New York, Jersey City, or Brooklyn; convenient to Singer Building. R 267 Times Downtown.

Wanted—About 10,000 square feet or more, loft or building between 23d and 60th, East or West, for manufacturing furniture. Royal Art Woodworking Co., Inc., 207 East 110th. Harlem 7620.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 144 EAST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; piano; $45; one, two ladies. Gleim.

40TH, 149 EAST.—Private 4-room, elevator apartment, attractively furnished. Apt. 3.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette; Victrola, library, piano; see and appreciate splendid condition. Jackson.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartments; 2-3 well furnished large rooms and bath.

61ST ST., 75 EAST.—Corner Park Av.; seven rooms, elegantly furnished; southern exposure.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Cor. Park Av.)—Sunshiny apartment, 5 rooms and bath, furnished, until June 1. Phone 9290 Lenox.

94TH, 138 EAST.—Attractively furnished 6 rooms and bath, all outside, in modern house. Seen between 2 and 5 o'clock; $125.

A BARGAIN.
Heretofore held at $4,000; now offered at $4500 per month; 10 rooms, 3 baths; in the 50s; flooded with sunlight; well furnished, an opportunity.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av. (42d.)

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av. (42d.)

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 31 East 28d St.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment for bachelors, in private house, 2 rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

FURNISHED apartment, parlor, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, and bath; 4 doors from 5th Av. and Art Museum; $180 monthly. Telephone Lenox 713.

LIST apartments with us; we can rent for or to you; personally investigated. Lelands, 1 West 34th. Greeley 1428.

PARK AV.—Elegantly furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, $500. F. H., 132 Times.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Residential hotel; any number rooms; bath.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Park Av., Fifties, 11-room duplex, $6,000. Madison Av., opp. Ritz-Carlton, 8 rooms, 12 rooms, 4 maisters', studio, East Sixties. 82d St., East, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $300 mo. W. 57th St., 6 rooms, bright, new, $300 mo. 5th Av., fine flats, finest in city, $16,000. OTHERS IN ALL BEST LOCALITIES. HERBERT GULICE CO., INC., AGENTS. 402 MADISON AV., AT 47TH ST., M. H. 2890.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.—Two rooms, private bath, light, heat, service, breakfast; two people; $25 weekly; references required. K 65 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

107TH, 44 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, with or without extra room for maid. Apply superintendent.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

46TH, 341, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $30 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6230.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Attractive apartments, well furnished, 1, 2, 3 rooms with private baths, elevator, electricity, southern exposure. Tel. Circle 4383.

50TH, 4 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment; all conveniences. Dwyer.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 24 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; for bachelors; price reasonable.

57TH, 200 WEST.—4-room housekeeping apartment, handsomely furnished, $250 monthly; call Wednesday, Thursday, 2-4. Telephone Circle 1456.

57TH ST., 130 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Malcolm.

58TH, 7TH AV., ALWYN COURT.
Magnificent, spacious 12 rooms, 5 baths; corner; luxuriously furnished. Ralling, 4235 Columbus.

61ST ST., 10 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptional 3-room, bath apartment; artistic furnishings; 9th floor; fine view. Lacon.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome rooms, bath, kitchenette; excellent location; $100 monthly.

71ST, 235 WEST.—Beautifully furnished four rooms, bath apartment; 8th floor. Lawton.

72D SUBWAY.—3 rooms, 2 bedrooms, new building, charmingly furnished. Columbus 2974.

73D, 157 WEST.—3 large, sunny rooms, bath, cold storage, dining service, excellent location. Address Beale. Tel. 9829 Columbus.

81ST, 203 WEST, (The Earrington.)—Three-room apartment, handsomely furnished, yearly lease. Phone Schuyler 3900.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Handsome four-room apartment; new house; ninth floor; near Riverside Drive; beautiful view of river; convenient to bus line and subway; $200 per month. Inquire Superintendent, or phone Morningside 6186, Apt. 62.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Private house; entire floors; two to five large rooms, baths, kitchenettes; electricity; large parlor floor. Basement; $90-$240.

98TH, 103 WEST.—Bachelor suite, two rooms, alcove; independent entrance; phone; reasonable. Sullivan.

215T, 53 WEST.—Newly furnished two large rooms, parlor floor, bath, electricity, $90.

97TH, (Near.)—For particulars apply 745 West End Av.; handsomely furnished seven rooms, two baths; baby grand piano, Oriental rugs; rental apartment; $175.

98TH, 203 WEST, (Apt. 1B.)—3-room apartment; high class; southern and northern exposure; very desirable.

101ST, 205 WEST.—THE JOSEPH HOTEL, 3 doors from B'way. Phone 9573 River. High-class, privately, completely furnished 6, 7 large, sunny rooms and bath; $125 and $150; electricity and maid service included. All-night telephone, elevator.

116TH, (Riverside.)—5 rooms, new building, handsomely furnished; particulars. Columbus 2974.

119TH, 430 WEST, (Apartment 61.)—Six-room, front, housekeeping apartment, elevator house, $100 month. Telephone Morningside 3880.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished three rooms and kitchenette, $70. Apt. 52.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $75 monthly and up; $15 weekly up; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)

HOTEL NOBLETON, 128 WEST 72D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

ALL APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Col. 8565.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished.
3 TO 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway express station.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS.
205 West 96th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS believes she has solved the problem of making APARTMENTS synonymous with HOMES. She has a few choice APARTMENT HOMES on her books, centrally located. 16 West 47th St. Tel. Bryant 4614.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman. Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 528.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1977.

Beautifully furnished floor, private house, West Nineties, near park; large sitting room, front large bedroom, back, twin beds, bath, electricity; suitable couple or two gentlemen; $85 month. Phone Riverside 5413.

BEAUTIFUL bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, private bath, phone, electricity; 194 sq. ft. only to other owner; sublessor, 2 A, 71 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

BROADWAY, (81st.)—Perfectly appointed 4-room home; light; new elevator apartment; Oriental, Victorian, handsome period furniture. Riverside 17.

BROADWAY, 1432D ST.—Four-room apartment; piano; overlooking Hudson; $100 month. C 225 Times Downtown.

FIFTH AV. shopping centre, handsomely furnished apartment with maid service; immense living room, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bath; 6 months. E 407 Times Annex, or 'phone Mad. Sq. 1804, 11-2, or after 6 P. M.

FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS, consult Katharine Martin, 240 West 78th St. Schuyler 8322.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIO.—Large, beautifully furnished living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette; southeast exposure every room; overlooks Park; $300 month; lease. Hallett, 222 West 59th.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Hawkes & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

NEAR 86th subway, luxuriously furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths, 12th floor, new building; $300; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1166.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (116th).—Beautifully furnished corner apartment, facing Drive; eight outside rooms, two baths; southern exposure. Read.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Seven attractively furnished corner rooms overlooking Hudson. Riverside 5980.

Share apartment young business woman or married couple; 4 rooms, bath; all conveniences. H. W., Box 12 Times.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases. Wheelihe Gray, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 260 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., (72d St.)—A beautifully appointed, completely, newly furnished 3-room apartment; convenient to transportation. Columbus 8296.

WEST END AV., 762, (97th.)—Large room; running water; private bath; also large room and kitchenette. Riverside 458.

WEST END AV., 411.—Spacious ten-room, corner, handsomely furnished, sunny. Read. 9561 Schuyler.

WEST END, (90s.)—3 rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished; details. Columbus 10??.

WEST END, (80s.)—8 rooms, 3 baths; exquisitely furnished; details. Columbus 8974.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.) Sublet two rooms, bath, three minutes Brooklyn Bridge, five Borough Hall subways; every convenience; maid service; $48 monthly; suitable one, two.

Unfurnished—East Side.

2ND, (152E GRAMERCY COURT.)
Six rooms; elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; Gramercy Park section; reduced rental. Apply on premises.

27TH ST., 142 EAST, (Royal Crown.)—Elegant apartments, 2 rooms, bath; rents $30 to $60; every improvement, elevators; (decorate apartments suit tenants.)

29TH ST., 45 EAST.
Three-room floor, complete, extra large.

55TH, 138 EAST.
Single flat, 6 rooms, bath. $47.

HIGH-CLASS NEW APARTMENTS.
39 East 34th St.; 2 rooms, bath; $45. $50. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.—Two and three room apartment; electric light; maid service.

Unfurnished—West Side.

44 WEST 10TH ST.
WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION.
New 8-story apartment; one 6-room apartment available, $2,100; open fireplace, 2 baths; S. E. exposure; separate maids' rooms. Apply on premises.

10TH ST., 48 WEST.
Beautiful modern three-room floor; moderate.

111TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive apartments; two or four rooms and bath.

25TH ST., 254 WEST.—Elevator, telephone, hall service day and night; 2 to 6 rooms, bath; $40 to $60; every modern improvement. In

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

82D, 41 EAST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished; all conveniences; Gramercy 3128.

30TH, 7 EAST.—Elegant front parlor room, also back parlor; private baths.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Well heated; attractively, newly furnished; private bath; electricity.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, bath, $6; another, $5.

35D, 16 EAST.—All comforts, refined home, completely furnished; cheerful room; bath; references.

54TH, 144 EAST.—Front parlor, nicely furnished, hot and cold water, reasonable.

57TH, 23 EAST.—Beautiful large and sunny room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

58TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; hot water and telephone; desirable accommodations.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42—Third floor front, bath; $8.50; first, running water, $8.

HOTELS OVERFLOW accommodated; 18 well-heated rooms, board, apartments, houses; Leland's, One West 34th.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; boxspring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Musical studios, suitable for teaching; rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive room and bath; can be used for music studio.

MADISON AV., 1,428.—Well furnished, elevator and telephone; only $5 and $4.

West Side.

127TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive studio, bath; old-fashioned fireplace, window boxes; central; $40; references exchanged. Mygatt, Tyrone Farragut 9264.

46TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, overlooking park; bachelors, references; high-class house.

49TH, 101 WEST.—A room and alcove suitable for two gentlemen; steam heat, and bath adjoining; $8 per week.

49TH STS., 32 WEST.—A large, also smaller attractive rooms; business men only.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, running water, private baths, electricity, telephone; reference.

56TH, 79 WEST.—Newly furnished large second-story room; bath connecting; electricity; references.

56TH, 44 WEST.—Single room; clean, quiet house; electricity, hot water; reference.

58D, 47 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; continuous hot water; telephone. Curtis.

58D, 236 WEST.—Elegant furnished, newly renovated large room, private bath; home comforts.

58D, 62 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; clean and quiet; every convenience; good service.

58TH, 53 WEST.—Large, bright rooms, furnished or unfurnished; running water, electric lights, telephone; men preferred; reasonable; references.

58TH, corner Broadway, ("The Sonoma.")—Handsomely furnished suite, two large rooms and private bath; kitchenette privileges. Prudhomme.

58TH 361 WEST.—Well kept room, parlor floor; private house; references.

201 WEST 58TH STREET.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

59TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room, electric light, steam heat, reasonable; gentlemen.

130 WEST 57TH ST.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, BEDROOM AND BATH; GENTLEMAN. HENRIETTA HAYES, CIRCLE 990.

67TH, 260 WEST.—Large single rooms, elevator, electric light; central location; all conveniences.

68TH, 200 WEST.—A very desirable furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths; overlooking Central Park; to June or longer.

68TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; modern conveniences; private home; references; telephone.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

68TH, 23 WEST.—Front room, beautifully furnished; private family. Hamilton, Columbus 5195.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Living room, 3 bedrooms, handsomely furnished; bath; three or four gentlemen; southern exposure; steam, electricity; private entrance; one flight; references. Columbus 8218.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms; board optional; phone.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive room for business people; steam; electricity; near bath; references.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny room; electricity, telephone; steam; exclusive neighborhood; $6.50. Rouza.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights and telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 273 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated.

70TH, 222 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private family, gentleman; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Medium and small room; very refined residence; telephone; electricity.

72D ST., (near Central Park West.)—Kitchenette apartment; 3 rooms and bath; private house; references. 1242 Columbus.

72D, 302 WEST.—Large front room and bath; comfortable home.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths.

73D, 159 WEST.—New, attractively furnished room, private bath, telephone; references; subway, L.

73D, 155 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath, kitchenette; two rooms, together or separate.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double room; all modern improvements; references.

74TH STREET, 161 WEST.
BACHELOR ROOMS; ALL THE CONVENIENCES OF A HOTEL WITH THE COMFORTS OF A HOME. LARGE SUNNY ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE; WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, VALET SERVICE, &C.; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; light rooms; southern exposure; two or three gentlemen; electricity.

75D, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished, southern exposure; running water; also skylight; electricity.

75TH, 105 WEST.—Gentlemen can obtain rooms, with refined surroundings, in private house.

76TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms; private baths; reasonable; near subway.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, all improvements; private house; references.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room and bedroom; running water; select residence; $9.

76TH, 150 WEST.—Room, private bath; parlor floor, electricity; private house; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Newly renovated, suites, studio; electricity; private baths; gentlemen, business couple.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting baths, single or en suite.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Handsome room, private bath; large and single room; electric light.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room, lavatory; small room; electricity; telephone; reference.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; well heated.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, baths, private house, subway; reference.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; southern exposure; running water; heat; reference.

78TH, (2,180 Broadway.)—Large front, connecting bedroom; separate entrance; telephone, Hazelwood.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, with private bath; immaculate; block subway.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; southern exposure; running water; connecting bath.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

81ST, 155 WEST.—Immaculate and luxuriously furnished suite, one; two rooms; private bath, electricity, well heated. Schuyler 2962.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; breakfast optional; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms, large, medium, single; electricity; $4.50 up.

82D ST., 116 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, connecting bath; electricity; board if desired; reasonable.

82D, 117 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, sunny front room; also others; electricity.

82D, 54 WEST.—Private residence; large and medium sunny rooms; references.

82D, 51 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large and small rooms; telephone.

84TH, 3 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms near Central Park; home comforts.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive large room, hot and cold water, electricity, phone.

86TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; all conveniences; also medium size room.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath; phone, electricity; gentlemen; reference; 7 days, $3.50.

86TH, 207 WEST.—Sunny front room, connecting bedroom; smaller or entire apartment.

87TH, 58 WEST.—Large, handsome room, dressing room; electricity; telephone; se-

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

85TH ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive room with bath; fine private house; smaller room, $6.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Apartments of four very large rooms; beautifully furnished; Steinway baby grand; $220. Apt. 9C.

86TH, 349 West End Av.—Large room electricity, running water; $8; gentlemen only.

86TH STREET, 23 WEST.
Small rooms; breakfast; high-class house.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms single, en suite, baths, private house, reference.

87TH, 45 WEST.—High-class 3-room suite, private bath; also parlor; good for studio, dentist; single and double rooms; improvements; beautifully furnished. Barros.

88TH, 119 WEST.—Large light room; attractively furnished; moderate. Kiernan.

88TH, 135 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; southern exposure; other rooms; reference.

88TH, 330 WEST.—Attractive floor, 2 large rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive house.

91ST, 4 WEST.—Attractive room, single or en suite; conveniences; reference; second floor.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; also small room; running water; private family.

94TH ST., 250 WEST, corner, (96th express.)—Eight outside rooms; modern, elevator; west exposure; splendid outlook, handsome furnishings; $225 month; six months, longer. Edelson.

94TH ST. and West End Av.—Two blocks of express subway; sunny rooms; single or en suite; choice. River. 5937.

97TH, 135 WEST.—Front parlor, alcove; back parlor, private bath; other rooms; telephone.

98TH, 156 WEST.—Large, front room; suitable for two; convenient to subway.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, sunny room; bath, telephone; gentleman; $6.50.

LOTS, 254 WEST.—Gentlemen looking for refined home; large room, with, without bath; strictly private house. Apartment 7.

104TH, 5 WEST.—Large room for one or two persons. Apt. 6.

104TH, 115 WEST. (Apt. 54.)—Light, airy room; elevator apartment; $5.50.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Private house, large south rooms; lavatory; electricity; "L" subway; $40 up.

105TH, 248, (Corner Broadway.)—Handsome, sunny front room; private family; elevator. Phillips.

110TH, 509 WEST.—Three elegantly furnished rooms, running water; $5, $8, $10; high class apartment. Apartment A.

112TH, 542 WEST.—Attractively furnished; private bath; gentlemen. Telephone particulars, Morningside 2083.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Facing Columbia campus, furnished room, private adult family. Graham, 900 Morningside, Apartment 4.

115TH ST., (cor. Manhattan Av.)—Eighth Av. elevated express station; steam-heated rooms, $3.50, $6, and up; some with kitchenette privilege; board optional. Tel 4021 Morningside.

120TH, 371 WEST.—Large connecting sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Park; modern apartment; private Christian family; $10; breakfast. McKenna.

124TH, 546 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room in nice elevator building; private family; moderate rental; references essential. Apt. 22.

141ST, 552 WEST.—Large, cheerful, homelike room, elevator apartment, $5. McCarthy, Audubon 9780.

142D, 504 W.—Large, small front rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences. Berry.

143D, 501 ST.—Large, sunny front room, scrupulously clean; steam-heated; good board, $8 up; every comfort. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful light, large room, for one or two, with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Eisner.

144TH, 600 WEST, Apt. 3G.—Attractive room, bath, ladies' private apartment; references.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; conveniently located. Turner.

168TH, 601 WEST, (at subway entrance.)—Elegantly furnished, large, outside room; conveniences; high class. Apartment 31.

181ST, 605 WEST.—Sunny, attractive, outside bedroom; 1 or 2 business people; shower, electricity, elevator; opposite subway. Apt. 33.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS.
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVE room, en suite, private; accommodations par excellence; visitors in city. Columbus 6776.

BEAUTIFUL apartments, furnished with extraordinary quality; private; refined surroundings; high-class elevator apartment house; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms. Inquire office, 517 West 113th St. Telephone 8240 Morning.

BLOCK FROM CENTRAL PARK.
Light, single, medium room, suitable two gentlemen; electricity; steam guaranteed; telephone, elevator; board optional. 10 Manhattan Av. Apartment 22.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—One, two attractive rooms, adjoining bath; shower; high-class apartment. Telephone Morn. 3903, Apt. 8.

BROADWAY, (216 West 103d.)—Two large, handsome connecting rooms; conveniences. O'Reilly. Riverside 8090.

BROADWAY.—Near 91st subway; large single rooms; also apartment. $13. 178 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478, (Cor. 108th.) 1A.—Beautifully furnished; running water; adjoining bath; gentleman.

Desirable gentlemen can secure one large room, with private bath; also two large single rooms in high-class private apartment in exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; references required. Address C. A. H., Box B 334 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME suite, two large, sunny rooms and bath; overlooking Barnard Field and Columbia Univ.; 116th St. $75 per month. Phone Morningside 5136, Apt. 62.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547.—Large two connecting front rooms overlooking Hudson, newly furnished; running water, open fireplace; cozy, attractive home; independent; $25 weekly. Apt. 2B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (between 79th and 80th Sts.)—For rent, beautiful large rooms, en suite or single; with private family. Phone Schuyler 6445.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (Clairmont Inn.)—Handsomely furnished; outside; night service; express; $5.

WEST END AV., 275.—Private family have two handsomely furnished rooms; select location; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 533, (86th St.)—Attractive large room, with private bath, electricity; subway, "L"; references.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th St.)—Superior bachelor accommodations, exclusive residence; breakfast. (Riverside 3050.)

WEST END AV., 782.—Beautifully furnished five-room, bathroom apartment; grand piano, linen, silver. Apt. 83.

WEST END, 896.—Private bath; large room, alcove; residence. Phone 5893 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 604.—High-class, well furnished; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

56TH, 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; first-class French cuisine; conveniences.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First class, large, small, private; bath; excellent cuisine; telephone.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Large and single rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; large room, front bay windows, private bath; electric light, steam heat, southern cooking.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Large front room, facing Broadway, comfortably furnished; home; like 5-running water; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, sunny room, excellent table, fine service.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exclusive Pension; large front room, overlooking river; private bath; also small room; excellent table.

72D, 159 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, also two hall rooms; board; references.

72D, 228 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat, elevator; transit lines; permanent; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well furnished double rooms; bath; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive front rooms, private bath; small room; near subway.

73D ST., 112 WEST.
Desirable rooms, subway, elevator; references.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; steam heat; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wise, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium, sunny front room, electricity, continuous hot water; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Grayecourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 25 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath, steam, electricity; home surroundings; excellent cooking; couple or two gentlemen; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; connecting bath; excellent board; reference.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms, suite with bath; finest table. Schuyler 7563.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Exceptionally nice rooms, private bath; other rooms; conveniences; excellent table.

88TH, 139 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; electricity; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; permanent business people desired; excellent cuisine.

99D, 265 WEST.—Double room, private bath, constant hot water, electricity; table guests.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings, 4-poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive sunny suite; bath, electricity; twin beds; other rooms.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two exceptional rooms; private bath; exclusive home; references.

102D, 243 WEST.—Refined home; suite, two large rooms, bath; separate if desired.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av.,) The Columbia.—Pleasant, steam-heated rooms, good board, $8 up; every comfort. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.
Pleasant rooms with, without baths; excellent Jewish table; conveniences. Brody, Morningside 2123.

120TH, 110 WEST.—Large rooms, refined Jewish boarding house; telephone; table guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, where one can find right at home; excellent table; gentleman. Apt. 24.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown, N. Y. Lovely Furnished Rooms, Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select accommodation, second-floor suite, modern furnishings, two baths; medium, double room, bath; single; running water, steam, electricity; excellent cuisine; TABLE GUESTS.

WEST END AV.—Corner house; near 86th St. subway; southern exposure; steam heat, electric lighting, hot water plant; meals optional; references required. K 62 Times.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath, board; also single. Columbus 1747.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, suites, with private bath; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Graduate taking curable, convalescent, nervous, and elderly persons; home comforts; special diet; nurse's care. Phone Bedford 2861R.

Bronx.

TRAINED NURSE will board child; comfortable home, excellent care, healthful location. Telephone any morning Fordham 2510, Ext. 63.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN desires board, residence, in high-class boarding house. Y 380 Times Annex.

AMERICAN FAMILY, (small,) west side, 66th to 110th St.; New Yorker, middle aged. Write William Francis, Holland House.

RESPONSIBLE BACHELOR desires board, Washington Square neighborhood; payable monthly; references exchanged. F 140 Times.

Two young ladies, gentiles, desire room, board, above West 72d. 2,274 Broadway.

Father, child, girl 5 years; refined family; west side, Harlem. W. H., Times Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Delightful Fall, Winter home, near White Plains; 45 min. 42d St.; private park; low rates. Booklet. Mt. Hope, Yonkers, N. Y.

Accommodations for two people in refined, comfortable home; references required. Box Y 293 Times Annex.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Long Island Country Board.—A large double room; restricted section; excellent board. Forest Hills 6770.

New Jersey.

South Orange, N. J., (117 Scotland Road.)—Beautiful home and location; large rooms, bath, and board; references. Phone 591.

New York State.

MODERN country estate; excellent table; 86 miles. Spindler, LeFever Falls, Ulster Co.

Connecticut.

Lady keeping her country home open for the Winter will accommodate several persons with board and room; ideal location, delightful home surroundings; one hour from New York. Apply 45 West 74th St., City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BAKER electric, used; guaranteed 1916 Baker coupe. 1916 Waverly broughams; prices unusually low. Phone message will bring either for your inspection. Anderson Electric Car Co., 20 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 3725.

BUICK 1917 RUNABOUT;
slightly used; many extras; standard color; guarantee!; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

BUICK 1917 Roadster; excellent shoes; extras; in perfect mechanical condition. Bryant 2411.

BUICK 1916 Little Six Touring, $650.
BUICK 1916 Little Six Roadster, $650.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK little six runabout; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET;
had little use; color, dark blue; with every equipment; mechanically perfect; guaranteed; must be seen to be appreciated. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC, 1916, COUPE.
Run less than 8,000 miles; fully equipped; many extras; looks like new; guaranteed; must sacrifice. WILSON, 413 West 55th St.

CADILLAC 1914 LANDAULET.
Like new; real opportunity; will sell for $850 cash; no dealers. Apply Gem Garage, 134 West 50th St.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; new top, slip covers; all good tires; expert mechanical inspection invited. 201 West 64th St.

CADILLAC limousine for sale, 1912 model; will sacrifice. Can be seen at W. J. O'Donohoe's Paint Shop, 224 West 57th St.

CADILLAC (1917) TOURING; LIKE NEW.
Packard (1917) Landaulet, 2-35.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC, 1917. Limousine, Landaulet, Sedan, Touring, Roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobile Exchange

40 cents per agate line

CADILLACS.
1917 TOURING CAR; SEVEN PASSENGER.
1915 TOURING CAR; SEVEN PASSENGER.
1915 LIMOUSINE; VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
1915 LIMOUSINE-BROUGHAM.
1915 ROADSTER; FOUR PASSENGER.
All cars refinished and look like new; mechanical condition excellent; inspection and demonstration invited; evenings to 8:30; Sundays till 1 P. M.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., cor. FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; almost new; must sacrifice. Auto Electric, 245 West 59th St.

CADILLAC.—Must sell beautiful 8-cylinder touring, $725. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915.—Slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHALMERS Coupelet for sale cheap. Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

CHANDLER 1917 chummy roadster, in very good condition; fully equipped; will trade in any car as part payment or sell on time payments. Lowa, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

CHANDLER, 17, seven passenger special; Winter and Summer top; very good shoes; mechanically perfect. Kyle, Decatur 4087.

CHANDLER.—Will sell contract for delivery of new car cheap. K 89 Times.

DODGE 1916 Touring; fine shape; $450. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

DODGE 5-passenger touring; like new. Seen $375. 1,930 Broadway.

FORD Coupelet in perfect condition, 1,930 Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1917, 5 passenger touring car. Sell very reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

HUDSON SUPER SIX, 1917; in good condition; make best offer. Universal Metal Spinning Co., 69 Wooster St.

LEXINGTON 1918 Demonstrator; guaranteed same as new car; perfect in every way; cost new $1,395; will sell quick at right figure. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

MARMON 1916 BERLIN;
perfect condition; fully equipped, with many special extras; cost over $6,500 new; must be seen to be appreciated; great sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON, Model 41, 5 passenger touring; like new; cost $3,000. 1,930 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON 1917 brougham, like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MERCER, late 1916 limousine; used one season; condition like new. Columbus 8963.

MITCHELL Sedan.—Beautiful Winter car; in excellent mechanical condition; cost $2,250; will sacrifice for $650; car used one season; mileage 8,000. Phone owner for demonstration, Columbus 8026.

MITCHELL 1915 touring car; first-class condition; two extra tires; demonstration; must sacrifice for cash; no dealers. Address Owner, Room 505, 217 Broadway, New York. Phone 7970 Barclay.

MITCHELL.—Must sacrifice 1917 Mitchell account of being drafted. Fordham 511.

NATIONAL NEWPORT six, 1916 model, for sale; convertible sedan body; mileage 9500; beautiful appearance; perfect mechanical condition guaranteed; must dispose of at once; $1,600. Address Y 268 Times Annex.

NATIONAL 1916 Twin Six Touring; condition is equal to new; any reasonable offer. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 Touring, four-cylinder. Hook wire wheels, rear vision wheel and shoe; excellent shape; price $500. Silverstein, Room 501, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 4544.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

OLDSMOBILE Town Landaulet; bargain; lady leaving city; no dealers; afternoons. Columbus 7161.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

OVERLAND Country Club, with slip covers and properly equipped, in very good condition; bought new in June, 1917; selling because I bought a larger car. Address Box 93, Wall St.

OVERLAND 1917, like new; must sell; make offer. Earl, 1,184 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone 5502 Bedford.

OVERLAND 1916 five-passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model touring; run 3,000 miles; many extras. Columbus 8963.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 5322.

PACKARD, 1-38; smartest runabout on the road; recently overhauled and painted; color, Packard blue; concealed rumble seat; cost $4,200; price $1,600. 142 Times.

PACKARDS
1915 "3-38" limousine.
1916 "1-35" twin six limousine.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1914, 48 h. p., seven-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

PACKARD, limousine body, almost new, whipcord lining; No. 138 type. W. J. O'Donohoe, 224 West 57th St.

PACKARD twin six limousine, landaulet, also touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD "Twin 6," 7-pass. tour.; perfect. Offer wanted. Homan, 211 West 58th St.

PATHFINDER 1918 Touring Roadster, never used; $500 off; drafted. S. D. Hotel Clendening.

PEERLESS limousine with 7-passenger touring body; coach work by Quimby; owner's private use; car is carefully used and is in splendid condition; price reasonable; demonstration; apply by letter. Room 1012, 320 5th Av., New York.

A PEERLESS TOURING.
High quality; seven passenger; Gray & Davis self-starting and lighting; cost $5,000; condition guaranteed; sacrifice for quick cash. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

PEERLESS 1915 "Light 4" Touring; perfect mechanical condition; bargain at $450; cost new $2,000. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

PEERLESS 1917 Limousine; like new. WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

PEUGEOT 1913, excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PIERCE-ARROW, 33-C-3, vestibule brougham, equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers; in excellent condition; run less than 15,000 miles; will be painted to purchaser's specifications; price $3,000. S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PIERCE-ARROW, roadster, six-cylinder, absolutely perfect mechanical condition; shoes excellent; price $350, quick; bargain. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine "6-38," late model; all condition; will sell cheap. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 59th.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.—Make me cash offer on my beautiful runabout. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P.
Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $8,000; sold at great sacrifice. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,662 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. Tel. Circle 1964.

SIMPLEX.—Must sell at once beautiful Simplex touring, seven passenger, Holbrook body; car and tires like new; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX "38" HOLBROOK LANDAULET.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

STANDARD 1917; same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916, used as demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, with special A. & W. top; very desirable all-year car; newly painted, overhauled; sold with Stearns new car guarantee. Stearns Used-Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917, eight-cylinder, seven-passenger touring car; in A1 condition; run less than 4,000 miles; full equipment, including wire wheels, with practically new tires; price $1,000. S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

VELIE ROADSTER, two-passenger; starter and lights; brand new shoes; silent motor; looks fine; $450. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt 3, 2, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WHITE make bus for sale; 22 passenger; newly overhauled and painted; $1,750 cash. Address 64 Howard St., Albany. Phone Main 106-R.

WINTON, model 33, limousine; very fine condition throughout; this car has seen very little service; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

B'KLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.
1917 Overland Country Club.
1916 Overland Touring, Model 83.
1916 Willys-Knight Touring, Model 84.

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,930 Bedford Av., corner Hancock St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
FIAT TOWN CAR.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1917 MITCHELL TOWN CAR.
HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 CHALMERS TOWN CAR.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
COMPANION, retired, educated, to lonely lady of means, by hour. F 118 Times.
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, 5 years' experience; salary $16 weekly. R 322 Times Downtown.
COOK.—German, wishes position in small family; apartment house; no Sundays; $30-$35; good references. 228 East 62d St.
COOK.—First class, (Viennese;) hotel, club, or roadhouse; best references. 417 East 80th St., front basement.
DENTAL HYGIENIST graduate of Columbia University wishes position with ethical dentist. Wellspeak, 587 Saratoga Av., B'klyn.
DOCTOR'S SECRETARY; experienced, tactful; full charge office; correspondence. Brown, 238 West 106th St.
DRESSMAKER.—New Winter styles; fashionable ladies' tailoring; designer of gowns, remodeling; quick method; will sew by the day; good work only. West 22d St. Phone Circle 4226.
DRESSMAKER.—All kinds special order work on gowns; will go out and fit; prices $5 daily. F 53 Times.
GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by Scotch woman; with elderly couple preferred; plain cooking; no washing. Murray, 400 West 57th.
HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow, 39, intelligent German, 24 years America; compelled to take position; son volunteer, army. 2,137 Broadway. Brown.
HOUSEKEEPER or companion to lady; refined, competent young woman; references. B., 213 East 48th.
HOUSEKEEPER.—Position as housekeeper, small hotel or club; A1 references. E 190 Times.
LAUNDRESS.—Finnish girl wishes a position; very good worker. Address Laundress, care Mrs. Nyberg, 668 39th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MAIDS.—Two white maids; good references; housework; country. 30 Mechanic St., New Rochelle. Tel. 230. Mrs. L. Dunn.
NURSE—TRAINED—REGISTERED
State of New York, desires position where evenings and Sundays are free; first-class recommendations. Telephone Bedford 1589—J.
NURSE.—Experienced; day work; best references. Call or write Hamill, 70 W. 108th.
NURSERY GOVERNESS wishes position. Write S. A., 98 Astor Place, Jersey City.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, clerical worker; courteous, willing; $10. Henrietta New, Madison Square 1148.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, ledger clerk; 3 years' experience; accurate; Christian; $10. A 47 Times.
SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker, middle-aged woman, would like a position in private family; would assist with home work; good reference. Y 315 Times Annex.
SECRETARY.—Englishwoman, 24 years of age, highly educated, with good personality, speaking French and German, and having stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping, wishes position as secretary to lady. K 107 Times.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. Expert; thirty years' good business experience; valuable assistant to busy executive; excellent credentials. F. Hausner, 109 West 112th.
SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Able correspondent; 6 years' experience; initiative, versatile; $18. S 170 Times.
STENOGRAPHER.—Above average in intelligence; secretarial training; good command English language, aged 22, 6 years' practical experience, capable handling technical dictation, can be depended upon; excellent credentials; $20. Bronx. S 169 Times.
STENOGRAPHER, secretary, highly educated, proficient; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; accustomed difficult dictation; assume entire charge; above ordinary; Christian; $18. F 380 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, (21;) assistant bookkeeper, telephone operator; good penman; excellent mathematician; 3 years' mechanical experience; viewed up-to-date office methods; references; $12. R 263 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, exceptionally bright, smart appearance, university graduate; five years' good practical experience; uses discretion, initiative; strictly businesslike; $15. P 351 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT; EXCELLENT BUSINESS TRAINING; FAMILIAR WITH OFFICE DETAILS; $18. B 398 TIMES DOWNTOWN.
STENOGRAPHER, experienced, thoroughly capable, wishes to connect with reliable firm. Florence Klein, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.
STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, high school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Marie Mullan, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.
STENOGRAPHER; five years' practical commercial experience; good worker; neat, rapid, accurate; $15 weekly; no agencies. K 106 Times.
STENOGRAPHER.—First-class; office assistant; can handle detail, also correspondence without dictation; $20. Write to Goodman, care David

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (21.) — Competent, neat; hustler, convincer; capable assuming office charge; selling experience; expert penman, figurer; knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting; correspondent; highest references. S 151 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) desires position as office executive or assistant; ten years' business experience; good correspondent and systematizer; sales, accounting, and management knowledge; New York University commerce training. F 100 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, 2 years executive experience, high school education, desires connection with progressive firm; handle correspondence; selling ability; sound business foundation; possess initiative. C 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, wishes position with opportunity of advancement; large concern preferred; trustworthy and able worker; references. S 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 25, desires position as clerk, has some knowledge of bookkeeping; useful at most anything; can furnish the best references; willing to start at moderate salary. C 229 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Can any progressive firm use the services of young man, 21, well educated, possessing tact, ambition, initiative, who has four years' clerical and salesmanship experience? S 152 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25 years old, Christian, seeking position as clerk; recently came to South; experience as cashier and also six years' experience in railroad office. S 87 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) 7 years' experience with a machinery concern, in charge of several departments; also possesses selling ability; can furnish best of references; any reliable concern preferred. E 438 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) intelligent, capable, very ambitious, wishes position in silk or woolen house; excellent recommendation. F 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, good appearance, good talker, wishes position selling or representing some good house. George Dranow, 2716 Bergen Road, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, office experience, typist, seeks position with advancement. B 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, charging clerk, wishes position. Frank Prusilin, 1,122 45th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, bright, ambitious, desires clerical position; references; experience. B 384 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, experienced, mercantile, seeks position with future; moderate salary; best references. C. G., 130 West 94th.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, banking experience, wishes position. B 292 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, exempt, experienced, trained; clerical and building construction. R 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) well educated, highly recommended, student of accountancy. S 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position with advancement; silk house preferred. F 129 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, desires clerical position; $12. B 378 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, energetic, wishes position with reliable concern. R 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, capable assistant to busy executive. B 331 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position evenings from 6 to 10 o'clock. S 154 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes position; excellent references. M. Silver, 404 E. 8th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position at anything. John Caven, 445 West 48th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, energetic, desires position in bank or office. S 154 Times.

YOUNG MAN, HIGH ENERGETIC, EXECUTIVE ABILITY. F 51 TIMES.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEURS. — Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America can furnish upon short notice expert chauffeurs. Call A. Schusted, 240 West 55th St. Tel. 2493 Circle.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN.

We require saleswomen for our art embroidery, camera, glove, notion, shoe, stationery, and umbrella departments; we can also place saleswomen in all departments throughout the store, presenting an opportunity to women without experience to learn salesmanship and be paid while learning, and when proficient, to become part of our regular staff. Apply to Supt.

A CAPABLE saleswoman, accustomed to soliciting orders over the telephone, to travel for wholesale house, largest of its kind; permanent position; salary and expenses. Address, giving age, experience and references. Permanent, 297 Times Downtown.

ADDRESSERS WANTED; neat, rapid, and accurate. Apply S. A. Stokes Co., 443-449 4th Av., New York.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in office of Fifth Avenue mercantile house; clean cut American young woman, with some experience in ledger posting and general office work; must be good penman and accurate at figures; familiarity with the typewriter, comptometer, or any office machinery desirable, but not necessary. Apply by letter only, Box 10-124 Times.

BILLERS

wanted at Wanamaker's, bookkeeping section. Apply Employment Office, Fourth Gallery, New Building.

BILL CLERK.—Experienced; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. K 69 Times.

BILL CLERK. — Elliott-Fisher; $12-$14. Charles D. Jaffee, 906 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and SALESWOMEN; permanent position; must live convenient to Long Island City; advise age and experience. F 21 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS

wanted at Wanamaker's, on charge customers' ledgers. Apply Employment Office, Fourth Gallery, New Building.

BOOKKEEPER with at least one year's experience. Apply American Trunk & Bag Co., 35 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID; German, wanted; must have references. Call between 9 and 12, 340 West 87th. Carfare paid.

CHAMBERMAID for hospital; must assist waitress; salary $25 and keep; bring references. 208 East 19th St., 9-11 A. M.

CLERK for general office work; must write plainly; one who can typewrite preferred. C 230 Times Downtown.

CORSET FITTER. — Experienced, custom work only; also finishers. Diamont, 14 West 51st.

DEMONSTRATORS wanted for department and drug stores in New York City; permanent positions; good salary. Phone Greeley 1680 for appointment.

FEEDERS.

GIRLS,

EXPERIENCED ON CYLINDER PRESSES OR FOLDING MACHINES. GOOD WAGES; OPEN SHOP.

WILLIAM EDWIN RUDGE,

218 WILLIAM ST.,

NEW YORK.

FILE CLERK.—Wanted, experienced girl to file letters and attend to small telephone switchboard; salary $10. C 229 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Good cook; neat; $30; small family; good home to right person; give references. Mrs. H. B. Siebrecht, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Small family; no laundry. 65 Central Park West, Apart. 5, north.

GIRL, Irish, to do general housework in an apartment; family of two; we washing; good reference required. Call between 10 and 12. Mrs. Zimmerman, 10 West 81st St., 5th floor.

GIRLS in stock department of large mercantile concern; good, steady position. Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, 8 East 14th.

GIRL—Experienced on lamp shades. A. H. Neiman & Co., 125 West 37th.

GIRL for hosiery department. Frank Bros., 582 5th Av.

GOVERNESS to take girl 5 years old walking every morning, from 9:30 to 12:30, residing near Riverside, at 86th Street; prefer English, French, or Spanish; must have good references; state terms. F 119 Times.

LAMP MAKERS wanted; re quire the services of several hand stem makers; those having had experience in manufacture of street series stems particularly wanted. Call 30 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl who desires pleasant surroundings, small family; apartment; no laundry; references required; good salary. Donohue, 400 West 160th St. Phone Audubon 9772.

HOUSEWORKER, domestic; experienced general housewoker for Bronxville; small family. Tel. 2162 Mad. Square.

MAID wanted for general housework, two adults, nurse for baby; $4 per week and laundry. Telephone Morningside 2877, or call 420 West 122d St.

NIGHT CLEANERS; four; $23 per month. Apply to Housekeeper, 100 West 36th St.

NURSE, &c. — Strong, competent, good-natured nurse and companion for elderly invalid lady; good home for nurse with proper credentials; apply by letter only, giving references. J. A. T., 1175 5th Av. Bldg.

NURSE, experienced, for child 2½ years old; $40; best references required. Bandler, Apt. 40S, 1 West 67th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined person for little girl of 7; personal references required. Apply 9 to 12, Apt. 9C, 515 W. 110th.

OFFICE and clerical work; large mail order house requires a number of young ladies, 15 to 20 years of age; steady position; excellent opportunity for advancement; public, parochial or high school graduates preferred. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. elevated.

TYPIST, good at figures; state age, salary expected, and full particulars. F 436 Times Annex.

SALESLADIES.—Coats, suits, dresses; retail experience; good salary and commission; steady positions. Meyer & Bernheimer, 9 West 33d.

SALESLADIES thoroughly experienced in high-class gown shop; permanent position and good salary. Apply Sheridan, 326 5th Avenue.

SALESLADIES, experienced, with references; must be of neat appearance; steady position. Gotham Hosiery Shop, 504 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS.

LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL GIRLS FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

STENOGRAPHERS,
TYPISTS,
BOOKKEEPERS,
ANALYSIS CLERK.

FILERS.

GOOD POSITIONS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. K 97 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian firm of architects requires refined young woman as stenographer, typist, and secretary; commence at $12; letters, specifications, small switchboard; write particulars and give phone number; start at once. Albert Joseph Bodker, Inc., 62 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER, quick and accurate, for large institution out of town; excellent opportunity for girl who says best at present; no one need apply unless good and lodging and $40 per month. Optical Store, 2 West 125th St., 5 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, reference required, good salary to right person; do not apply unless you have had considerable experience. 608 Fourth Avenue Building, 381 4th Ave.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, permanent position; salary to start $8; good chance for advancement if satisfactory; state age and experience. Typist, 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, 21 to 25; must be able to take dictation in Spanish; one with knowledge of Portuguese preferred; state salary and references. M 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Apply by letter only, giving full details of experience and salary expected to H. W. Pinner, The Aeolian Co., 29 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER, female, filing and correspondence; capable person; immediate service required. Apply Room 308, 68 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, English, Spanish; must be experienced and be capable make translations correctly; state full particulars. C 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, and general assistant; must be good mathematician; give full particulars regarding experience and salary expected. Permanency, K 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, over 18 years, American, steady position; state age, salary expected, and experience. Steno, 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for architect's office; must have one year's experience; salary $15. Y 316 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, competent; permanent position; $12. Room 901, 171 Madison Av.

TYPIST, EXPERT AT STATISTICAL WORK; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY. ONLY CAPABLE OPERATOR NEED APPLY. UNITED STATES PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPH CO., 81 NORTH 3D ST., BROOKLYN.

TYPIST for large mail order house requires a number of girls; steady employment for advancement; excellent chance for beginners. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. elevated.

TYPIST, good at figures; state age, salary expected, and full particulars. F 436 Times Annex.

TYPISTS. — Experienced; state experience, salary desired. K 95 Times.

WAITRESS.—German; must have references. Call between 9 and 12, 349 West 87th. Carfare refunded.

WOMAN, 40 to 45 years of age. M. E. Home, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG GIRL to fold and inclose circulars; experience not necessary. Review of Reviews Co., 30 Irving Place.

YOUNG LADY, fully acquainted with general office detail. Address R., stating experience and particulars in full. P. O. Box 1317 N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY for telephone switchboard and filing in national bank. C 202 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, assist in nose, throat specialist's office. 138 West 86th.

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement, to live in Jewish orphanage and assist in care and training of girls. Apply Tuesday from 9 to 11 A. M., Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

EXPERT LEGAL STENOGRAPHER FOR SECURITIES DEPOSITION; LITTLE KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; MUST BE WELL EDUCATED, &c.; SALARY $1,800 PER ANNUM.

CALL 9 TO 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHERS. — American; beginners and experienced; high-class applicants for excellent positions. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cort. 4249.

SEVERAL immediate openings. Stenographers; typists; clerks. Free registration. Marshall Exchange, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Number moderate, several uptown; two dictaphones, typists. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists wanted. Quick service, employment. Agency, 1112 Times Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, competent, $15; typists, clerical. Free registration. Carida Agency, 1,457 Broadway.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior office positions.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make appointment at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 125th St., 527 West 125th St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates; paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 80 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

$12

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

WANTED, school teacher, middle-aged woman, for private lessons once or twice per week. Telephone Miss Ford, Morningside 9070.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted in public accountant's office; state age, experience, and references. B 382 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.

Wanted—Experienced department store advertising man for big popular-price department store; bring samples of your own present work; big future for the right man. Call or write MR. WREISBERGER, IMPERIAL HOTEL.

Help Wanted—Male

39 cents per agate line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS on big military proposition; men who can make good; references necessary; commission. Apply Room 508, 527 5th Av.

AD MAN.—One with realistic imagination and actual experience, for speedy dry goods store copy writing. S 161 Times.

APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGER and renting man for exclusive Park Avenue building, must have had previous experience; state experience, references, and salary expected. A. H., 140 Times.

ARTIST who can make original designs for booklets, catalogue covers, borders and headings can get $25 a week for two months, with option of longer; must be good letterer; submit samples. Knight Engraving Co., Holyoke, Mass.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted, one experienced in billing and posting; give full particulars as to age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. B 325 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANTS wanted, male and female; opportunity for training school course, which started five years ago October; board and lodging in addition to salary; no competitive Civil Service examination required. Apply or write immediately to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

BOOKKEEPER by Brooklyn woodworking plant; only man not effected by draft, &c., with initative and capacity for hard work, need apply; hours 8-6; applicants must give full particulars as to age, married or single, experience, references, and salary desired, otherwise will not be given consideration. Confidential. K 104 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typewriter, assistant to manager, rapidly growing Government supplies business, American; start about $20; but unusual opportunity for young man with experience, brains and ambition. Telephone Sunset 3090.

BOOKKEEPER.—A first-class man who can take full charge of a set of books and who has had experience in cost accounting; state age, experience, and salary expected. K 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c. Young man with knowledge of mining, bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting. Apply in writing to "L. A. D.," Room 346, 25 Broad St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, and stenographer, in a wholesale furniture factory. Apply The Hudson Co., 504 St. and East River.

BOOKKEEPER. Young man about 23 for ledger work; good prospects. Apply at 8:30 general offices, 310 West 63th St.

BOY WANTED IN ADVERTISING AGENCY TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN WHO IS WILLING TO WORK. APPLY GARDINER, ATKINSON & WELLS, INC., 150 MADISON AV.

BOYS WANTED.

Chance for several bright, ambitious boys of good address to connect with a large corporation in a growing business; no experience necessary; high school education preferred. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, salary expected, and business experience if any, M 309 Times Downtown.

BOYS for messenger and office work; must be 18 or over; $7 to start. Call today, Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY, bright, wanted for office work; splendid opportunity for advancement; must have good education, be quick and intelligent. Addressograph Wholesale Paper, P. O. Box 553, New York.

BOY about 16 for general office duties with old concern; advancement to one with ability; salary $7 to start; state references, experience. C 215 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, about 16 years, as assistant file clerk, &c., in the office of a corporation. Call at once, Room 1240, 25 Broad St.

BOY, bright, wanted for general office work by large corporation; good surroundings and advancement; age 16 to 17. J. D., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

BOYS, 14 TO 16, FOR OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. R 253 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, in office of forwarding firm, to learn export business; good prospects of advancement; state age and salary expected. M 314 Times Downtown.

BOY.—By wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. C 207 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Have you chosen advertising for your vocation? If so, here is your opportunity; high school graduate preferred. Call 9:30 A. M. Monday, Suite 2214, Flatiron Bldg.

BOY in office of a large insurance company, good chance for advancement; salary to start $7. Address Boy, P. O. Box 1,425, N. Y. City.

BOYS in stock department of large mercantile concern; good, steady opportunity to advance. Call 8 East 22d St.

BOYS wanted by wholesale cotton goods house for stock work; salary to start, $8. Apply B 380 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Office and salesroom; salary $8; advancement. Gillies Coffee Co., 225 Washington St.

BOY over 16 to run errands and assist in photographic work. M 311 Times Downtown.

BUYERS WANTED.

Live wire buyers men's and boys' clothing and ladies' and children's ready-to-wear knit goods; write, giving full history and complete references; NO ORDER PLACERS NEED ANSWER; POSITIONS, NOT JOBS, FOR THE RIGHT MEN. T. S., Box K 93 Times.

CASHIER.—Experienced; must be quick and accurate; apply letter only, stating salary desired; no letter considered unless it states age, references, and how long and between what dates applicant was in each position; hours, 8-6. A. D., 255 Times Downtown.

CATALOGUE MAN, &c.—Electrical catalogue or directory man; one familiar with electrical supply business preferred; age no bar, but state age and minimum salary. C 228 Times Downtown.

CHECKERS.—Railroad or contractor's equipment experience; good salary to competent men; work at Greenville and Hoboken. Apply Room 306, 68 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

CHEMIST wanted with experience in manufacturing rubber substitutes; permanent position and good salary to right party. Y 331 Times Annex.

CLERK Wanted.—Busy organization wants young man to handle detail position; no bookkeeping necessary; and without some minute requisites; salary $18; not an index to opportunity. Murray Advertising Agency, 1 Battery Place.

CLERK.—Young man, about 20 years of age, wanted. Address, P. O. Box 1545, N. Y.

CLERICAL.—Young man experience unnecessary; clerical work in Bronx; state salary, age, and qualifications. Box 319, 163 East 125th.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young man, clerk, and assistant French correspondent; must be typewriter in translating French to English, English to French; large corporation, Jersey City; state age, salary. M 316 Times Downtown.

DIEMAKERS, FIRST CLASS, ON SUBPRESS AND COMPOUND DIES. PRIMER SPECIAL MACHINE CORPORATION, 421 CANAL ST.

DRAFTSMAN-CHECKER on small tool work; position requires first-class man; steady position; 44-hour week. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and riverfront, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; experienced on automatic machine design; give full particulars regarding experience, and state wages expected. F 128 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man, on ornamental and structural ironwork in engineer's office in Long Island City; in reply, state age, references, salary desired. F 136 Times.

DRAFTSMEN. — Experienced mechanical draftsmen. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

FOREMEN.

WANTED. — MACHINE SHOP FOREMEN. WE HAVE OPEN POSITIONS AS FOREMEN IN OUR MILLING MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND DRILL PRESS DEPARTMENT.

WE REQUIRE EXECUTIVES ACCUSTOMED TO RAPID PRODUCTION OF INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS WORKING TO LIMITS SPECIFIED ON BLUEPRINTS. ALL WORK IS COMPARATIVELY SMALL, NO SINGLE PIECE EXCEEDING FIVE POUNDS.

NONE BUT ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY. IN ANSWERING, STATE AGE, COMPLETE RECORD OF EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED AND CLASS OF WORK YOU HAVE HAD CHARGE OF. LOCATION METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. ADDRESS REPLY, Y 292 TIMES ANNEX.

ENGINEER FOR NIGHT WORK, WITH NEW YORK CITY LICENSE; SOBER AND RELIABLE; 6 NIGHTS WEEK; MUST BE FIRING. $25; LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT NEAR CITY. R. W., 221 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FIRST-CLASS TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, MILLING MACHINE, AND GRINDER OPERATORS; EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEED STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1,395, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A PROPERTY (OR HANDY) MAN WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRING LARGE MECHANICAL AND WOODEN TOYS.

Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GLASSBLOWER. — Up-to-date, well-established factory situated near New York City requires immediately the services of several first-class glassblowers, experienced in making chemical apparatus; very attractive proposition for high-grade workers. Y 246 Times Annex.

GROCERY SALESMAN who can sell specialty which repeats; can make fancy profits and secure exclusive territory if he makes good; commission. Call Leswerk Mfg. Co., 1258 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEFURNISHING BUYER

wanted for big, popular-price department store; must be a live wire; great opportunity for the right man. Call or write MR. WEISBERGER, IMPERIAL HOTEL.

HOUSEMEN.—Two; $50 per month. Apply to housekeeper, 100 West 56th St.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young man in large wholesale mercantile house must be experienced in posting monthly statements, legible penman, and quick and accurate at figures. Apply, stating salary, experience, &c., P. O. Box 27, Madison Square Station.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young man, must be quick and accurate, accustomed to retail business, handling large number of accounts. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary and references. K 76 Times.

LEDGER MAN, rapid, experienced, wanted; state qualifications and salary. C 219 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted to make himself useful in dog shop; sober and industrious man only need apply; sleep in. Apply, with references, Colonial Pet Mart, 43 West 8th St.

MAN.—Familiar with real estate market; position on editorial staff of trade paper; state references, experience, and salary expected. S 178 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—High-class renting agent, Park Av. apartment house manager. F 141 Times.

MEN wanted, between 21 and 40 years of age, to start with old established house offering commercial training in the steel line; experience not necessary, but must be energetic and quick to learn; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; men with high school education preferred; state age, experience, if any, salary expected. M 313 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, (18,) in office of wholesale house; must write a good hand and figure accurately. Flory, 51 East 17th St.

OFFICE BOY in large corporation; chance for advancement. Address "Auditor," P. O. Box 1548, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY, $8. Apply Carl H. Schultz, 440 1st Av.

OFFICE BOY, $8. Apply Carl H. Schultz, 440 1st Av.

OFFICE BOY, $4, good references. Elliott Fisher, 88 Park Place.

ORDER CLERKS and PACKERS, experienced in handling medicines and toilet articles; permanent position. G. A. Pfeiffer, Richard Hudnut, 5th floor, 113 West 18th St.

PAYMASTER.—Experienced, must be quick and accurate, apply letter only, stating salary desired; no letter considered unless it states age, references, and how long and between what dates applicant was in last position; hours 8 to 6. B. D., 227 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Young man or boy, acquainted with printing, developing, and enlarging, for new branch business; good opportunity. Apply 9 A. M., Room 303, Gaiety Theatre Building, 46th and Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Experienced in commercial and portrait work; permanent position, with good prospects; thoroughly experienced man only. Apply by letter, K 90 Times.

PORTER.—Strong young man wanted as porter; $40 per month and meals. 104th St. and Columbus Av., restaurant.

RECENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

Large concern dealing in iron and steel products have several openings; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work up in old established house; experience unnecessary, but only boys with good school record considered; state age, education, give references. M 312 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — AMERICAN, UNUSUAL ABILITY, 27 TO 45 YEARS OLD, CLEAN-CUT AND CLEVER, WILL FIND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO MEET PAYMENTS WITH A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION; POSITION IS PERMANENT AND REMUNERATION IN EXCESS OF $100 PER WEEK TO AN ACTIVE, CONSISTENT PRODUCER; COMMISSION BASIS AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. K 98 TIMES.

SALESMAN to care for the increase in our business; we require immediately a high-grade salesman for our Eastern territory; he must be of good health, well appearing, and have strict integrity of character; if you can qualify we offer this opportunity with drawing account and every possible cooperation. Mr. L. A. Wright, sixth floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, THREE HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING SALESMEN TO SELL A SPECIALTY CLOTHING FOR THE FOLLOWING TERRITORIES; WEST, MIDDLE WEST, SOUTH. MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND TRADE; COMMISSION BASIS. WRITE THE M. & M. CO., SCRANTON, PENN.

SALESMEN wanted immediately to fill vacancies caused by enlistment for New York City and outside territory; we want men of good record only, at least 25 years of age, with ambition to earn the quick and sure promotion we have to offer; sober men only; free transportation and drawing account. Y 175 Times.

SALESMAN to cover widely advertised non-competitive specialty line on leads; we require now intelligent salesman to represent us in Boston and environs; applicant must be earnest, sincere, ambitious, in good health, and a sober, firm account. Apply Mr. L. A. Wright, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.—First class shoe salesman wanted, with experience of a high class nature; splendid opportunity and good salary for right man with one of the largest retail shoe organizations; only thoroughly experienced men need apply. Queen Quality Boot Shop, 32 West 34th St.

SALESMEN.

Well established institute requires two additional representatives of education and closing experience to interest men of affairs in proposition of merit and necessity; no canvassing; no books or membership; opportunity for permanent career and $5,000 in commissions for first year; some tutoring experience helpful. Write F 95 Times.

SALESMEN (COATS AND SUITS) WANTED BY WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURER MAKING HIGH-GRADE GARMENTS AT MODERATE PRICES FOR THE PACIFIC COAST AND OTHER TERRITORIES; COMMISSION BASIS. S. L., 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Opportunity with national financial institution, for man with large acquaintance among substantial people; salary or commission. Manager, C 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Paper boxes experienced salesmen, with trade, wanted in old established firm that is enlarging its output capacity; salary and commission to the right men. M 321 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Wanted live, aggressive men to sell motor delivery trucks; well established, commission basis, drawing account when ability is proven. M 324 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, forceful, energetic specialty salesman can make $40 weekly; quick selling proposition; leads furnished; commission. 507 5th Av., Room 707.

SALESMEN.—Territories open South and West for men with established acquaintance to carry side line dress and art trimmings; strictly commission basis. S 164 Times.

SALESMAN.—Sell package handkerchiefs and general merchandise to large stores; strictly commission basis; good opportunity. F 137 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced toy salesman, with good following, to sell dolls; commission. Y 334 Times Annex.

SALESMAN experienced dressmakers' supply house; drawing account and commission. K 29 Times.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; big money; commission or salary if qualified. Call 11 to 4. Mr. Sperling, 132 Nassau, Room 205.

SALESMAN.—Stock; live proposition; leads furnished; commission. K 91 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—Rapid developing corporation is looking for an active, earnest, energetic young man to assume full management of a manufacturing concern; must know how to organize efficient office and have knowledge and experience in advertising and selling; salary moderate to commence and increasing as business develops. F 139 Times.

SEWING MACHINE ADJUSTER, experienced on Singer and W. & W. machines on women's shoes; one with knowledge of other fitting-room machines; steady work; all year for competent, reliable man; state references. C 226 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Competent man having had experience in packing glassware. S. C., 238 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK to take full charge of department; must be accurate and capable, understand freight and express; exempt. State age, experience, and salary expected. Steady position with good concern; excellent chance for right man. C 221 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly trained, competent, to manage shipping and delivery departments with records to prove it; permanent position, good salary, fine advancement opportunity for some one measuring up to our high standard; state age, position held, references, salary expected. S. P., 277 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced in handling every phase of export shipping; must be first-class man; state fully experience and references; good salary to right man. S 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Bright, energetic young man to assist busy executive; must be rapid, accurate stenographer, have good education, some knowledge of accounting, and good health. Address, stating age, experience, and salary. F 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 21 to 25; must be able to take dictation in Spanish; one with knowledge of Portuguese preferred; state salary and references. M 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for Bronxville; small family. Tel. 2162 Mad. Square.

STENOGRAPHER, quick and accurate, for large institution out of town; excellent opportunity for girl who says best at present; no one need apply unless good and lodging and $40 per month. Optical Store, 2 West 125th St., 5 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, reference required, good salary to right person; do not apply unless you have had considerable experience. 608 Fourth Avenue Building, 381 4th Ave.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, permanent position; salary to start $8; good chance for advancement if satisfactory; state age and experience. Typist, 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, 21 to 25; must be able to take dictation in Spanish; one with knowledge of Portuguese preferred; state salary and references. M 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, English, Spanish; must be experienced and be capable make translations correctly; state full particulars. C 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, and general assistant; must be good mathematician; give full particulars regarding experience and salary expected. Permanency, K 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, over 18 years, American, steady position; state age, salary expected, and experience. Steno, 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist for architect's office; must have one year's experience; salary $15. Y 316 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, competent; permanent position; $12. Room 901, 171 Madison Av.

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TYPIST for large mail order house requires a number of girls; steady employment for advancement; excellent chance for beginners. Bellas Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. elevated.

TYPIST, good at figures; state age, salary expected, and full particulars. F 436 Times Annex.

TYPISTS. — Experienced; state experience, salary desired. K 95 Times.

WAITRESS.—German; must have references. Call between 9 and 12, 349 West 87th. Carfare refunded.

WOMAN, 40 to 45 years of age. M. E. Home, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG GIRL to fold and inclose circulars; experience not necessary. Review of Reviews Co., 30 Irving Place.

YOUNG LADY, fully acquainted with general office detail. Address R., stating experience and particulars in full. P. O. Box 1317 N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY for telephone switchboard and filing in national bank. C 202 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, assist in nose, throat specialist's office. 138 West 86th.

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement, to live in Jewish orphanage and assist in care and training of girls. Apply Tuesday from 9 to 11 A. M., Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

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CALL 9 TO 1.

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SEVERAL immediate openings. Stenographers; typists; clerks. Free registration. Marshall Exchange, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Number moderate, several uptown; two dictaphones, typists. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists wanted. Quick service, employment. Agency, 1112 Times Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, competent, $15; typists, clerical. Free registration. Carida Agency, 1,457 Broadway.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; many superior office positions.

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STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make appointment at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 125th St., 527 West 125th St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates; paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 80 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

$12

this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

WANTED, school teacher, middle-aged woman, for private lessons once or twice per week. Telephone Miss Ford, Morningside 9070.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted in public accountant's office; state age, experience, and references. B 382 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN.

Wanted—Experienced department store advertising man for big popular-price department store; bring samples of your own present work; big future for the right man. Call or write MR. WREISBERGER, IMPERIAL HOTEL.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.

48

MINOTTO SOUGHT NAVY SECRET WORK

Tried to Get Into Intelligence Service, but Was Foiled, Daniels Reveals.

LED TO AN INVESTIGATION

And Now Packer Swift's Pro-German Son-in-Law Faces Deportation to Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Daniels today revealed that the man who was foiled in an attempt to obtain a position in the Naval Intelligence Service, and the investigation of whose antecedents led to the arrest and internment of two German bankers in New York, was Count James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, the Chicago packer. Minotto was arrested recently in Chicago on the technical charge of liability to become a public charge when he entered the country in 1914.

Count Minotto made application last July for a position in the Naval Intelligence Service. That was after this country had entered the war against Germany. If Minotto had been employed he would have been placed in a position of responsibility where he could have gained secret military information concerning the United States.

Secret operatives of the navy instituted an investigation into the antecedents of Minotto immediately after he had filed his application, and it was largely as a result of this investigation that the action was instituted for the deportation of the count. The inquiry also resulted in the arrest and internment of George von Seebeck and Fritz Kuhn on suspicion of being dangerous alien enemies.

Although Minotto was born in Berlin the investigation of his antecedents indicated that his father claimed Italian parentage, while his mother was German. It was found also that he formerly held a position in South America for an American banking company, but had lost that position on account of his close association with pro-German elements in South America.

In a statement issued tonight by the Department of Labor, which has charge of the proceedings for the deportation of Minotto, it is asserted that while in South America the Count is reported to have been on intimate terms with Count Luxburg, the German diplomat, at Buenos Aires, who sent the famous sink-without-a-trace message, under the cloak of Swedish diplomatic immunity, from the Argentine capital to Berlin, via Stockholm, and is represented as having expressed a desire to be of some service to Count Luxburg.

Count Minotto based his application for employment in the Naval Intelligence Service upon his knowledge of languages, professing to be proficient in six. He is represented as having declared that he did not intend to indulge in any acts of disloyalty if employed in the Naval Intelligence Service. After investigation the Government not only refused his application for appointment, but also took steps which resulted first in the arrest of Kuhn and von Seebeck and ultimately in his own arrest on a technical charge under the immigration laws.

Minotto, who has been released on $50,000 bonds, furnished by his father-in-law, is understood to assert that he is registered at Venice as an Italian subject, although born in Berlin. He does not want to be returned to Italy. It is represented that he is afraid that if deported he would be liable for military service.

The statement issued by the Department of Labor read:

"Count James Minotto came to this country in 1914, arriving on the Campania on Aug. 22 in company with Count von Zebeck [Seebeck] and Fritz Kuhn. Prior to his arrival in this country he was a representative of one of the large German banks in London. He was born in Berlin, his father claiming Italian parentage and his mother being a German. He has lived most of his time in Germany. He secured employment with the Guaranty Trust Company shortly after his arrival in this country and was sent by that company on two different occasions to South America on business. He was recalled from his second trip, as he was reported to be so pro-German that it was considered that he was prejudicing the interests of the Guaranty Trust Company in South America.

"He is reported as associating almost entirely with Germans while in South America, and as being intimate with Count Luxburg, the German Minister to Argentina. He is represented as expressing himself openly as being pro-German, and to have stated that he hoped to be of some use to Count Luxburg in getting information. After his return to New York from South America he was taken out of the foreign department of the Guaranty Trust Company and given a position in the bond department as a small salary. After staying in this position for two days he left. After he left the Guaranty Trust Company he was given letters of recommendation from the proper officials of that company. He was afterward employed by the Equitable Trust Company."

Often Visited von Bernstorff.

Secret Service agents in New York are looking up the New York record of Count James Minotto, who in August, 1914, arrived in New York with Baron Georg von Seebeck, son of General Baron von Seebeck, who at the outbreak of the war commanded the Tenth German Army Corps. Seebeck, with his friend, Fritz Kuhn, son of a Mannheim banker, was arrested in New York two weeks ago by agents of the Secret Service. The two are now held on Ellis Island pending the outcome of the investigation which is being made by the Government.

It was said yesterday that Minotto, von Seebeck, and Kuhn were all friends of Count von Bernstorff and visited the Summer embassy on Long Island in 1916 many times. Kuhn and von Seebeck are said to have accompanied Minotto on his honeymoon trip, a trip which is said to have taken the three men and the Countess over a large part of South America.

United States District Attorney Charles F. Clyne of Chicago and Hinton G. Clabaugh, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation in Chicago, arrived in New York yesterday and later were in conference with the local authorities. Mr. Clyne said his visit had nothing to do with the Minotto case, that he was here to cross-examine Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, Arturo Giovanitti, and John Baldazzi, who are under indictment in Chicago charged with being concerned in the I. W. W. conspiracy to obstruct the war operations of the United States. Mr. Clyne questioned Baldazzi and will question the others today. Mr. Clabaugh when asked about the Minotto case said that he could not discuss it.

It is understood that a fourth man, who was a friend of von Seebeck, Kuhn and Minotto, and who was a German, has managed to get back to Germany. The name of this man was not disclosed.

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If you don't acknowledge that my Suit or Topcoat is on a parity in body-gracing fit and thoroughbred style with the garments you've paid higher prices for, leave them here. You alone are to be his Honor, the Judge.

U. S. Army Officers' Uniforms, $36 to individual measure

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Civilian and Military Tailor

Broadway at 39th St

19 Years On This Corner

Satin Lined Overcoats $40

The mornings are beginning to shout "Overcoats are needed"; the evenings are echoing the cry. Are you prepared?

Our new winter fabrics, Meltons, Kerseys, and heavy rough fabrics or fancy weaves, make up to satisfy style fancies, and to give the desired and satisfying warmth.

Made to measure only, and strictly guaranteed for fit, finish and absolute satisfaction. Samples on request.

Arnheim

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P. S. It is better to pay the tailor than the doctor. A good overcoat is a sure prophylactic. Arnheim Axiom.

There is PLENTY *of*

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The Original Worcestershire Sauce

THE report is being spread broadcast that Lea & Perrins Sauce is no longer obtainable. That report is a deliberate mis-statement. It is not true. It is not even partially true.

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Particularly is Lea & Perrins to be desired in these days of war-time economy. Lea & Perrins Sauce is not expensive. Only a few drops are needed at a time. One bottle will last for weeks and months. It is within reach of all the people.

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HARLEM—231 W. 125th St.
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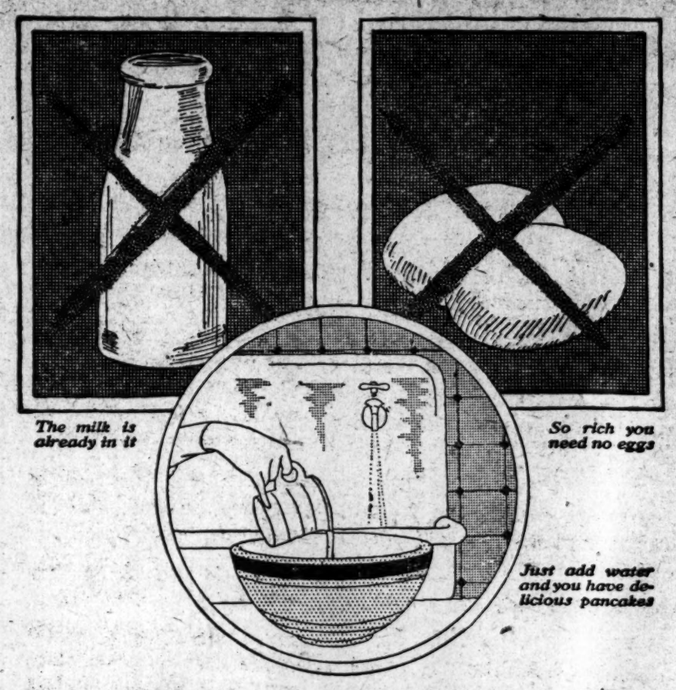
NEWARK—902 Broad St.



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To give every woman a way to make light, tender pancakes that could never fail to be delicious, Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour was created. The treasured recipe of a famous Southern cook was adopted as the basis of the formula. Long study was put into perfecting it. At last the flour was created that made women serve 60 million Aunt Jemina breakfasts last year alone.

So delicious, so nourishing

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Aunt Jemima pancakes have just the nutritious, wholesome elements that your family needs. Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour contains an unusually high percentage of gluten. It has the food value that gives youngsters strong bodies and plump, rosy cheeks. Each of the ingredients is especially selected for its purity, for its healthful, nourishing quality. What a comfort it is to find a food that is so wholesome yet so delicious that your family always asks for more.

Pancakes that are perfect every time

Never again need you be disappointed in your pancakes. They can be perfect every time. With Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour failure is impossible. Every ingredient is already mixed in the flour, even the sweet milk! All you have to do is add water, and the batter is ready. Nothing could be easier! Nothing could be so certain of success. With Aunt Jemima you can have pancakes that are delicious each morning you serve them.

And so quick! By the time your coffee is made the golden brown cakes are steaming on the table.

Serve Aunt Jemima pancakes or Aunt Jemima buckwheat cakes tomorrow. See how your family will ask for this breakfast again and again. Aunt Jemima Mills Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

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Facts About the Sugar Situation

Our Government has asked you to use sugar sparingly. We believe that the people of this country will be glad to do their part to conserve the sugar supply when they know the facts.

These facts are as follows:

More than two-thirds of the source of Europe's sugar supply is within the present battle lines. This has resulted in greatly reducing the production of sugar in Europe.

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Ordinarily, nearly all of the Cuban raw sugar comes to the United States and is refined here, chiefly for home use. This is not the case now.

In view of the exceptional world demand for sugar there is no surplus, and barely enough to tide us over until the new crop comes in. The people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States should use sugar sparingly. No one should hoard or waste it.

This Company has no surplus sugar to sell. It is working with the Government to conserve the supply, and to take care of the Allies so far as possible.

Do not pay an increased retail price.

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Just a touch, and the gliding Shaw-Walker drawer closes—and stays closed. Doesn't rebound.

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